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31

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INDEX

TO THE

THIRD PART FOR 1866.

Abyssinia and the British Captives, 402, 506
A Day at the Bull-fights, 374
Administration, Naval, during the last seven years, 1, 99
Adventures of Edmund Leigh of the Line, 51, 206, 388, 524
Aldershott Camp, climate of, by Sergeant J. Arnold, 282, 286
Amazon and Asprey, fatal collision of, 122
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By George MacDonald, M.A., noticed, 447
Anomalies, Royal Navy, for correction. By Tristram, 257
Appointments and Promotions, 128, 300, 456, 614
Army, British, Stations of the, 136, 291, 453, 612
—— Influence of Length of Service on the Mortality of the, 41
—— in India, 8, 128, 288
—— French, Bayonet Exercise in the, 23
Arnold, Sergeant J., on the Climate of Aldershott Camp, 282, 286
Atlantic Cable, laying of the, 125
Attack on, and the Naval Action off Lissa, 66

Bayonet Exercise in the French Army, 23
Baxter, Capt. W., death of, 293
Bengal Army, Promotions, 146, 149, 305
—— Staff Corps, 148,
Bombay Army, Promotions, 147, 151, 306, 311, 512, 515,
—— Staff Corps, 151, 312,
Breech-loading Rifle Question, 563
Breech-loading Rifles and Railways, Modifications in War caused by, 167
Brevet, 142, 145, 156, 157, 804, 311, 466, 473, 612
British Army, Stations of the, 136, 298, 453,
—— Captives, the and Abyssinia, 402, 506
—— Landwehr, Organization of a, 196
—— Light Drill, Notes on the History and Progress of, 33, 190
Bull-fights, a Day at the, 374
Burmah, from England to Tonghoo, 222, 356

Calcutta, treatment of merchant seamen at, 439
Callen, Capt. J., death of, 292
Canada, the Fenians in, 281, 291
Cockell, Lieut., death of, 293
Coles, Lieut.-Col., memoir of, 450
Company and the Crown, the. By the Hon. T. J. Howell Thurlow, noticed 291
Cathcart, Lieut. H., death of, 294
Cleves, Dr. Norman, Lecture on the Preservation of the Health of Seamen, by, 439

Digitized by Google

Christian's Mistake, noticed, 449
Cids, the two, 97, 343
Clayton, Gen. Sir W. R, Bart, memoir of. 449
Clyffe, Lieut.-Col. C. H., death of, 449
Collisions of Steam Vessels, 127
Coast Guard, 119, 302, 617
Commissionaires, the London, 337
Continental War, the, 113
—— and the Political State of Europe, 253
Correspondence, 128, 283, 439, 597
Cotton, Lieut.-Gen Sir Sydney, on the Army in India, 128
Critical Notices, 130, 289, 444, 603
Curiosities of Naval Literature, 97, 343

Daniel, Capt. E., death of, 294
Day at the Bull-fights, 374
Denison, Major George T., History of the Fenian Raid on Fort Erie, noticed, 291
Dockyard Difficulties, 367
Doherty, Col. C. E., memoir of, 294
Dow, Commander W., death of, 293
Drill and Tactics, New Infantry. 283
Dudgeon, Major-Gen., memoir of, 292.

Editor's Portfolio; or Naval and Military Register, 115, 279, 438, 589
Edmund Leigh of the Line, Adventures of, 51, 206, 388, 524
Edwards, Capt. C., memoir of, 294
Ellis, Lieut. Gen. Sir S. B., K.C.B., Memoir and Services of the late From his own Memoranda. Edited by Lady Ellis, noticed, 448
England to Tonghoo, Blimmell, 422, 356
Europe, the Political State of, 253
Experiments, Gunnery, at Shoeburyness, 279
Eyre, Mr. ex-Governor, case of, 125

Favourite, The Mother's. By S. Russell Whitney, noticed, 131
Fenians, the, in Canada, 281, 221
Fencing in the XVIth Century, 578
Flag Street, Calcutta, its dens, 441.
Foss, Lieut.-Gen. James, memoir of, 132.
Foreign Summary, 87, 242, 428, 581.
Fort Eire. History of the Fenians' Raid on, noticed, 291.
France and Germany, Travels in, in 1865 and 1866. By Capt. Spencer, noticed, 130.
Fraser Gun (The) 535.

Gazette, Militia, 142, 151, 155, 158, 306, 308, 309, 459, 460, 466, 368, 473, 621, 626
—— Volunteer, 143, 152, 155, 158, 306, 309, 310, 315, 459, 460, 467, 468, 473, 621, 630.
Green Sub, the, 37.
Guard, Coast, 186, 302, 617.
Gunnery Experiments at Shoeburyness, 279.

Hamilton, General C. W., death of, 293.
Health of Seamen, Lecture on the Preservation of the, 439.
Hope for Discharged Soldiers: the London Commissionaires, 337.
Hotham's Regiment, 517.
Horton, Capt. Rules for avoiding Steam-boat Collisions, 127.
—— Paymaster, W., death of, 293.
Hudson, Lieut.-Col. J. W., memoir of, 450.

Indian Recruits for the British Army, 555.
India, 475.
India, the Army in, 1, 128, 288.
Infantry Drill and Tactics, New, 283.
Influence of Length of Service on the Mortality of the Army, 41.
Italy, Aspect of Affairs in, 443.

Jebb, Capt. D. G., death of, 292.
Jones, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry David, G.C.B., memoir of, 131.

Kingsford. By the Author of "Son and Heir," noticed, 449.
Knollys, Capt. W. W. Modifications in War, caused by Railways and Breech loading Rifles, 167.
Kyle, Ensign J. G., death of, 294.

Lall Bazaar, in Calcutta, its dens, 441.
Landwehr, Organization of a British, 126.
Leigh, Edmund, Adventures of, 51, 206, 388, 524.
Life of Josiah Wedgwood, from his Private Correspondence and Family Papes, &c. By Eliza Meteyard, noticed, 454.
Light Drill, British, Notes on the History and Progress of. 33, 193.
Lissa, Attack on, and Naval Action off. 66.
Literature, Curiosities of Naval, 97, 343.
London Commissionaires, the, 337.
Lords and Ladies. By the Author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids, noticed, 130.

Macdonald, Major H. A., death of, 293.
—— George, Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood, by, noticed, 447.

Digitized by Google

Madras Army, Promotions, 147, 306, 311, 312.
Marines, Royal, 302, 458.
Memoirs and Services of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B., Royal Marines. From his own Memoranda. Edited by Lady Ellis, noticed, 448.
Menzies, Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B., memoir of, 291.
Merchant Seamen, preservation of the health of, 439.
Meteyard, Miss, Life of Josiah Wedgwood, by, noticed, 444.
Michell, Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., memoir of, 292.
Military Memorial, by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, 126.
Military Prisons, 531.
Military and Naval Register; or, Editor's Portfolio, 125, 279, 439, 589.
—— Usages and Ceremonies, 268, 327.
Militia, the 419.
—— Gazette, 142, 151, 155, 151, 306, 308, 309, 459, 460, 466, 468, 473.
—— Officers of, 129.
Modifications in War, caused by Railways and Breech-loading Rifles. By W. W. Knollys, Capt. 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, 167.
Mother's Favourite, The. By S. Russell Whitney, noticed, 131.

Naval Action off Lissa, 66.
Naval Administration during the last Seven Years, 1.
—— Anomalies for Correction, 257.
—— Literature, Curiosities of, 97, 343.
—— and Military Register, or Editor's Portfolio, 125, 279, 439, 589.
Navy, Royal, in Commission, Stations of the, 133, 295, 451, 609.
—— List, Reviewed by Tristram, 380.
—— Promotions and Appointments, 138, 300, 453, 614.
—— the French, 26, 173.
New Infantry Drill and Tactics, 283.
Nora's Trial, noticed, 289.
Notes on the History and Progress of British Light Drill, 33, 199
—— on Military Usages and Ceremonies, 268, 327, 544.
Notices, Critical. 130, 289, 444, 603.

Obituary, 131, 291, 449, 000.
Officers of Militia, 129.
Organization of a British Landwehr, 196.

Pelly, Lieut. C. R, death of, 293.
Portfolio, Editor's; or, Naval and Military Register, 125, 272, 449 589.
Promotions and Appointments, 138, 300, 456, 614.
Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles of, Military Memoir by, 126.

Quarterly Navy List, Reviewed by Tristram 380.

Rachel's Secret, noticed, 290.
Railways and Breech-loading Rifles, Modifications in War caused by, 167.
Recollections of Sandhurst. By an old Cadet, 117, 234, 412, 550.
Register, the Wreck, and Chart for 1866, 273.
Richards, Capt. E., memoir of, 450.
Richmond, Lieut.-Gen., memoir of, 294.
Rifles, Breech-loading, Modifications in War caused by, 167.
Rifle bullets, Wounds from, in Battle, 186.
Robinson, Major Joseph, death of, 292.
Ross, Commander Melville, memoir of. 450.
Royal Marines, 302, 458.
—— Naval Anomalies for Correction, 257.
—— Naval Reserve, 302.
—— Navy in Commission, stations of the, 133, 295, 451, 609.
Ryan, Surgeon G. H., death of, 293.

Sadoolapore, Battle of, and Sir Joseph Thackwell, 289.
Sailors' Home, Calcutta, 442.
Sanders, Rear Admiral Thomas, memoir of, 132.
Sandhurst, Recollections of. By an Old Cadet, 117, 834, 412, 550.
Seamen, Merchant, treatment of, 439.
Seymour, Capt. F. E., memoir of, 223.
Shelly, Capt. F. C., death of 294.
Ships and Guns, 495.
Shoeburyness, Gunnery Experiments at, 279.
Snider, Claims of the late Mr., 444.
Soldiers, Discharged. Hope for, 337.
Spencer, Captain, Travels in France and Germany in 1865 and 1866, noticed, 130.
St. John, Major G. F. B., memoir of, 292.
Stations of the British Army, 136, 298, 453, 612.
—— Royal Navy in Commission, 133, 295, 451, 609.
Steam Vessels, Collision of, 127.
Stobart, Col H., memoir of, 293.
Summary, Foreign, 97, 242, 428, 581.
Synam, Capt. C, death of 294.

Tactics, New Infantry Drill and, 283.
Thackwell, Sir Joseph, and the Battle of Sadoolapore, 289.
Thurot the Corsair, 77.

Digitized by Google

Torre, R. W. G., death of, 294.
Torrens., Capt. F., death of, 292.
Travels in France and Germany in 1865 and 1866. By Captain Spencer, Author of "Travels in Circassia," noticed, 131.
Treatment of Merchant Seamen in Calcutta, 439.
Tristram, Royal Naval Anomalies for correction, by, 257; the Quarterly Navy List, reviewed by, 380.

United States, affairs in the, 281.
Usages and Ceremonies, Military, 268, 327.

Venetia, its acquisition by Italy, 443.
Volunteer Fêtes at Brussels, 442.
—— Gazette, 143, 152, 155. 158, 306, 309, 310, 315, 459, 460, 467, 468, 473, 622, 630.
War, the Continental, 113, 220.
—— Modifications in, caused by Railways and Breech-loading Rifles. By W. W. Knollys, Captain 93rd Sutherlanders, 167.
Webber, Capt. W. O. E., memoir of, 223.
Wedgwood, Joseph, Life of, by Eliza Meteyard, noticed, 444.
Wentworth's (Capt.) Story, 37.
White, Capt. A. B., death of, 294.
Whitney, S. R. The Mother's Favourite, by, noticed, 131.
Woolwich Arsenal, 484.
Wounds from Rifle bullets in Battle, 186.
Words of Command, pamphlet on, by Lieut H. W. Hime, noticed, 130.
Wreck Register and Chart for 1865, 273.
Wyatt, Capt. G., death of, 284.

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CONTENTS

TO THE

THIRD PART FOR 1866.

	Page
Naval Administration during the last Seven Years	1, 99
The Army in India	8
Bayonet Exercise in the French Army	23
The French Navy	26, 173
Notes on the History and Progress of British Light Drill	33, 190
The Green Sub; Captain Wentworth's Story	37
On the Influence of Length of Service on the Mortality of the Army	41
Adventures of Edmund Leigh of the Line	51, 206, 388, 524
The Attack on, and the Naval Action off Lissa	66
Thurot the Corsair	77
Foreign Summary	87, 242, 428, 581
Curiosities of Naval Literature: The Two Cids	97, 343
The Continental War.	113
Recollections of Sandhurst. By an Old Cadet	117, 234, 412, 550
Modifications in War, caused by Railways and Breech-loading Rifles. By W. W. Knollys, Captain 93rd Sutherland Highlanders	167
The Wounds of Rifle Bullets in Battle	186
On the Organization of a British Landwehr	196
From England to Tonghoo, Burmah	222, 356
The Continental War and the Political State of Europe	253
Royal Naval Anomalies for Correction. By Tristram	257
Notes on Military Usages and Ceremonies	268, 327, 544
The Wreck Register and Chart for 1865	273
Hope for Discharged Soldiers: the London Commissionaires	387
Dockyard Difficulties	367
A Day at the Bull Fights	374
The Quarterly Navy List, Reviewed by Tristram	380
Abyssinia and the British Captives	402, 506
The Militia	419
India	475
Woolwich Arsenal	484
Ships and Guns	495
Hotham's Regiment; or, True British Pluck in 1709	517

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Page
The Fraser Gun 535
Military Prisons 539
Indian Recruits for the British Army 555
The Rifle Breech-loading Question 563
Fencing in the XVIth Century 578
Editor's Portfolio; or Naval and Military Register . . 125, 279, 439, 589
Correspondence 128, 283, 439, 597
Critical Notices 130, 289, 444, 601
Stations of the Royal Navy in Commission . . . 133, 205, 451, 609
Stations of the British Army 136, 298, 453, 612
Promotions and Appointments 138, 300, 456, 614

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COLBURN'S
UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

In the last number of the *United Service Magazine* we noticed the State of the Navy as it was in 1859, and as it now is, and we dwelt principally on the force as regards ships at the two periods; in other words we contrasted the number of vessels afloat when the members of the late Board of Admiralty took their seats, and when they vacated them. We pointed out that Sir John Pakington had begun the construction of an iron-clad fleet when he resigned the seals of office to the Duke of Somerset, and that the latter had, immediately on assuming the duties of First Lord of the Admiralty, sanctioned application being made to Parliament for additional sums of money for the construction of iron ships, and had annually demanded immense supplies for the purpose of increasing the number of this class of ship. We also showed how, in bringing forward the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, Lord Clarence Paget had rendered year after year a "full and true account" of the proceedings of the past, and had stated the programme for the ensuing year.

These questions have been freely discussed in the House of Commons during the last month, and in consequence of the new First Lord having, in reply to enquiries from independent members, stated that the list of ships in reserve is a very short one, that the reserves are by no means in a satisfactory condition, so much so that there is great difficulty in finding reliefs for the ships returning from foreign stations; in consequence, we say, of these statements the public appear to have rushed to the conclusion that we are almost defenceless on the ocean, that all the work of the late Board of Admiralty is worse than useless, and that the £70,000,000 spent on the Navy during the last seven years have been shamefully wasted. Now we do not doubt but that, with judicious management, the results might have been greater, but we cannot go so far as to say that we are in the hopeless condition some of the public papers would wish us to believe. On the contrary, we think that a glance at the figures which appeared at the conclusion of our remarks on this subject last month ought to dispel all fear from the minds of any impartial observer, especially when we turn to the item "iron-cased ships (sea-going)," of which there are twelve in commission.

This "go-ahead" style of writing on Naval affairs has been too

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much the fashion with some of our contemporaries during the last eight or nine years; the practice of jumping at conclusions very suddenly has wonderfully increased during that period. The press does not however deserve the whole blame, for it will be remembered that when Sir Baldwin Walker was Controller of the Navy, and Lord Clarence Paget was "in opposition," the latter officer astonished us all one fine night by asking what had become of a certain sum, amounting to no less than £5,000,000 of the public money. It will also be remembered that the good-natured public immediately declared that £5,000,000 had been not only wasted, but totally unaccounted for. Lord Clarence Paget rode into office on the back of these £5,000,000, which, however, as suddenly disappeared when he *was*, as they had unexpectedly risen up when he *wished* to be Secretary of the Admiralty. Next came Mr. Scott Russell, who placed about £12,000,000 to the debt of the Admiralty and the Dockyard Officers; he was, in his turn, thrown in the shade by Mr. Cobden, who discovered that Lord Palmerston had cost the country £100,000,000.

And thus it now is, with regard to the £70,000,000 which some of the newspapers speak of as having been wasted. Nothing is easier than to jump at a good round sum like this; but on the other hand nothing is more difficult than to prove that the figures are correct. Even had the whole of the money voted for the service of the Navy, since the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget joined the Admiralty, been spent on building iron ships, it would be absurd to say, because we have not such a fleet of iron-clads as may now be considered necessary, that we have nothing to show for the money: for we have now afloat and in commission as good a force as we have ever had during peace. But every one who knows anything about the Navy must be perfectly aware that the sums voted by Parliament on the Navy Estimates for the purchase, building repairing of ships do not amount to one half of the total £10,000,000 or £11,000,000. Take this year's Estimates for instance, and we find that out of the £10,388,153 voted, upwards of a million is for "victuals and clothing," nearly £3,000,000 are for wages and pay, about £1,000,000 is for half-pay and pensions, more than a million must be set down as for scientific purposes, conveyance of troops and stores, medicines and other "miscellaneous services," leaving in round numbers, about £1,000,000 for new docks, buildings, machinery, &c., and about £2,500,000 for salaries and wages of the Dockyard officers and men, and naval stores for building, repairing and outfitting the fleet. Thus the £70,000,000 are really reduced to less than £18,000,000 for the seven years of Lord Paget's reign.

We have been induced to make these remarks out of justice to the permanent staff of the Admiralty, and to those whose turn it is to be "out" of office; at the same time we must not be understood as defending the defunct Board, especially as regards the efficiency of their ships for the purpose for which they were

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intended. They held office during a transition period, and much of what they did was necessarily experimental.

Let us now turn to the progress which has been made during the seven years in rendering the system of accounts in the large manufacturing establishments more in consonance with the expressed wishes of the mercantile members of the House of Commons. Some of these members were on the Commission of enquiry into the management of Her Majesty's Dockyards, and they almost rode their hobby-horse to death. They not only examined the officers of the several Yards, but they also personally inspected the Yards and enquired into the subjects of charge and expenditure, on the spot. They came to the conclusion that the "system of accounts was elaborate and minute, but its results were not to be relied upon for any practical purpose." They consequently recommended the introduction of a much more elaborate system, which has been adopted in a manner that must excite the surprise of its parents. The work of the Commissioners was taken up by the Committee on the Admiralty, and much of their time was also occupied with the same subject. Now it cannot be said that the Duke of Somerset as First Lord, or Lord Clarence Paget as Secretary neglected to follow the advice of the Commissioners, and of the witnesses examined before the Committee. Immediately after the report of the Royal Commissioners was published, and the evidence taken before the Committee was printed, a new plan of audit was set on foot: the Italian system of keeping accounts by "double entry" was adopted, and elaborate statements relating to the expenditure of stores, and the progress made in the construction of ships were laid before Parliament.

Before the year 1858, Parliament had not been furnished with a statement of the expense incurred on each ship; but in 1859 a return was printed, at the request of Lord Clarence Paget, of the money expended during the eleven preceding years in building and repairing ships at the dockyards. Then came the first of the annual returns, which the late Secretary of the Admiralty established to show the expense incurred for building, converting, fitting, and repairing. These returns have gradually grown in bulk, and year by year they have become more complicated: at least, they appear to be so, to those who, like ourselves and the public generally have time to look at statements of ordinary length, but who are unable to devote days and weeks to comprehend these accounts, and to understand the object of having such an immense array of figures.

In 1859-60, the annual return showed the cost of each ship which had been built during the preceding year, and in 1860-61, the expense incurred in each of the dockyards was stated in the return. This was not considered enough: so in 1861-62, a *pro-rata* charge incurred on each ship was introduced. No alterations were made in the forms of the annual return for two or three sessions, but the Admiralty favoured the House of Commons with blue books

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containing what were termed "Labour charts," which showed, under the head of each yard, upon what business the workmen had been employed. These "Labour Charts" and the other elaborate statements prepared at the Admiralty, enabled the grumblers in the House of Commons to draw a comparison between the cost of construction in the Royal Dockyards, and in private establishments. A Committee was afterwards formed for the purpose of investigating this subject. They, in their turn, made a long report, in which they remarked that "The Dockyards were created not for trading, but for national purposes," to ensure certainty of production as to quality and time; to provide for the requirements arising in the emergency of war, and to protect the State against the difficulties affecting either the cost of labour or the supply of material." In our opinion, the question of pounds, shillings, and pence ought not to form a prominent part in any discussion relating to the construction of Her Majesty's ships; they ought, of course, to be built in the most economical manner possible, the materials ought to be obtained on the lowest terms, and the cost of labour ought not to be above that necessary to ensure good workmanship; but it is absolutely necessary that Her Majesty should be able to build the ships required for the protection of our shores, our colonies, and our commerce, whenever they are wanted, and not to be obliged to depend on the private establishments of any of her subjects.

In order, however, to follow out the commercial idea as far as possible, the Admiralty determined last year to "take stock" at the several yards, and to produce three balance sheets with the expense and conversion accounts presented to Parliament. One of these balance sheets relates to "plant, value of land and buildings, additions to buildings and land, interest, repairs, replacements, and alterations," another one is the "stock valuation account, the value of the remains of the stock of timber and stores on hand, and of the receipts and issues in the year, and depreciation or enhancement of value of stock," while a third is the "general balance sheet or expenditure and production account for ships, services, and conversions."

The changes effected in the mode of accounting for the large sums annually voted by Parliament for naval purposes may be thus summarized. The Controller of the Navy, as the head of the ship-building department, will be kept informed of the expenditure of stores and the employment of labour; a comparison will be made between the cost of articles produced at the several yards, and that of similar articles manufactured in private yards; and the results of the separate manufactures and of the combined works of the dockyards will be presented in the ordinary form of commercial balance sheets. And now let us ask, what good will result from all this multiplication of returns? When published, will any one read or understand them? or, if they read, and really understand them, and then, like Mr. Seely, attempt to find fault with them,

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what good will be done? We shall not get any more ships built, nor will they be built better or quicker because the details of the expense of their construction have been set forth in voluminous statements, printed at the public expense. This is not the real method which must be adopted if we want to reduce our dockyard expenditure, and get better return for our money. We must have more encouragement held out to our officers in the shape of higher rewards for faithful service. They must be allowed to feel that promotion to the highest appointments will follow, as a matter of course, on assiduity and a display of high talent, and their emoluments must be raised so as to equalize them with those of private trade. This is the way in which we would follow the example of commercial men, not by attempting to keep accounts by "double entry," but by holding out the inducements which tend to real efficiency and true economy. Amongst the members of the new Board of Admiralty, there are two at least who are capable of cutting this Gordian knot, and the country will have no cause to regret the recent change of Ministry if they find the question of dockyard management and expenditure put on a satisfactory and rational footing before another change takes place. If Sir Alexander Milne and Sir John Hay make up their minds and devote their abilities to this much vexed subject, we feel satisfied that they will soon sweep away the difficulties which have hitherto surrounded it. Let them have placed at their disposal the services of a few of the most qualified of the officials at Whitehall and Somerset House, with one or two of the working officers of the Dockyards, and the same number of persons fully conversant with the accounts of private manufacturers or ship-builders, and let them devote two days in each week exclusively to this task, and we are sure that, before Parliament again assembles, and the Navy Estimates are brought forward, we shall find a radical change in the expenditure intended to be incurred on these great Naval Establishments. Unless some such concentrated effort as this is made, we shall never be in a position to say that we get the most for our money.

There is another portion of the expense incurred under the head of Naval Establishments, which has been gradually increasing. We allude to the vote for new works, machinery, and repairs. Everybody admitted the lamentably deficient condition in which we were eight or ten years ago with respect to Dock accommodation. Our neighbours on the opposite side of the Channel were far ahead of us as regards the means of building, equipping, and refitting a fleet. Cherbourg, Toulon, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort contained building slips and basins with which we had nothing in comparison. Cherbourg alone has three basins comprising nearly fifty acres, nine dry docks, and nine building slips. Toulon boasts of nine docks, sixteen slips, and basin area of nearly 100 acres. Brest has six large docks and twelve slips, and the whole harbour serves as a basin. When we came to examine our means with those of

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our Imperial friends, we felt alarmed; we knew that although they had less ships and less men, they had the power of creating a Navy larger than our own, and in case of disaster, of remedying defects. America, also, is a formidable rival as regards dock accommodation. From a statement published on the authority of the United States' government, it appeared that our Yankee friends possessed no less than eight dockyards, of various extent—Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and others. We allude to France and America, in this instance, not in a spirit of rivalry, but in order to show how much importance other maritime powers attach to having the necessary basins for refitting, and docks for building or repairing their men-of-war, and we consider that, of all the money spent by successive Boards of Admiralty, that which has been annually voted for new works is the best. When Keyham was first talked of, several of our contemporaries were disposed to look upon the requisite outlay as excessive, and to consider the size of the docks and basins much too large. We, however, are inclined to the belief that the step then taken was a wise one, and one which will result in real economy. A million and a half is certainly a vast sum to spend on the enlargement of an Establishment, but, as we shall presently see, that is as nothing in comparison with the sums which have since been required and voted for Chatham and Portsmouth.

Of the two last-mentioned yards, Chatham must be noticed first. Soon after the Duke of Somerset's Board entered upon their duties, the Black Prince was ordered to be built in addition to the Warrior, and, in the course of a few months afterwards, the lines of several others of our iron giants were determined upon. It then became a question more serious than ever, where ships of the immense length and breadth of the Warrior would have to go in case of damage, or for the purpose of being docked. The superintendents of the dockyards were constantly reminding "my Lords" that there did not exist "a sufficient extent of floating basins or dry docks, especially for the larger classes of ships, and that much delay, risk, expense, and inconvenience had to be incurred in fitting out in the stream." Accordingly, a Committee of the House of Commons was nominated to inquire into a proposal of the Admiralty to extend Chatham Yard. This Committee consisted of, amongst others, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Corry, Sir James Elphinstone, and Sir Morton Peto; and, after examining only four witnesses, Admiral Robinson, Captain Washington, the Director of Works, and Mr. Lloyd, they reported to the effect that the then existing docks and basins were inadequate to the necessities of the service; that ships had grown in length since 1830, from an extreme of 245 feet to 400 feet, and, in draught of water, to 27 feet; and that the evidence taken before them "established the necessity of an extension of the existing accommodation for the fitting out and repair of the ships of the Royal Navy; and that, as such, additional

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accommodation would be obtained at much less cost, by adding to a dockyard already in existence, than by creating a new establishment, the proposed extension of Chatham Dockyard will be the best and most economical mode of attaining the object in view."

Parliament was accordingly asked for the needful funds, and the immense works at St. Mary's Island were forthwith commenced. When finished, they will make Chatham, if not the most important, at least, the second in importance of all our yards, and, in the event of a war with Russia, we should possess the means of speedily repairing the North Sea fleet. The total estimate for these works amounts to one million and a quarter. Up to the end of last year, £180,000 had been expended upon them, £142,000 are to be spent during the present year, and £880,000 will have to be voted in subsequent years.

As time rolled on, and more giants were added to the iron fleet, the necessity for increasing still further the Government naval establishments, became more and more apparent. Members on both sides of the House of Commons, and Naval Lords in the Upper House, constantly adverted to the subject, and another Committee was appointed in the early part of 1864 to investigate it. The Members we have named as being on the Chatham Committee were also on this, so also were Sir John Hay, Mr. Laird, Lord Clarence Paget, and Mr. Berkeley. This inquiry was not confined to only one naval establishment, but related to the whole of the Royal Dockyards at home, and to the accommodation available for the repair of ships when employed on foreign stations.

The attention of the Committee was, however, directed first to extension of Portsmouth Yard, and in May, 1864, a report was prepared which stated that a site comprising ninety-three acres was available, and that additional basin and dock accommodation to that extent was required. In a subsequent report, additions were recommended to be made at Devonport of a large basin, and two first-class docks, at Haulbowline, of a large dock, and dock accommodation was also suggested abroad. In order to obviate the difficulties which had been constantly experienced in the House of Commons of obtaining "supplies" at regular intervals for carrying out original designs, and, in consequence of the money required for Chatham and Portsmouth being so large—that for Portsmouth being nearly a million and a half, and that for Chatham, as we have already stated being a million and a quarter—a special Act of Parliament was passed in 1865, enabling the Government to enter into contracts extending over several years, but limiting the amount to be spent in any one year. This Act has been slightly amended during the last session. The works at both ports are progressing rapidly:—at Chatham the convicts employed at St. Mary's Island have done sufficient to show what an important addition we shall soon have to that yard, and, at Portsmouth, the new basins are already commenced. No doubt Sir John Pakington and his colleagues will

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have found during their recent official visits that we are not in as satisfactory a state with regard to our building slips, basins, and docks as we might be; but this is not the point on which much blame can be thrown on Lord Clarence Paget and the Duke of Somerset. We will pursue and conclude our remarks on their administration of naval affairs in our next number; when we will allude particularly to the measures adopted by them for Manning the fleet.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(*Continued.*)

And now comes one of the most important military questions that has occurred in the history of our country. By the latest returns, we find that there were serving in India, of the British Army, twelve regiments of Dragoons, and fifty Battalions of Infantry, exclusive of Ceylon. Is it impossible to reduce this number to more moderate dimensions without endangering the safety of India? In other words, what ought to be the minimum which is sufficient for the defence of India? We say defence advisedly, for after the terrible experience we acquired in Affghanistan of the consequences of an aggressive war on a warlike nation, it is to be hoped there will be no more Lord Broughtons to coerce the Indian Government into rash enterprises, so uncalled for, and so Quixotic. Even at this distance of time one cannot reflect without a shudder on the infatuation which left an inconsiderable force three or four hundred miles from its base, in the midst of a hostile population and without a single link, to keep open the communication amongst a succession of mountain ranges, or a single strong position on which to fall back in case of a reverse till succour could be afforded.

Whether twelve Regiments of British Dragoons are required to be permanently stationed in India, does not seem so much an object of consideration, as whether the fifty Battalions, when the net of railways is complete, might by means of other efficient troops be reduced to thirty-five; a large number still, and which in the event of a European war breaking out, even though we took no part in it, ought if possible to be our maximum in a distant dependency.

There are two measures which have occurred to us and which, with much diffidence, we offer for free discussion. Since this paper was commenced we have seen two remarkable letters in the "*Times*" of 23rd and 27th Dec, the former advocating the raising of a Chinese Brigade for service in Hong Kong, the latter pointing out what, it is to be feared, is too true, the little consideration bestowed upon healthy stations for locating our European troops in India. The former letter may be briefly dismissed. It may perhaps be found politic to enlist Chinese Soldiers for Hong Kong, but there seems so many insuperable objections to employing them in India that we presume no one would be found to advocate such a plan.

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From what source then might we obtain useful auxiliaries to relieve the pressure upon us for men which India now exercises. There are, we venture to think, two races perfectly distinct, and neither of whom would fraternise with the Native Indian Army, one of the most important points to be kept in view in contemplating any large reduction of the purely European element, on which as we have now learnt from experience, we must mainly rely for upholding our moral influence and convincing the ill-disposed of the utter hopelessness of any armed resistance to our rule.

That accurate historian, Orme, informs us in speaking of the transactions on the Coast of Coromandel in 1746 "the Christians who call themselves Portuguese always formed part of a garrison; they are little superior im courage to the lower castes of Indians, and greatly inferior to the higher castes, as well as the Northern men of Indostan—but because they learn the manual exercise, and the duties of a parade with sufficient readiness and are clad like Europeans, they are incorporated into the companies of European troops. From wearing a hat, these pretended Portuguese obtained, amongst the natives of India, the name of Topasses, by which name the European likewise distinguishes them." It would appear that for a long period these Topasses continued to form a part of the Indian Army, for we find in enumerating the Bombay Army in 1784. "One battalion of Native Portuguese composed of 6 European Officers and 465 natives." This element probably no longer exists, and if it did, the description given of it, by so matter of fact a writer as Orme, would not be greatly in its favour. But have we not another class of men of a much better description than these black Portuguese. From the great increase that has taken place in the number of Europeans settled in India since 1833, as well as of the European troops, there must be a very considerable number of Indo-Britons, or Eurasians, as they are called. We are fortunately not without experience of the capabilities of this class as soldiers, for very many of them, from time to time, obtained cadetships in the Company's Service, in which the greater part rose to high rank and distinction, and it is believed there was not found amongst them one who was inefficient as an officer.

We have no means of knowing what are the exact number of this class at the different Presidencies who would be likely to take service with us; but the Government have probably accurate returns. If they are sufficiently numerous to recruit from, what should prevent our raising a Regiment of say 650 rank and file at each of the Presidencies to be clothed, armed and equipped precisely as the European troops, and to be composed of eight companies to each Battalion with a similar establishment of officers to that of a British Regiment. The service might be open to all Creoles who chose to join it, and if the experiment was found to answer and the materials were sufficiently abundant, each Regiment might gradually be raised to 800 or 1000 men. In the process of time

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these Regiments might be of great service as a provision for the children of soldiers, many of whom at present are badly off. If we mistake not, they would be found very little, if at all inferior to the European Soldiers, either in the trenches, or at the breach. Of course all depends on the numbers which are to be found at the different Presidencies, who would engage in this service.

As a second attempt to relieve the pressure for recruits on the mother-country, we would advocate forming Arab Corps, somewhat on the model of the French Zouaves. They should be left, as much as possible, under the control of their own officers, with simply an European Commandant, (a Captain or Major) an Adjutant, and a Medical Officer. All the native princes of India have employed Arabs, more or less exclusively, and they have been found amongst the best and bravest of their troops (though it must be admitted they are most difficult to manage). This is not to be wondered at, for the Arab is a soldier from his youth, and there seems no reason why we might not obtain as good service from him as the native powers have done. It may be said, perhaps, that the Arab is by nature so wild and unruly, and so utterly averse to submit to any restraint, that, instead of an auxiliary on whom we might place reliance, he would require constant watching to keep him from outbreak; and such very likely would be the case were he unhappily to fall into the evil case of being commanded by a martinet. But to bring forth his good qualities, and to keep his bad ones in check, would probably be accomplished without so much difficulty by a real soldier, a man whom his own martial feelings would teach him to honour, to obey, and to respect. There would be a fair field for the successors of Outram, Jacob, Hodgson, Nicholson, &c., some of whom it is hoped may yet be found in an Army that has "fallen from its high estate." From what parts of Arabia we might hope to derive a supply of these "stalwart" soldiers, we have not sufficient local knowledge to speak with certainty; but if the suggestion we have thrown out is worthy of consideration, there is a person now in England, the Rev. G. P. Badger who would no doubt be able to afford every information. This gentleman long resided in the East and was for several years Chaplain to our garrison at Aden.

It has been asserted that the Arab tribes in the immediate vicinity of Aden are so utterly wild and untractable, that they could never be brought under control, and to this point Mr Badger could probably speak; but, even allowing this, there may be other parts of their extensive country where a more civilised class might be procured. It would seem desirable to fix their pay on a liberal scale, to enlist them for a certain period, say ten or twelve years, and holding out inducements to them, after that period, to renew their contract on advantageous terms, or if they preferred it to take their discharge. Whether it might be possible, in the case of those who were killed in action or died, to make some small gratuity to

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their families, might be worth considering as an additional means of keeping them faithful to their colours. We believe it would be found on enquiry, and it was notoriously so at Hydrabad in the Deckan, that all the emeutes of the Arabs arose from not keeping faith with them in their pay, that promises were broken, and payments withheld to the very latest moment, and that they were, as a rule, and not as an exception constantly in arrears. Now, whatever may be our faults, we have certainly obtained a high character in India for punctuality and honour, in fulfilling our pecuniary obligations; and there seems no reason why this consideration should not have equal weight with the Arab, that it has had with the natives of India. If four Arab Regiments could be raised for Bengal, two for Madras and two for Bombay of 1000 men each, we might, with the Indo-Britons, have some 10,000 reliable troops to act with our British force. It appears that in 1863 and 1864 the total strength of the English Army in India was 67,525. The admissions to hospital during the year were 110,357; 596 men died, including 150 invalids on their passage to England and 1366 were discharged at home, as unfit for further service. Very nearly 2000 men were therefore lost to the service in the year, or about 40 men per thousand. It must not be forgotten that every loss of a man is a loss to the state of £100 sterling. Should the plan we have ventured to propose be tried, would it not be possible to reduce the European force of all arms in India to 50,000 men. One part of this force must be British to a man, the Artillery. It was a most dangerous expedient that induced the Bengal Government, when the exigencies of the service were so great, during the American war, to form a Corps of Native Artillery.

It is true, during the celebrated march of General Goddard, these men did such good service, that on their return to Bengal silver medals were presented to them. The Artillery that were at Aden during the revolt of the Bengal Army, was principally composed of Golundaze attached to the Bombay Regiment of Artillery and shewed no inclination to disturbance; and, if we do not mistake, the Company of Golundaze at Delhi remained faithful to their officers. But these exceptional instances furnish no argument against the rule that the artillery must be European. We perceive that Lord Elphinstone advocated raising African artillery to replace the Golundaze at Bombay.

When considering the state of India, it must not be forgotten that although the Native Infantry Regiments of the Madras and Bombay armies are, like those of Bengal, turned into Sebundys, there was not only at Madras no disaffection, but on the contrary several native corps of that army took the field against the Mutineers, and rendered excellent service. So far as we are aware, the only regiment of the Bombay army that broke out into open mutiny, and barbarously murdered two or three young officers, was the 27th Native infantry, whilst some Native regiments of the Bombay army

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served with Sir H. Rose in his memorable march through Central India. The officers of these two Presidencies have therefore been punished for the crime committed by the Bengal Native army. The presence of a commanding European force, for the present, seems only to be required for Bengal, whilst considering the arguments that may be used against the employment of Arab troops, it may be remembered that much the same sort of thing was said some years ago regarding the Beels, and yet the officers of the Bombay army, and it is highly to their honour, have so well managed what was at the time said to be impracticable, as to convert some of these children of the forest and the mountains into excellent soldiers, and we believe there are now two if not more irregular regiments of Beels under excellent discipline. We think it was the late Sir James Outram who first raised a Beel corps.

Without wishing to claim any undue authority for the Military Chief in India, we should not forget, that during the first period of our power in the East, there was nothing which appeared more unintelligible to the natives, than that an officer at the head of an army could be controled by, or could pay obedience to a Civil Governor. Of course this was merely a native idea, but, in a country which we always must hold by the sword, it ought not to be altogether lost sight of. It has been publicly stated, and we believe not contradicted, that in the late disastrous war with the petty states of Bootan, the military arrangements were not only not in accordance with the advice of the Commander in Chief, but directly contrary to his opinion. Now it so happens, which has not always been the case, that the present Commander in Chief is a remarkably intelligent man, and one fitted in every respect for the high office he holds. We have been told that "it is only at the risk of an immense amount of blame for both blindness and presumption, that even the most able Governor-General can utterly refuse to listen to the deliberate opinion of a Commander in Chief."

From the dispute that took place between Lord Dalhousie and Sir Charles Napier, and the decision arrived at by the Home Government, supported by the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, the authority vested in the Governor-General may be so extensive as to make it optional whether or not he will listen to the suggestions of the head of the army. From the discussions that are likely to take place relative to the Bootan War, in the most undesirable of all places, the House of Commons, we shall no doubt learn with whom the composition of the troops and their movements originated, and we shall ascertain who is really to blame for leaving the two Sebundy regiments to waste away in the deadly swamps and jungles that overspread the frontier of Bootan.

The present relation between the Government and the army is peculiarly delicate. The Queen's officers consider India a dreary banishment, rendered worse by the little prospect of active service; the officers of the late Company's army are desponding from the

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ruin of their prospects, and heartsore from the absence of all stimulus to exertion, while what remains of the late Native army is little better than a large police force. Under these untoward circumstances, it may be a question, when a vacancy arises, whether it would not be judicious to send out an officer of high rank with the double appointment of Governor-General and Commander in Chief. He would thus have the entire responsibility thrown on his shoulders, but he would also be unfettered in the execution of his plans. Since the days of Clive we have had four Military officers as Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, Hastings, William Bentinck, and Hardinge (all of whom administered the Government with credit to themselves, and advantage to the country). Some such men may probably still be found amongst our General officers. We are no advocates for Military despotism, but there may be times and seasons when, for a short period, it may be salutary.

There is one more important consideration to which we would call attention before we conclude our remedial suggestions, and that relates to the health of the troops, and the means taken to preserve it. Are we doing our best in this essential point, with a full conviction of the importance of the life of every individual soldier to the state. After the Mutiny was effectually subdued, and the European troops were placed in quarters, there was of necessity, for a time, much inconvenience occasioned by the crowded state of the barracks, and the deficiency of hospital accommodation. Of course something has since been done to alleviate this, but how much? Again, is as much of the European force as possible placed in healthy localities, and now that the facility of railroad communication offers so many advantages, has the barrack accommodation be largely increased on the hills? We fear a perusal of the last annual army list will convey to the eye of the practised Indian the names of a number of places where European regiments are stationed, which, if not positively unhealthy, are but one degree removed from it. It cannot be expected that all the old stations should at once be done away with; though some are so objectionable that the sooner this can be accomplished, and the garrison composed only of Goorkas or other Native Corps the better. In selecting new stations, as a general rule it may be well to avoid the vicinity of large rivers, unless where the banks attain a considerable elevation above the surrounding country. These rivers are all liable to overflow during the rainy season, and when the floods subside, the miasma that succeeds is most prejudicial to health as may be seen from the state of the neighboring towns and villages. In the Journal of the Asiatic Society for 1860 there is a paper by Captain Montgomery of the Royal Engineers (Bengal) on the great flood of the Indus in August 1858, and which, if we mistake not, caused great sickness in Scinde in the fall of that year. Has another suggestion by that eminent Indian Physician, Sir Ronald Martin, been attended to? Some years ago he recommended the establishment of a marine

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sanitarium at Ch duba, if we mistake not, on the Coast of Arracan, as preferable for the restoration of convalescents in many cases of disease, to the air of the hills. Surely so simple a plan as this might easily have been tested by practical proof. It is to be hoped this has been done.

In subsidiary measures no man has ever done more for the well being of the soldier in India than Sir Hugh Rose. He early became convinced that the soldier had a worse enemy than even the exhausting climate to contend with, the gigantic demon ennui. He accordingly introduced his great remedial measure, the establishment of soldiers' workshops. We are told that notwithstanding the opposition of officers of "the old school" he had great confidence in the success of the experiment. "He put it in force and the result has been the redemption of the well disposed men in the barracks; it has proved a death-blow to that listless idleness which has been the greatest enemy of the European soldier; it has enabled men to save money, which they have invested not in drink but in the education of their children, and it has, in many places, given a stimulus to local trade, such as its supporters never anticipated."

Another most important improvement was the excellent system adopted for soldiers' gardens, the first idea of which originated, we believe, with Sir Henry Lawrence, which have largely increased and have proved highly attractive to the men, during this last four years. We are told on good authority that "the vegetables supplied to regiments are in many cases grown by the soldiers themselves, and the European residents in stations are often indebted to those gardens for their supplies."

Thus Sir Hugh Rose, before quitting his command, had the satisfaction of seeing these two important measures working admirably, and it is to be hoped saving many a man from the allurements of drink, and employing his leisure hours in a useful and beneficial manner. Hasty and ill-advised Sir Hugh may have been in some of his measures, but he was acknowledged to be the Soldiers' Friend, and during his entire Indian career he was actuated by an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the men who had fought so nobly under his eyes during that celebrated march through Central India which seems to remind us of some of the terrible struggles made in the early days of our dominion, which have been so admirably described by the historian Orme.

The condition of the European soldier in India, as elsewhere, is likewise wonderfully improved by all these ameliorations, which the beneficent spirit of Sidney Herbert, instructed by the terrible campaign in 1854 before Sebastopol, laboured to carry out. It would be doing injustice to the Duke of Cambridge not to acknowledge that he has lent his powerful aid to the full execution of these measures. Amongst military reformers, it is impossible to omit that distinguished lady Miss Nightingale, who has for many years turned her attention to the state of our hospitals, and who has given some

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valuable advice as to the best sanitary measures to be adopted for the Indian Army; schools to which soldiers are invited to attend, reading rooms, gymnasia, &c. all contribute to the more cheerful and happy life of the soldier of the present day. Some old officers of the Madras Army must remember the height to which disgust at his monotonous life had reached in 1809, and which led many soldiers to mutilate their hands, &c. in order to procure their discharge from the service. Instead of this, several were sent to confinement in hill forts, a terrible punishment, but which for a time checked the evil. One of the many great advantages which civilians in India possess over the soldier is the constant and regular occupation of their time, and as employment is in all countries the handmaid of health, it is no wonder they are not so subject to disease as those who have comparatively speaking little to fill up the tedious hours which intervene between morning drill and evening parade. Although "the unco' good" may cry pooh! pooh! it is well known that many commanding officers encourage private theatricals, and we have even heard of Concerts being given by some regiments, rather rough perhaps in execution, but still a most delightful amusement. In these cases it is not merely the one or two hours occupied in the performance, but the many that have been consumed in rehearsals, painting scenery, &c., which is sometimes of no despicable order, arranging the costumes and stage arrangements, &c. Mrs L. Paget, in her lively diary, says "it was amusing to see some of the young soldiers in muslin and crinoline," and no doubt many a rough criticism has been made in the barracks long after the night of the performance. We have alluded to these things which, though trifling perhaps in themselves, serve to use the emphatic expression "to kill time," which would otherwise hang heavy, and so far are auxiliaries to health and sobriety.

One of the most important measures which have taken place in our time, is the arrangement which is now approaching to completion, for sending out reliefs for the future by the Overland route. This experiment, which has always been warmly advocated by the present Commander in Chief in India, and which was so successfully practised during the Crimean War, when two regiments of Dragoons were sent from Bombay through Egypt to the army before Sebastopol, will be an immense saving in time and it is to be hoped in health, if not in money, and will have a good effect amongst the natives, by shewing them how much nearer our resources are than they were in the days of Lake and Wellesley. On this subject, there is one suggestion we would most respectfully offer; an increase in the barrack accommodation at Aden. With every care and attention accidents will sometimes happen, and those who have practical experience, well know what would be the effect of keeping three or four hundred men, fresh from Europe, cooped up for three weeks or a month on board a steamer in the harbour of Aden for want of accommodation on shore, until other conveyance could be procured to

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convey them to their destination. When this overland route gets fairly into working order, it may offer another argument for a moderate reduction in the number of British troops stationed in India, as well as for more frequent reliefs as advocated by Major O'Reilly. Any one who carefully contemplates the Military history of India, from the time of Clive to the last Sikh war, will be surprised to find how very small a proportion of Europeans were engaged in all the great battles that were fought. If we mistake not, the Europeans before Seringapatam, including those who came from Bombay, did not much exceed 6,000; and to get this number together, some regiments had to make long and toilsome marches. With the modern appliances of the railroad and the telegraph, ten or twelve thousand European troops, with their commissariat, camp equipage, &c. could be conveyed to a given point in almost as many days, certainly weeks, as "in the olden time" it took months, of, in many cases, slow and laborious progress to collect half the number. Our future battles will probably be fought by a much larger proportion of Europeans, whilst the Native Infantry Battalions as at present organised will be used more for convoys, fatigue duties, and saving as far as practicable the European soldier from that unnecessary exposure to the sun, which will always prove fatal to many, and convey the first symptons of disease to a still greater number.

Since those lines were written, we have seen a proposal in the 'Times' for raising negro regiments for India. As it is not probable this step will ever be adopted, we will not state the many reasons which suggest themselves to us why this measure would be both injudicious and impolitic. We have taught the late Bengal Native Army such a lesson as they are not likely soon to forget, and our task ought for the future to be, to endeavour to make the present force as useful auxiliaries as the Madras and Bombay Native Regiments formerly were, and it is to be hoped may be again, if policy is attended to instead of narrow and prejudicial views.

We will add *en passant* that the sagacious ruler of the most warlike people in Europe is engaged, it is said, in a plan to employ his Arab subjects as auxiliaries to his admirably disciplined army. If he is doing this, why should not we, too, to a limited extent try the same system in our Indian possessions, and with the aid of our best Indian officers, see if we cannot make the Arab as useful a soldier as he is confessedly a brave one. Whilst emigration goes on to so great an extent, whilst the builder, the farmer, the manufacturer, the proprietor of mines are all such formidable rivals of the recruiting sergeant, the difficulty of procuring recruits for an army, which is entirely composed of volunteers will year by year increase, and every scheme that will tend to lessen the demand on our labouring population becomes an object of national importance. Our noble Volunteer Army has added immensely to our moral influence in foreign countries: and now, all that we require is, to diminish as much as possible our calls on the hardy and well paid sons of toil,

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by whose indefatigable industry we have obtained the proud eminence on which we stand.

The late debate on the Army Estimate, and Major O'Reilly's proposal to effect the relief of Indian Regiments every five years, lend additional interest to the important subject to which we have ventured to offer some crude suggestions. No one would ever again desire to see that false security which may be said to have laid the foundation of the terrible crisis in 1857. At that period, the number of British Troops in India was actually less than it was in 1835, notwithstanding, that, in the interval we had acquired the Punjab, Scinde, Oude, Pegu, Nagpore and Berar, whilst to make up for the deficiency of the European soldier, we had increased the Native Army by more than a hundred thousand men. It seems something like infatuation that when the most alarming signs of approaching mutiny could hardly be kept out of sight, we gave up the capital city of India to a mock Emperor, guarding it for his sake, with Native Troops only. And here we are reminded of the sagacity evinced by Sir C. J. Napier in pointing out the vast importance of this station.

"Delhi," he writes, "is the proper place for our great arsenal and place of arms. It lies in a central position, to supply troops and reinforcements, and is at hand either for the Nepaul, or the Punjaub. The head-quarters of the Artillery should be at Delhi or Merut; Merut should be the head-quarters of the Artillery, if Delhi be not accepted."

Whilst there were only a few Europeans at Allahabad and Cawnpore, consisting principally of convalescents of different regiments, we allotted only one regiment, the 32nd of about six hundred strong, to garrison Lucknow, the chief seat of a people who had just lost their independence and who were among the most turbulent and unruly in India. A glance at any Indian map will show how completely the stations along the Ganges were destitute of European garrisons. At Dinapore, H.M. 10th Foot were quartered, and at Chumar about three hundred European Invalids, and it is to the credit of these gallant old soldiers, that some amongst them were found serving the guns in Havelock's famous march on Lucknow, whilst others held the strong fort of Allahabad with the immense magazines and stores of every description which it contained.

Proceeding further up the river, we find at Agra a weak newly raised Regiment of Infantry the third Bengal European, whilst at Delhi there was not a single company of European Artillery, but only some non-commissioned officers who were almost all destroyed by the Mutineers on the first outbreak of this fearful tragedy. It seems to have been a singular arrangement that there was in Delhi a battery of Native Artillery only.

It is very easy and so common to reason upon consequences after an event, that we almost fear to criticise, and yet we cannot but think that it would have been a wise policy instead of hesitating

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about remanding H.M. 84th to Rangoon to have pushed them up at once to Allahabad immediately after the disbandment of the 19th Native Infantry. This important station, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, possesses a fort perfectly impregnable against any native powers and has excellent barracks. It is distant from Calcutta about five hundred miles, but for one hundred and twenty of these to Ramegunge, the railroad was open, and from thence it is reached by the Grand Trunk Road; from Cawnpore it is distant one hundred and twenty miles, on some part of which the railroad had been completed. We cannot help thinking that the moral effect which would have been produced by a strong European Regiment at Allahabad might have been such as to prevent Nana Sahib, to whom the diabolical massacre at Cawnpore was chiefly owing, from joining the Mutineers, whilst it would have given increased confidence to many of the neighbouring Rajahs, who, under every discouragement and dread of the mutinous Sepoys remained faithful to us. Rajah Dirg Bejehsing, residing at Moriadman, is a remarkable instance of this, and to his protection, undismayed by the threats of Nana Sahib, the four survivors who so miraculously escaped from Cawnpore were indebted for their lives. There is every reason to believe that Sir Hugh Wheeler, an old and deservedly popular officer, all whose laurels had been gained with Sepoys, was firmly impressed with the opinion that if the Native troops at Cawnpore proved unfaithful, they would march off to join the rebels at Delhi. Mr. Gubbins in his very able work, "the Mutinies in Oude," coincides in this view. "And there is no doubt but that they would so have acted had they not been turned from their purpose by the advice of the fiend-like Nana, who brought them back to attack their commander in his defenceless camp."

It was this false confidence, which for a time was shared in by that eminent man Sir Henry Lawrence, that ultimately led to the sacrifice of so many valuable lives. Lord Canning and those about him seem to have clung to this forlorn hope, long after it had been abandoned by men of experience and calm judgment. One of the best officers in the army, Sir John Hearsay, was compelled to declare, "we have been sitting upon a mine ready for explosion."

Amongst the secondary causes which may have inspired the Mutineers with false confidence, may be reckoned the trouble which so comparatively contemptible a race as the Sauthals gave us almost at the Gates of Fort William, whilst the immense distances that intervened between the stations of the few European regiments that occupied the Bengal Presidency, seemed to forbid the hope of their being able to form a junction. There were two providential circumstances that told in our favour. The early and unexpected termination of the war with Persia, and the arrival of the four regiments that were intercepted on their passage to China. It was fortunate for the British power in India, that these last were under the direction of so great a statesman as Lord Elgin, who did not

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hesitate to take on himself a responsibility from which a more ordinary man would have shrunk. Both Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning are understood to have made strong representations as to the insufficient number of European Troops in Bengal; but it must be acknowledged, that with the former at least, the vicinity of such powerful states as the Nepaulese and the Afghans would probably form the ground of demanding a speedy reinforcement; Major General Tucker, indeed, who had been Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, warned the Court of Directors "of the danger of trusting too much to their native soldiers," but, previous to 1857 such advice was little attended to. When a great calamity happens, the first thing people generally do, is to endeavour to find some one on whom to lay the blame. We are anything but enthusiastic admirers of Lord Dalhousie's policy, and in many instances, think he committed grave errors; but he has, in our humble opinion, been unfairly blamed with respect to the Mutiny with which his measures had certainly nothing to do, whilst the representations he made, if they had been attended to might, to say the least, if they could not have altogether prevented the Mutiny, have materially checked its progress.

When in 1854, the Home Authorities proposed to withdraw two of H. M. Infantry Regiments the 25th, and 98th, from India, he wrote a strong Minute, 13th September 1854, of which the following is a short extract. "We are perfectly secure so long as we are strong, and are believed to be so; but if European troops shall now be withdrawn from India to Europe, if countenance shall thus be given to the belief already prevalent, that we have grappled with an antagonist whose strength will prove equal to overpower us, if by consenting to withdrawal we shall weaken that essential element of our military strength which has already been declared to be no more than adequate for ordinary times, and if further we should be called on to despatch an army to the Persian Gulf, an event which unlooked for now may any day be brought about by the thraldom in which Persia is held, and by the feeble and fickle character of the Shai; then indeed I shall no longer feel and can no longer express the same confidence as before, that the security and stability of our position in the East will remain unassailed."

In speaking of the distances at which the European regiments were stationed from each other, and which was certainly one of the proximate causes of the Mutiny, he goes on to observe.

"I confidently submit to the candour of Her Majesty's Ministers, that, placed as it is, amidst distances so vast, amidst multitudes so innumerable, amidst people and sects various in many things but all alke in this that they are lately conquered subjects of ours, at once alien to them in religion, language, in colour, in habits, in all feelings and interests, the Government of India has had solid grounds for the declaration more than once made of late years that the European

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force at its command is not more than adequate for preserving the Empire in security and tranquillity even in ordinary times."

This is plain language and certainly to the point. When the Mutiny first broke out there were only thirty-one battalions of European Infantry actually on the Indian establishment, viz., nine regiments of European Infantry, belonging to the Company, and 22 Royal Infantry regiments of the Line.

One of Lord Dalhousie's valuable suggestions was, on the dearth of European troops to remove the companies of invalids from Cheenar where they could be of no use to a garrison, where they might render service. Had they been moved to Allahabad at once, the cruel massacre of the officers of the 6th Native Infantry might have been prevented.

Sir Charles Napier, with the prescience of a great man, saw, in the cloud no bigger than a hand, the forerunner of the storm that might break out, and advised the raising of Ghoorka regiments. We cannot but think it was a mistake on the part of Lord Dalhousie that this advice was not promptly acted upon, though it certainly some time afterwards formed part of his plan for a partial reorganisation of the Bengal Army. According to this plan, four regiments of Native Cavalry were recommended to be disbanded, and two regiments of European Light Dragoons raised in their places. He further urged on the Home Authorities that four, or if they could be spared six battalions of Infantry of Her Majesty's army were to be added to the Indian establishment. A considerable augmentation of the strength of the Companies of European Artillery was likewise recommended. Here we cannot but call to mind Sir Charles Napier's propositions to have made Delhi the head-quarters of the Artillery. Lord Dalhousie likewise proposed a disbandment of four regiments of Native Infantry altogether, and a reduction of the remaining seventy-two regiments from 1,000 to 800 rank and file, and the six remaining Cavalry Native regiments from 420 to 300 troopers. These propositions which were made some two years before the Mutiny broke out, seem all sound and judicious so far as they went, and not less so was the wish to raise three regular Ghoorka regiments as suggested by Sir C. Napier. There cannot be a doubt that had they been adopted, every one of them would have greatly added to our means of resisting one of the most terrible mutinies that ever took place, and have materially diminished the difficulties we found in suppressing it.

There is one circumstance, so immediately connected with any proposal for a moderate reduction in what we must consider our mainstay, the European force in India, that it is impossible to lose sight of it. Let us, then, hope that the plan, which it was understood was in contemplation immediately after the suppression of the Mutiny, of having a certain number of fortified posts in eligible sites in the more exposed parts of the country, where, in case of any partial disturbances taking place, there would be a

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place of immediate safety, has not been laid aside. The large and straggling fort of Allahabad, garrisoned by less than a hundred European invalids, held out for several days, until relieved by the gallant Colonel Neal. Agra, too, defied all the efforts of the mutineers to capture it. Mr. Gubbins has given us an interesting account of the heroic stand made at Lucknow, in a position hastily and imperfectly fortified, where for three months the beleaguered garrison nobly held its ground against countless hordes of assailants, who had the additional advantage of a powerful and well served artillery. What a few resolute men, even with the slenderest means of defence could affect, was witnessed at Alwah. A handful of European civilians, sixteen in number, supported by fifty Sikhs, hastily fortified a bungalow with some slight field works, under the direction of Mr. Boyle, the Railway Engineer, and gallantly stood a siege of seven days against overwhelming numbers, provided with artillery, until relieved by Major Vincent Eyre. Fortunately they were unincumbered with any European ladies.

The most diabolical massacre which occurred during the whole of the Mutiny would, in all human probability, have been averted, had the simple precaution been adopted on the first symptoms of disaffection, of throwing up some field works well mounted with guns, and communicating with the extensive magazine, itself a building capable of offering some resistance. Cawnpore has, since 1807, been one of our most important military stations, and it became more so when the annexation of Oude, from the capital of which, Lucknow, it is only distant about fifty miles, was decided on. The cantonment stretched along the right bank of the Ganges for a distance of between five and six miles, the immediate country around being a sandy plain, occasionally broken into ravines; but there was nothing like a fortification in any part of the straggling station. It is impossible to read the animated account Captain Thompson has given us of the noble resistance that was offered for some weeks in a most defenceless and ill-chosen position, scarcely affording a slight protection to the unfortunate ladies and their children, without being struck by sentiments of admiration at the devoted spirit displayed, and regret for its sad termination. It seems evident from the admirable arrangements that were made, under the immediate direction of that fine officer, Captain Moore, of H.M.'s 32nd Regiment, that with anything like a defensible position, the handful of European soldiers and artillery would have been enabled to hold their ground, until relieved by General Havelock, whose extraordinary exertions to rescue them were beyond all praise. Will this lesson be lost upon us?

There is but one more consideration that occurs to us, and it is one we believe on which there is some contrariety of opinion amongst medical men; is the newly arrived European soldier, or the more seasoned one, better calculated to resist the effects of the climate of India? There has, probably, since our first occupa-

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tion of our Eastern dominions, never been a severer trial to European troops than the memorable marches of Havelock from Allahabad, and the splendid progress of Sir Hugh Rose through Central India. Both these operations were undertaken at the most inclement season of the year, when it used to be considered impossible for any troops to resist the fatal effects of the sun, and the absence of any shelter from the night air, as deadly in itself as the fiery rays of the vertical sun at noon-day. Havelock had one seasoned regiment with his small force, the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and Sir James Outram subsequently brought up two regiments, the 5th Fusiliers, which were dispatched from the Mauritius, and the 90th Light Infantry, fresh from England. Now it would be interesting to know which of these regiments suffered most from the effects of the climate on their desperate service. An important question might then be solved, whether a regiment would be better qualified for India service, by having previously been in a warm climate—Gibraltar, or Malta, for instance; or whether it would be more advisable to despatch it at once by the overland route from England. In the former case, perhaps it would be practicable to carry out the suggestions of Major O'Reilly, with some modifications, viz., the regiments might serve for three years in our Mediterranean garrisons, and for seven more in India, thus completing altogether a term of ten years. In former times it was not unusual for regiments to be upwards of twenty years in India. We only throw out the suggestion because, in proportion to the diminished number of European soldiers, every individual life will be of greater consequence.

We have given a glance at the melancholy and helpless condition in which the Mutiny of 1857 found us, because it not only tends to our argument of making every reduction consistent with prudence in our European Establishment in India, but inculcates an important moral.

If a few hundred European soldiers, scattered at immense distance from each other, not only held their ground, but in many instances gained important successes over the Mutineers, even whilst merely acting on the defensive, what would now be the case. Our eyes are completely opened, we have our unbroken railway communication to Delhi, if not to Peshawur, the navigation of the Indus, much-improved, strong garrisons at all the most important stations on the line, and such portion of the Native army as is still retained, remodelled, and not very likely again to try conclusions with us after their utter discomfiture in 1858. With the exercise of ordinary prudence, our position ought to be stronger than it has ever been, and, under Providence, we have every prospect of our Indian Empire becoming yearly more prosperous, and more capable of taking a larger portion of our manufactures in exchange for the silk, cotton, sugar, tea, and other native productions, which they may be able to supply us with.

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BAYONET EXERCISE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

In an Article on the Light Drill of the French Army, which appeared in last month's Number of the "*United Service Magazine*" we indicated the part which the bayonet plays in French Light Movements, as the defensive weapon of individual skirmishers. The assertion of the Emperor in his Genoa Proclamation of 1859, that the bayonet is *the* weapon of the French Army (l'arme terrible de l'armée Française) may appear to our eyes somewhat doubtful and overdrawn, but it is unquestionable that the differences between the Bayonet Exercises of the French and English Armies are most observable in those points which affect the use of the weapon as an "arme blanche" for the defence of isolated individuals, and thus materially influence all movements in extended order.

The present brief abstract is taken from the French Infantry Exercise of 1862; the writer is not aware that any alterations in this Exercise have since been made. The article must be considered as a sequel to that on French Light Drill already alluded to, to which we beg to refer our readers, leaving them to form their own conclusions as to the merits and demerits of the Exercise itself, when viewed in the light of an important adjunct to all movements in skirmishing order.

"The men," say the Instructions, "are to fall in for the performance of Bayonet Exercise, in rank entire, at four paces distance, and, with their arms advanced ("portez l'arme comme sergent"), bayonets fixed.

Guard against Infantry, in two motions.

1st Motion. Half face to the right on both heels, placing the feet at right angles, and raising the musket slightly with right hand.

2nd Motion. Bring the musket to the charge, carrying the right foot half ¾ pace* in rear of left, and still at right angles to it; bend both knees slightly, the weight of the body bearing equally on either leg, the right hand grasping the small of the butt, the left hand grasping stock and barrel near the projection, the left elbow close to side, point of bayonet slightly elevated.

Carry Arms.

Advance arms, square both heels, and come to the front.

Guard against Cavalry, in two motions.

1st Motion. Same as 1st motion above.

2nd Motion. Same as 2nd motion above, save that the right hand is somewhat higher, resting against the hip, and that the point of the bayonet is to be level with the eyes.

* We have substituted the expressions half and three quarter pace for thirty-three and fifty centimetres, which appear in the original text. It must, however, be remembered that the French ordinary pace of sixty-five centimetres is shorter than the corresponding English one of thirty inches.

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While in the above positions of guard, the men will perform the following movements.*

Right or Left face.

Turn to the right or left on the left heel, bringing the right foot smartly into its proper position, at half a pace in rear, and at right angle to left foot.

Right or Left about.

Turn to the right or left about upon the left heel,† bringing the right foot quickly into position, and without losing the guard.

A Pace forward.

Bring right foot smartly to the left heel, and advance the left foot ¾ pace to the front.

A Pace backward.

Bring left foot to right, and place the right ¾ pace in rear.

A Pace to the Right.

Carry the right foot ¾ pace to the right, and still pointing thereto, bring left foot into proper position for guard.

A Pace to the Left.

Carry the left foot ¾ pace to the left, and still pointing to the front, and bring right foot into proper position.

Double Advance (Double passe en avant).

Throw the right foot ¾ pace in front of left, bring left ¾ pace again in front of right.

Double Retire (Double passe en arrière).

Throw the left foot ½ pace in rear of right, and place the right smartly ¾ pace in rear thereof.

Spring (Volte face) to the Right.

"Recover" arms, the lock opposite left shoulder, turn to the right on the toes of the right foot, left foot being placed in rear. Make a spring so as to alight on the toes of the left foot, assuming at the same time the position of guard.

Spring (Volte face) to left.

"Recover" arms, turn to left on toes of right foot, left foot in rear, make the required spring, alighting on the toes of the left foot, and guard.

When men have learnt the above positions, and can perform the paces and voltes with precision and agility, they must be taught the parries and points.

Carte Parry.

Slip the left hand along the barrel so as slightly to raise the muzzle of the piece and parry to the left, the right hand remaining unmoved.

Guard.

Return to the position of guard.

* The objection usually advanced in our Service to the introduction of these movements, is the liability of the men to trip, and lose their balance, when the ground is uneven.

† In the French Drill, as in our own, the heel of the left foot is the pivot on which all facings are performed.

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Tierce Parry.

Elevate the muzzle as above, and parry to the right.

Guard.

Prime Parry, Right and Left.

Raise the muzzle above the head, both arms extended at full length, lock plate downwards, bayonet to front, slightly inclining to left.

Parry to right or left, by bringing forward left or right shoulder.

Carte Point.

Bend over on left foot, place the heel of the butt opposite left breast, the right hand grasping the small, left arm at full length, fingers extended close together, lock plate downwards, and piece resting on the flat of the left hand.

Guard.

Return to position of guard.

Tierce Point.

Same as above, but the heel of the butt opposite right breast, and the lock plate upwards.

N.B. From the manner in which the sword bayonet is attached, the convex edge of the blade will be to the left in carte, and to the right in tierce.

Prime Point.

Raise rifle above the head, both arms extended, trigger guard upwards. Right hand grasping small of butt, the barrel resting lightly between fingers and thumb of left hand. Bend over on left foot, and give point at the height of a horse's head. Point may also be given to the right or left by bringing forward left or right shoulder.

Guard.

Lance Point.

Bend over on left foot and give point, the right hand grasping small of butt, the left quitting the piece, as the point is delivered, returning smartly to the position of guard without word of command.

When men are at the guard against infantry, they must deliver their points at the height of a man's breast.

When at the guard against cavalry, at the height of a horse's head, or of the side of a mounted man.

When the soldiers are perfect in the above, several movements may be combined, the word March being the signal for their performance, thus:

Double advance, Prime Parry and Point.

March.

At the word March, execute the double advance and parry, and give point in prime.

Or if we suppose a skirmisher to be attacked by two or three opponents at once; and order

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A pace forward, lance point, spring ("volte") to the left, carte parry, and point.

March.

Take a pace forward, and deliver the lance point, without pausing spring to the left, parry, and give point in carte.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

During the last ten years the French Navy has attracted and absorbed a considerable share of public notice—more perhaps from the fact that its character and its power being but little known, has always been, with Englishmen, favourite subjects of speculation, than from any other cause. The interest which is felt in it is thoroughly intelligible on political grounds alone; but, in their absence it would still exist, since mere curiosity would prompt and excite most of us to learn more than we already know of the nature of a weapon so powerful, so possibly dangerous, and so mysterious, because so little known. Unfortunately, however, our knowledge of the capacities of the size, and of the real strength of the French Navy has always been very imperfect; and, though it is now clearer and more ample, yet the information from which it is derived has been filtered through so many channels before reaching us, that it is, at the best, almost necessarily imperfect.

There is, however, one very remarkable feature in most discussions upon it, which is not so much the want of knowledge displayed, as the recklessness with which statements of the most baseless character are made upon which to found comparisons between the English and French Navies. The ignorance is excusable, and is, on the whole, not so surprising as the confidence with which it is generally accompanied.

In 1859, rightly or wrongly, we feared a French invasion, and accordingly endeavoured to put ourselves in such an alarming state of defence, as to invoke a laugh from the *Journal des Debats*, which accused us of first setting up a hobgoblin, and then of being frightened at it ourselves. Perhaps we had then a sufficient cause for alarm, for our own Navy was in a very rude and crippled state, and our coasts were consequently found to be insufficiently protected. But we repaired our deficiencies with hot haste, and in a very short time had a Navy which was shown by our Members of Parliament to be equal, if not superior, to all the navies of the world, and long after we had far surpassed the French, we continued to be alarmed at every fresh ship they sent to sea. So much has this been the case, that we would seem to be either possessed of peculiar diffidence in our own power, or to keep, as a matter of policy, a certain class of people whose duty should be simply to prove that we are worse off in our armaments than other nations.

It may be useful, therefore, now to show, if possible, what is the

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political position of the Navy in France; what its power actually is in armaments and men; and in what position it therefore stands, as an aggressive power, with regard to this country.

In endeavouring to understand upon what basis the French Navy exists, we must consider what purposes a Navy serves, and what are the conditions of its existence. So far as we can learn from history, its principal objects have been to protect a country from aggressions, either at home or abroad; and its maintenance has depended to a great extent, if not entirely, upon the force with which the people themselves feel its necessity. That is to say, a country liable to attack either for its own advantages, or, on account of the extent of its colonial possessions, will feel the need of a navy more strongly than one which neither fears attack nor possesses colonies either numerous or extensive. Yet neither of these conditions may exist, and it may still be possible for a country to have extensive commercial transactions not only with its colonies, but with the rest of the world, requiring the maintenance of a large merchant Navy, whose protection and existence will depend upon an armed navy. In America, we see a country having no fear of conquest before it, and no colonies to protect; but having a large merchant navy to protect, for which purpose it is compelled to maintain an armed Navy. If we look at Russia, we see a country of enormous size, unfavourable and very unattractive to invaders, having no colonies requiring absolute protection, and whose merchant navy is not large enough to justify the maintenance of a large war fleet. And finally, if we take France, we see a country not fearing invasion to such an extent as to render the maintenance of a large fleet an absolute necessity in the eyes both of the Government and of the people, whose colonies are too limited to require much naval protection, and whose merchant Navy is not sufficiently large to be endangered by the maintenance of only a moderate-sized war navy.

It would seem, therefore, that the necessity for keeping up a powerful war navy varies considerably in different countries. It exists in most; but in some it is absolute, in others merely relative. Some countries are threatened with danger either to their commerce, or their colonies, or their existence, but to each this danger is external, and can only be escaped by the aid of Naval power; but the danger to others being chiefly internal, enables them to rely for protection upon a good army. Now, in the case of England, her wealth and possessions are as much external as internal. England derives as much power from other countries as from itself; its colonies exceed in size and value itself, and lastly, its insular position exposes it more easily to attack than a continental country. With America, the case is different so far, that while its very size relieves it from the fear of attack, and while it has no colonies to protect, yet its power depends as much upon its commercial relations with the rest of the world as upon

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its own vast internal resources. But with Russia and France, the case is different. Their power, their resources, their possessions are all internal rather than external, and to maintain a large army is as absolutely necessary to them as a large Navy to England or America. In fact, in proportion as the resources of a country are internal rather than external, or the reverse, so will its protection depend upon a large army or a powerful navy.

Thus far then we may judge that the French Navy is unnational, though it may, it does not appear to be a political necessity; that is, that as the welfare of the state does not absolutely depend upon the strength of the navy, so it is not required by the people of France as a national institution.

Its increase or reduction would not excite the same interest that would be aroused by the same change in this country. This may be proved by any one conversant with French history, French education, and French politics, and an examination will prove it almost invariably to be the case. The Navy has always, in France, been considered an institution dependent upon expediency or caprice, or upon some artificial requirement which could only in an indirect way be considered a necessity. Therefore, its power and existence have invariably depended upon the Government rather than upon the people, and the people believing in its possible necessity are content, as such, to tolerate if they cannot enthusiastically give it their support.

The idea then which might prompt the Government to maintain a navy is evidently not national. The Government, or rather the Emperor, is too wise to allow us to build men of war of the most alarming strength, to construct guns of immense power, and to organize large reserves of men, without, as far as he thinks it necessary, keeping pace with us. But the motives which prompt him to do so are too wise to be objected to by the nation at large, as they are too obscure to be nationally sympathised with. The Navy may possibly be a political necessity, but it does not as such appeal strongly to the sympathies of the French nation. Again, commercially it is manifestly necessary, but even the necessity only appeals to individuals, whose interests are commercial, and not to the nation at large. Thus then the Navy is politically unnational, because its necessity is only relative; and being unnational, or rather failing to appeal strongly to the feelings of the nation generally, it is, as its best and warmest advocates are forced to admit, unpopular.

We have only to glance at its history in the most cursory way to discover how irregular its existence, and how intermittent its power have been.

Of a sudden, we find it taking a high position, and then sinking into comparative insignificance; now we see it in active operation all over the world; then sinking into apathetic inertness.

As an organised body it can hardly be said to have had any

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existence till the time of the Crusades. Then, not only did France under the guidance of St. Louis, take its share in the Crusades, and find itself occupied in constant wars with England; but it was exposed to the possible aggressions of every small republic. This no doubt alarmed the King, and forced him not only to the conclusion that "the first King in Christendom" ought not to be so exposed to danger, but that the maintenance of a navy was the best means to avoid it.

However, from what we can learn, the stimulus of the Crusades which induced France to keep a navy was only removed to be succeeded by a corresponding decline in its naval power.

To the French mind at that time, though the Navy represented an element of power, it was only sufficiently evident to impress them that it was powerful as an accident, not as a necessity.

A few centuries pass and another incentive arises, attracting the attention of the French people seaward, in the discovery of America. Such a complete revolution of all the commonly received ideas of the world's constitution, and so strong a confirmation of scientific theories, very naturally showed, not only to France, but to the rest of the world the advantages of maritime influence.

Again then did France recover her naval power, a power which she saw wielded commercially by her neighbours with such advantage.

Here then we have approached the period when navies for military purposes were first thought of. England led the way by commissioning ships for war purposes alone, and by establishing dockyards for their construction, repair, and equipment. It is not clear that France followed this plan till more than a century had elapsed, as it appears that her mercantile and military ships were, as they always had been, confused. What is to be learnt in fact by the occasional life with which the French nation was inspired is, that then the Navy, both mercantile and military, and whether for political or commercial purposes was powerful. We come now to the time of Louis XIV, when under the management of Colbert and the guidance of Richelieu, it, for the first time, was really organised. It received its share of attention, and partook of the reform which every department and every element of material power received at that time.

As a means of increasing the wealth of France; as a means of adding to its power; as a means of extending its territory; as a means of raising it in the eyes of the surrounding nations, was the Navy considered worthy of systematic organization, and of incurring a great expense. As a means of gratifying the ambition of the King; as a means of ministering to his love of power; as a means of adding to the dignity which he, as a youth, had aspired to, and as a man had cultivated; as a means of extending his patronage, or of increasing his resources; of thwarting his enemies or rewarding his friends, of awing an antagonist, or rivalling an

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ally; as a means, in a word, of satisfying his ambition, was the Navy placed on so high a footing.

Colbert, then entrusted with its administration, raised it to a state of perfection which it has never since excelled, if it has ever attained. He had a mind large enough to understand its power as a political engine, and to comprehend the importance of the details of its organization. As a statesman, he could see the political value of a Navy to France, and as a financier, he could see the importance of utilizing available resources, and of encouraging them when they were obtained. It would have been an easy thing to have founded a Navy at an unlimited cost, but to found it in such a way as by its size and power to attract the sympathies and win the approbation of his countrymen, with taxes then so severe, was a matter requiring all the talents which he possessed. He was prepared for this office by his administration of the imperial finance which had been left by Louis the XIV's predecessor in a most entangled and unintelligible state. To reduce order from such chaos, to check the frauds which for years had been practised by Government officers, to establish any approximation to an intelligible account of the resources of the country, had been his task, and he accomplished it perfectly. When it is known to be a fact that in twenty years Colbert raised the revenue of the country from 84 to 116 million livres, at about one half the previous cost of its collections, that he reduced the debt of the State by arbitrary composition; that he increased the resources of the country by developing in several ways its industrial activity, by extending its commerce, by constructing roads and canals in every part, by organizing anew the colonies of Canada, Martinique, and San Domingo, and by founding others at Cayenne and Madagascar; but he was not only a mender but a maker. He not only improved existing institutions, but introduced a valuable code of marine laws, a colonial legislation code called the *code noir*; and first attempted to produce in France a census of the population. He was again not only attentive to the industry of his countrymen but to their refinement and mental improvement, for by him were founded the Academies of science and architecture. In a word, whether the prospects of France related to its material or moral interests; to its industry or to its mental culture; to its commerce, its finance, its political power, or to its literature; to its refinement and its cultivation of the arts and sciences, they are all with justice to be referred to Jean Baptiste Colbert.

Colbert then organised the Navy, being appointed in the year 1669 and at the age of fifty, Minister of Marine. He found in the Navy what he had been accustomed to see in every department he had been connected with—rottenness. No other word will express the state of France at that time, rotten internally and externally; rotten in its manners and in its morals; rotten in its finance, whether in revenue or expenditure; so its Navy was rotten. Indeed,

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a few, about twenty rotten old ships was its entire force; the force with which it could hope to resist the encroachments of Spain, or the restless ambition of England. Three years later, Colbert placed at the King's disposal sixty ships of the line, and forty frigates, which formed the nucleus, at all events, of a powerful Navy.

Under such a monarch as Louis XIV., the Navy was not, it may be supposed, inactive.

His restless spirit soon found work for it; and the continual encounters between the English and Dutch powers gave him an excellent excuse. When he therefore chose a pretence for declaring war against Holland, he found an opportunity which served his purpose. In any of those spirited actions, however, which were fought at Solebay between De Ruyter on one hand, and the English and French fleets on the other, nothing very clear can be easily ascertained of the state of the French Navy. All that is to be learnt is, that the Dutch, after engaging both fleets for a while left, if not victorious,* with a loss not larger than that of the enemy. It is supposed that the French Fleet took very little part in the conflict by the secret order of the King, who desired nothing better than that the two great sea powers should destroy each others forces.

Eighteen years elapsed before the French Navy made itself famous for anything but inglorious victories or respectable defeats. When engaging in the celebrated action off Beachey Head, it gained a decided victory over the Dutch and English Fleets combined. The French Fleet was undoubtedly superior to its antagonists, but the entire loss did not amount to 1,000 men, who were nearly equally divided between the English and the Dutch. This casual victory was followed by a speedy retribution at the battle of La Hogue, when the French lost twenty-one of their largest men-of-war. It would be simply wearisome, if not out of place, to relate how the French fleets fared in the actions off Cape St. Vincent, Carthagena, Vigo, Malaga, Gibraltar, the Lizard, Toulon, Finisterre, Cape Francois. Though the French gained here and there a victory, as in the case of the engagement off the Lizard in 1707; or in the battle off Toulon, the first of which was unimportant, and the loss of the second was attributable to a misunderstanding between the English admirals, they were generally defeated. Perhaps the most exciting conflict took place between Admiral Hawke and the French in Quiberon Bay, when he frustrated the attempted invasion of Great Britain, which had been projected by Choiseul, the Minister of Marine.

Then we have a short respite in which the French Navy became gradually both inactive and powerless. Colbert had, by extraordinary energy, managed to infuse into it an artificial life, but after his death, and the death of those who worked with him and gave to the Navy a temporary prestige, it was managed and com-

* See Dyer's History of Europe.

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manded by mediocre men, who soon lost all the power which had been gained to it. So it sank for a time, until it was found useful by Napoleon, who speedily revived its power. Commencing with the memorable project of invading England with 400 ships, and 36,000 men, and reviewing its history to the late battle of Trafalgar, we find accounts of a series of battles which, with hardly an exception, terminated unsuccessfully to the French, but which proved that they were not a common nor an unworthy enemy.

From the battle of Trafalgar up to the year 1825, action followed upon action, but all are, in comparison with those which they succeeded, unimportant. In combination, however, the French Navy can boast of some success, as for example in the battle of Navarino, in which the French, English, and Russian fleets contrived to annihilate the Turkish Navy.

Of what then can the Frenchman boast historically about his Navy? What tradition has he to excite any enthusiasm in his breast in the history of his Navy. He knows that there has been a navy, but he finds it distinguished for losses rather than gains. He knows that there has been a navy; but he finds that instead of being a vital part of his nation, it has simply been linked to it as an occasionally useful appendage. He knows that there has been a navy; but he finds that its existence has been artificial, and that it cannot lay claim to either discovery or invasion; he knows that its discoveries are too unimportant to attract his attention, and are therefore only trivial in the eyes of the nation; while invasions which have been meditated were frustrated or abandoned, and that when General Humbert, in 1798, contrived to land a French force from their frigates at Killala, and with the assistance of some Irish insurgents, effected a landing, it was only to be followed by total defeat at the battles of Castlebar, Colooney, and Ballynamuck. He knows that there has been a French Navy, but when he studies its history, he in vain looks for any tradition which is embodied in the language, or implanted in the hearts of his fellow countrymen. He knows that there has been a Navy, but he knows also that it has always been a superfluity or an ornament to the State, a useful engine to an ambitious prince, or to a mighty Government, but not an institution attractive to the people, and deriving its power from them and from their enthusiasm.

Therefore we may, with almost perfect safety, conclude that there is one defect in the French Navy, an absence of tradition; that this absence of tradition is due to the almost invariable want of success in war; and that this absence of tradition is a great element of weakness, whose only effect can be, if not to alienate the hearts of the French people, at any rate to make them callous and apathetic to its interests.

(To be continued.)

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NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF BRITISH LIGHT DRILL.

In the present day, when the tactical importance of light manœuvres appears constantly and steadily to increase, it is curious to note how obscure were the first attempts made in this matter in our service, and how difficult it is to acquire any particulars respecting them. The idea of these movements in extended order, was unquestionably borrowed from Prussia, but when or by whom they were first reduced to a system, and practically employed in our own army, it is seemingly impossible to find out.

The old 80th Regiment raised during the Seven Years' War (the first of the three regiments which have borne that number) was apparently the first 'Light' Regiment which existed in our Army. They rejoiced in the somewhat classical sounding title of the "Light Armed Infantry" Regiment. They fought at Fellinghausen, the battle of which a laughable though somewhat libellous French account was revived by Thackeray in one of the humourous illustrations to his 'Four Georges' in the Cornhill Magazine. Like the heroes of the old broadside, they too could

"Sing the siege of Belle Isle
We were there all the while,"

and like half of the then existing British Line Battalions, they were disbanded at the peace of 1763, and here our information respecting them ends.

So with reference to another contemporary corps, the old 103rd or 'Volunteer Hunters,' who were raised in 1760, who were stationed in some of the great camps, then formed in England, and were reduced in 1763, our information is still more scanty. The title of Hunters was evidently borrowed from the Jägers of the Great Frederick, and the term Volunteer which they bore in common with many other corps raised then and afterwards, was we suppose intended to confer additional honour on them, as contrasting with the ordinary methods of obtaining men by a "press," or a gaol delivery* which were then as much in vogue in the Army as they were for years afterwards in the sister service; but although to this corps doubtless belongs the honour of having been the antitype of all succeeding rifle corps, all other information respecting it is now seemingly lost.

Robins had a few years (1751) previously written his last page containing the prediction since so amply fulfilled.

"I close this paper with predicting that whatever nation shall

* Here is an example of the way they managed matters in these days.

"A lad aged 16 was charged with stealing a handkerchief from the pocket of a gentleman in St. James's Park yesterday, and being found guilty was sentenced to death. He, however, having expressed his willingness to serve His Majesty, and a sergeant of the Foot Guards being present, he was handed over to the military authorities and left the Court."—London Courier, August, 1761.

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thoroughly comprehend the nature and advantages of rifle-barrelled pieces and having facilitated and completed their construction, shall introduce into their Armies their general use, with dexterity in the management of them, they will by this means acquire a superiority which will almost equal anything that has been done at any time by the particular excellence of any kind of arms, and will perhaps fall but little short of the wonderful effect which histories relate to have been formerly produced by the first inventors of fire-arms," and a French Canadian Rifle shot had just deprived us of our most promising General (Wolfe); we, however, incline to believe that rifles were not part of the "Hunter's" equipment, seeing that even in Prussia, then far ahead of us in military science, Hussars and Jägers alike bore light long-barrelled muskets only."

We confess we have never passed over the old encampment grounds of this period, which though not more than a century back, appears as far removed from us as the days of Naseby and Dunbar, without a wish that we could conjure up some of the scenes of camp life, such as "Punch" now preserves for us in his 'Amenities of Aldershot' and other happy hits, scenes of the every day life of the stout grenadiers who whilom 'swore so terribly in Flanders,' and who had fought at Dettingen, and Fontenoy, and Lauterfeldt, and Warburg, and Minden, and on many another now half forgotten field.* What ponderous affairs their field days must have been, with the lines three deep advancing and retiring in slow time, and the filing from column into line, and from line into column, to the wearisome tramp step;† and above all what could the appearance and manœuvres of the 'Light Armed' and the 'Hunters' have resembled. Of the next stage, twelve years later, we have more detailed accounts. The war having broken out (1775) between the colonies and the mother-country, it was determined to train a body of troops expressly for light movements. A Light company was thus added to each regiment; the men accoutred in round jackets and pantaloons, light helmets in place of the three cornered hat, were to carry lighter muskets, to have each man a woodman's axe slung at his waist, and were to be exercised in new movements specially adapted to forest warfare; consequently, the authorities judiciously singled out Salisbury Plain as the most suitable place for them to acquire their new manœuvres, and here a large camp was formed under General Howe.‡ These manœuvres which have

* One feature of their camps must, we think, have been the greater frequency of Military Executions—an old plan of London of the date shows near Hyde Park Corner a 'stone where the soldiers are shot' and from the few military notices in the newspapers of the day, such punishments would appear to have been comparatively speaking not unfrequent.

† The lock or tramp step, to which all flank movements were at this time made, was intended to prevent loss of distance consequent on the difference of the space occupied by a man in line then 22 in. and in file reckoned at 30 in., hence our term 'lock up.' It was a step of 10 inches taken with a bent knee, the foot being made to tell on the ground. It was of course restricted to parade movements.

‡ Williamson's Elements of Military arrangement, 1784.

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since been embodied in the ordinary Infantry drill, consisted of advancing and retiring in files from the flanks of companies, and forming again on the leading file to the right, left, or about. The men were formed in two ranks in place of three, then the usual arrangement, and the captains marched at the head of their companies in file, the system of disengaging to the flank of the leading file being adopted later to enable the officers better to preserve the step and time of the head of the column in route marching. As we have alluded to the apparently absurd choice of Salisbury Plain as a drill ground for this style of manœuvre, we may perhaps be permitted to ask if this error is not often repeated in the present day. We have seen (especially abroad) commanding officers drill battalions so perseveringly over broken ground, that according to our old-fashioned notions, the men at last never moved steadily even on the smoothest drill ground, but we have rarely seen light drill practised either by regulars or volunteers on the ground most suited to call forth the individual intelligence of the skirmishers; on the contrary, the most open country appears usually selected for this purpose, and drill instructors imagine they make up the deficiency by sounding endless alarms of imaginary Cavalry.*

To return to our subject, however, rifles appear at this time to have come into actual use among our troops. We hear of them both in India and America. One writer of the period suggests—not a bad suggestion either—that each skirmisher should carry a large gimlet, which, being screwed into the trunks of trees, would serve as a rest for his rifle, or as a means of ascending them if required.

We also hear of experiments made in the presence of Royalty, by an officer of the 70th, with a breech-loader, to fire twelve times per minute, which however, ended in a failure.

Later came "Dundas." Our copy of this work is dated 1788, which we believe was the time the first edition was given to the public. The Light Company is here directed to be formed into two ranks, the line being three deep, the right subdivision under the captain to be in the rear of the right of the line, the left subdivision under the lieutenant in rear of the left; when directed to skirmish, the subdivision ran round the flanks, and extended their files at six paces in front of the line, firing vollies by alternate ranks, at signals from the officers' whistles. No supports are spoken of.

A few years after came the French revolutionary war, and a great extension of the employment of light troops.

* It is curious to note the difference which improved roads must have effected in the movements of bodies of troops. Let our readers compare the difference of time required for moving heavy columns in file or with a front of three as in Spain, with that required when moving with the wider fronts which modern roads or lines of railway such as the French moved along in Italy in 1859 permit. It will be seen that a difference of front of even *one* file, will in a *lengthy* column make an important difference in the time required for its movement. This will of course be still more notable if obstacles have to be passed en route.

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The differences in title and costume of these corps now became numerous enough, even if their tactical values were pretty nearly equal. Thus we had the riflemen (proper) as in the 60th and the old 95th, now Rifle Brigade, the Light Infantry, as the 43rd and 52nd, and others, some of whom affected various peculiarities of dress, thus the officers of the 43rd wore a gorgeous scarlet hussar dress, with French grey pelisse, in which costume the late Sir William Napier is represented, in the spirited portrait which forms the frontispiece to the recently published volumes of his Life and Correspondence; the Light Infantry of the German Legion, who, with their green uniforms and dark grey overalls, and heavy German rifles, were in reality riflemen. Mounted Riflemen, as in the Regiment of Hompesch, who were bonâ fide Hussars; Chasseurs, as in the Chasseurs Britteniques and York Chasseurs; Foresters, as in the Windsor Foresters, a Light Dragoon Corps;* Rangers (Riflemen), Guerriers, as in the Black Guerriers du Nord, amalgamated afterwards with the mutinous 8th West India Regiment; Voltigeurs, as the Canadian Voltigeurs. Green uniforms, as in the Rifles; black in the Brunswick Light Troops; light blue faced and breasted with light green, as the Calabrese Corps; iron grey, faced with black, as in the Glengarry Corps; and, though scarcely British Troops, we may perhaps add the brown uniforms laced with black, of the Portuguese Caçadores which figured so often in the British ranks in many a hard fought field in Spain. Nor must we omit the numerous corps of Volunteer "sharpshooters," the predecessors of our modern Rifle Volunteer Corps. Speaking of these latter corps, we may here allude to some associations, the existence of which is not generally known, we mean those among the clergy for the defence of the cathedral towns. We cannot say if these were general, but they did exist on the east side of the kingdom. We have ourselves seen the uniform and accoutrements which had thus belonged to a right reverend and highly distinguished prelate, who held one of these dioceses during the threatened invasion, and who, in anticipation of the levy en masse of the population, had formed those of his clergy who were at an accessible distance, into a Rifle Association for the Protection of the Cathedral Precincts. The uniform was a dark green one, with the three black worsted chevrons of a serjeant on the right arm, (for he had judiciously avoided assuming any higher rank,) and the rifle was of the pattern known as Baker's, which is described in the Hythe "Brown Book," and which was then the common weapon in use for rifle corps.

We have alluded to this circumstance, as we have not seen it described elsewhere. Bishops and abbots in former days frequently took the field in their secular capacity of feudal barons, but

* The Foresters were a corps of fencibles—Sensibles, as some wag termed them, on the plea that *they* took the pay, and did *not* fight the French. They had been raised in 1794 in the Royal Forest of Windsor, which had not then been disafforested, and extended over 17 parishes.

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an examination of the first volume of Grose's Military Antiquities will show how rarely the clergy have taken part in the defence of the realm in any other capacity whatever.

At this period, when our shores were threatened by the Boulogne flotilla, the first real improvements in light manœuvres were systematically practised in the camp at Shorncliffe, under the command of the late Sir J. Moore. The force consisted of the 43rd,* 52nd, 70th, 95th (now Rifle Brigade), and some field Artillery. After some time, a disturbance occurred at some of the "shebeens" which had even then sprung up at the foot of the camp hill in Sandgate, between the men of the 70th, and of the artillery, of so serious a nature as to necessitate the removal next day of one of these corps. As the artillery could not be spared, the 70th were sent off to Portsmouth, whence they shortly after proceeded to the West Indies, thus losing their chance of subsequently participating in the glories of the Peninsula, which was, as it eventually turned out, in store for the three other corps, who formed the nucleus of the glorious Light Division.†

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

THE GREEN SUB.

CAPTAIN WENTWORTH'S STORY.

We were quartered at Chatham, when I, a young fellow, joined the Corps. I had been little in society, having quitted a private academy in the country, to imbibe as much military knowledge as I could under a first-rate crammer, (a clergyman of all men,) who took pupils to prepare for passing their examination for a commission. Well, I studied hard, having the ambition to take a high place in the list of competitors. The result was, that I passed with much credit to my teacher and myself, having almost the most marks of any candidate there. Receiving my commission soon afterwards, I had joined only a few days when I became the hero of the following: "ower true tale."

A party of ours were grouped round one of the mess-room windows, the major, two of the captains, a lieutenant, and ensign or two, and myself. Some of us were sitting, some lolling half out of the open window; some standing carelessly close by, all of us looking at the people passing along the barrack square. A lady passed the window, a very pretty woman, whose graceful appearance and gay yet tasteful dress instantly attracted our eyes towards her.

"Gad, what a beauty!" cried Major Shuckburgh, a wild old

* We have been informed that the 43rd were placed under Sir J. Moore's orders in consequence of disturbances having occurred among their officers, similar to those which occurred in another distinguished Light Corps, ten years later. We cannot say if this be correct.

† Colonel Leach's "Recollections of an Old Soldier."

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fellow, who was always fluttering after the girls, and seemed, strangely enough, to be more of a favourite everywhere than younger and handsomer men. "What a beauty!" continued he, "Who can she be? Her face is strange to me. Weston, my good fellow!" and he winked knowingly at Captain Weston, "you, if any one, can tell who this *rara avis* is!" Meanwhile my eyes were eagerly fixed on the pretty tripping figure, so light and airy, with slim, taper ancles, and with jaunty waist set off to the best advantage by a paletot of black silk, made tight to the shape. Weston's quick glance at once detected the spell that held me captive. He answered as quickly, "That, Major! that lady is a very lovely young milliner, newly come to dazzle us here in Chatham, and though very proper and extremely prudent in behaviour, she has already captivated every man who has seen her! She lives with an old aunt, a female ugly enough to serve as a good foil to this young beauty. I see she has been visiting Mrs. Quinn, who patronizes her strongly. Hallo! Wentworth! did you notice how she fixed her eye on you just now, just as she turned that corner? It is a decided case of love at first sight, I see, for you have evidently lost your heart, and I am pretty well sure she has fallen in love with you. After her, my dear fellow! Go and speak to her, say some soft nonsense, and I would bet anything that she will let you walk beside her to the Lines, a favour no one yet has been lucky enough to win. What say you, Major?" "Gad, the young fellow is in luck, I say," replied Major Shuckburgh. "I fancied she looked mighty sweet on some one at this window,—perhaps Wentworth is the man, perhaps not, but such a charmer is well worth looking after. Off, my boy! If you are not quick, I shall go after her, and make eyes to her myself!" All this time I had been arranging my hair at a mirror as becomingly as I could; I tightened my belt, assumed my forage cap, and set off after the fair enslaver at a quick pace, and soon overtook her. As I passed the guard house, the guard turned out to salute me, but seeing me hastening after a lady, drew back into the guard room. Now that I was actually following her, I felt nervous and frightened. I had scarcely ever spoken to a woman except my mother and sister, and Aunt Penelope, who lived with us; so now my courage began to ooze out very rapidly. I determined, however, to persevere in following her, that I might observe where she went, and at the latest moment I would go up and say something to her, for I felt I durst not return to barracks without doing this, be the result what it might.

She evidently plainly heard me approach, and knew that it was an officer who followed her, but she still pursued her walk at the same steady, moderate rate; neither quickening her steps in the least, as if frightened, nor slackening her speed as if to encourage me to join her. No. She went leisurely up one street, and down another, for a good half hour or more. I quickened my

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walk and passed her, then went slowly, permitting her to pass me. This manœuvre I executed more than once. At last, when I was close behind her, near the Lines, she, to my horror, suddenly turned round, and stood right in front of me; looking me full in the face quite quietly, and with an air of modest dignity that struck me dumb.

"Do you want to speak to me?" she said. "You have been following me for an hour nearly. Now what have you got to say?" I could not answer her a word. She came still nearer to me without the slightest boldness, yet perfectly self-possessed. "Perhaps you would like to know my name," she continued. "You are mistaken about me I think, young gentleman. If you wish to know my name, here is my card. Mrs. Colonel St. Aubyn." She held her card steadily before my eyes a moment, then withdrew it, replacing it in her card-case. "My husband," she continued, "has rooms in barracks, and I often visit him there. I presume you will not think of following me now, nor will you probably insult me again thus, but should you render it necessary, I shall then refer the matter to Colonel St. Aubyn." She turned round and went composedly on her way.

I need hardly say that I returned pretty crest-fallen to barracks. I found the former party waiting my return on the ramparts. Though determined to maintain a dead silence on the subject of my rebuff, the fellows, from Major Shuckburgh downwards, questioned and pumped me in such lawyer-like style, that I was forced to come out with the truth in all its details. Of course they laughed well at me for my pains. I tried to bind them over to keep silence, and they promised this faithfully, but from various circumstances, I suspected that they did not keep this promise too strictly.

Next day I was to be upon a court-martial with other officers. Before setting off, Major Shuckburgh drew me aside. "I am sorry to say, Wentworth," he began, "that I find that the President of the court-martial to-day is to be Colonel St. Aubyn. Pray Heaven, he may not have heard of your escapade with his wife yesterday." The Major paused, looking very grave and anxious. He resumed. "The Colonel is infernally jealous; as well he may be, with such a pretty, flirty creature for a wife, and younger than himself by a score of years too. He is a dangerous man, a duellist, and a dead shot. He has winged his man often, and indeed killed one poor fellow outright, when he was in the Austrian service. I fear Mrs. St. Aubyn may have blabbed, but I trust not, my dear fellow. I trust not. Should she have chattered, however, and the Colonel broaches the subject, say that she spoke to you first. This will get you capitally out of the scrape."

Here now was a pretty predicament! to meet the husband of my fair innamorata, and no one could tell whether it was in placable mood, or warlike and jealous he might chance to be. However, all went

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off peaceably and well. The Colonel was polite and pleasant, and after the court-martial was concluded, invited us all to lunch with him in his own barrack-room. Till luncheon was ready, we strolled leisurely about the square, and met a pony-carriage driving through the gate; the Colonel led the way to the carriage; we all followed. Colonel St. Aubyn bent down to speak to a veiled lady who was driving. "Wentworth, come here," he said, "I want to introduce you to my wife." A woman's sweet voice said, "I think, Mr. Wentworth, we have met before!" I dared not look up, but I saw as in a dream, the officers bowing respectfully to Mrs. St. Aubyn, and to my infinite relief, the carriage turned out of the barrack yard.

Shortly afterwards, there was a bespeak night at the Rochester Theatre. A brilliant night was expected, for a great tragedian was starring it through the provinces, and was engaged for this evening. All the garrison and the neighbouring gentry were to be present.

Major Shuckburgh, shortly before the hour, called at my room and kindly proposed that I should go with him and join some friends of his in their box. When we entered, we found the play had already commenced; and the lion of the evening having recovered from the excitement caused by the enthusiastic welcome of the audience, was speaking his first speech. His noble appearance, and rich melodious voice; his air, kingly, and full of dignified grace, held me spell-bound. I listened intently, never taking my gaze away from the stage, for I love a good play, and this was one of Shakspeare's best. As long as ——was acting, every one looked at him alone; he, by the might of his genius, seemed even to infuse some talent into the common-place crew who trod the boards beside him, and who, perhaps, for the first time in their lives, spoke and acted their parts as Shakspeare would have them do, without rant or whining, without exaggerated gesture, and the words just as set down to them. Such is the power of the grand tragedian, that for the time he rules the feebler spirit of the second rate actor, and forces him to the ambitious aim to second, though he cannot equal his master!

I had not glanced round the theatre more than to see that it looked like a bed of gorgeous tulips, from the brilliant colouring of the ladies dresses, and the gay uniforms of scarlet or blue faced with gold or silver. It made a dazzling picture, even in that momentary glance. I did not then remark who else, besides the Major and I, occupied the box; but towards the end of the fourth act, when the stage was only occupied by some sort of walking gentleman, I took the opportunity to look leisurely round the house. Then I observed that Shuckburgh stood up rather in front of me, though a little to my right, bending forward in apparently earnest talk with three ladies who occupied the front row of the box. The centre one talked most, and she seemed to be narrating something

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very amusing to the others, while the Major chimed in now and then with some whispered, but no doubt funny comment. The two ladies at the sides at last turned round, and with their fans over their mouths, evidently to conceal the laugh, betrayed involuntarily by their smiling eyes, they looked fixedly at me. Yes, at me! Heavens! What could it all mean? The other lady did not move, but continued to converse with animation, though in low tones, with Major Shuckburgh. Then she apparently urged him to do something, to which he probably needed small persuasion. Instantly he turned to me, calling out, "Wentworth, my boy! come here," and made way for me beside him. Just as I took up my station there, the lady moved, and turned her face slowly round in my direction, and Major Shuckburgh (looking with a paternal air at each of us alternately,) said with much pomposity, "Mr. Wentworth, allow me to present you to Mrs. Colonel St. Aubyn!"

Imagine the scene!

It was as much as I could do to keep from crying out. As it was, I was as near fainting as possible, though fortunately that horror was avoided. But the lights danced before my eyes, then faded; the gay uniforms and bright coloured dresses all melted away together before my vision into one confused mass. A cold perspiration bedewed my forehead; whilst at the same time my heart beat furiously, and the blood surged upwards to my brain. I stretched out my hand helplessly, and knew no more; for at this moment some kind Samaritan dragged me out of the box, and into the fresh air, not one second too soon. The feelings of the last week or so, and my inward annoyance therefrom, cost me a smart attack of brain fever, that laid me prostrate for some weeks. My life was at one time despaired of, I believe, but I struggled through. After a lingering recovery, change of air and scene were ordered me, and I remained on long sick leave in a quiet nook in the Isle of Wight, solitary, and therefore happy, till our regiment got the route for foreign service. By that time the title of "The Green Sub:" was no longer appropriate to me. My misadventures, with their consequent illness and serious reflection during the slow return to convalescence, had bought me experience, which years of heedless frolic might not have given; and, when I headed my company at the battle of Alma, I trust I was a wiser, though perhaps a sadder man.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF LENGTH OF SERVICE ON THE MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.*

The facts and figures of statistics, however eloquent in themselves, become doubly so when we know the circumstances out of

* The Sanitary Condition of the British Army. By Dr. Guy. Sanitary and Medical Reports, Vol. V.

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which they arise. This is especially the case with the statistics of mortality relating to the various classes and occupations of men. Obviously it is a subject of universal interest—since every man must be concerned in it. Such an inquiry reveals to us our individual chance of living, as necessarily resulting from our occupation or walk in life. If this be unsatisfactory, the very fact suggests the adoption of means to counteract the adverse effects of causes incidental to our calling.

Thus, the enquiry is not only interesting, but also eminently useful. If it be impossible to remove all the causes of mortality, it is certain that most of them may be vastly modified or diminished. For, what are the chief causes of the diseases which shorten the lives of the community?

They are as follows:—

1. Overcrowding, or Want of Air.
2. Deficient Exercise.
3. Defective or Monotonous Diet.
4. Inadequate Clothing.
5. Night-work or Night Duty.
6. Exposure to Weather.
7. Intemperance.
8. Luxury or Luxurious Living.
9. Dissipation.
10. Insufficient Occupation.

Now, any one of these causes will contribute to increase the rate of mortality in any class of men; and yet many of them, as we shall presently show, may co-exist in a class without disproportionally increasing its rate of mortality. To show this, we will first give the death-rate of various classes of men, and then inquire into the number of the causes before mentioned, which account for the respective mortality in each. The mortality of the soldier being our subject, we subjoin a table exhibiting the rate as compared with the mortality of civilians and others.

Death per 10,000 per annum at the soldier's ages.

London Fire Brigade, (ages 40-60.)	70
Metropolitan Police.	76
England (Healthy Districts.)	77
Agricultural Labourers.	80
Out-door Trades in Towns.	85
Navy (Home Stations.)	88
City Police.	89
England.	92
24 Large Towns.	119
Manchester.	124
Infantry of the Line.	187
Foot Guards.	204
Household Cavalry.	110
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	133

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The civilians thus compared with our soldiers are, in all cases, males of the same ages with the soldiers themselves, with the exception of the first in the list—the men of the Fire Brigade, whose ages range from 20 to 60.

These men of the Fire Brigade or the London Fire Engine Establishment, occupy the most favourable position in the table or the rate of mortality. They are, as appears by the table, subject to an annual mortality of only 70 to 10,000, whereas the Foot Guards suffer a mortality of 204 in 10,000—or very nearly three times as many.

As before stated, the ages of the firemen range from twenty to sixty and upwards; and there is or was recently one man in the service in his 70th year, quite able to take his turn of duty with the rest. It is worth while to know something about these men, as it throws light on our inquiry. They are carefully selected—full three-fourths of them having been man-of-war's men. Their duties are severe or, at any rate, by no means light; for each man, on the average, has been on duty at the stations, or on watch on premises, damaged by fire, three days and three nights, of twelve hours each, in every week of the year. This is exclusive of attendance to clean the engines and tools, and keep the hose in order, and a sort of engine-drill for the younger men twice a-week. The men have also to attend and work at fires—where they are in the midst of intense heat, steam, and smoke, saturated with water, and obliged to stand in elevated situations exposed to severe and cutting winds, so that the men are often seen in winter literally incrusted with ice. They are sometimes called out by fires or alarms of fires, as many as four in a night. And yet, notwithstanding this hard duty and extreme exposure, the rate of mortality among the men is highly favourable. For the first thirteen years of the establishment, the deaths were at the rate of 96 per 10,000; while for the last twelve years they have fallen to 70 per 10,000. We should state that both these calculations include deaths by accident, which, in spite of the perilous nature of the employment, have not exceeded 44 in 10,000, in the whole period of twenty-five years.

The higher mortality of the early period is attributed, and probably with justice, to less careful selection of the men in the first instance; but the moderate rate prevaling throughout the whole period of twenty-five years is evidently due to the unusual care and attention bestowed on the comforts and health of the men, who live either at the stations or in houses provided by the establishment, and subject to careful inspection. The management is in the hands of a Committee, appointed by the several Fire Assurance Offices, who pay the men liberally, give them plenty of warm and comfortable clothing, instruct the Medical Officer and Superintendant to look narrowly to the healthy state of the stations, and the other residences of the men, and act

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with promptitude and liberality on any suggestions which these efficient officers may please to make.

Now, this night work and exposure to weather of the fireman far exceed in severity the night duty which the soldier has to perform, for it appears that the soldier is on guard only every fourth or fifth night. But this night work and this exposure to weather being accompanied, in the case of the Fire Brigade, by the most scrupulous care of the health and comforts of the men, is compatible with the very favourable rate of mortality shown in the table.

On the other hand, night work and exposure to the weather cannot of themselves occasion the great mortality of the Foot Guards, since it appears that a man may have severe night-duty and much exposure to weather, and yet be long-lived; and this fact is confirmed by the favourable rate of mortality prevailing among the Metropolitan and City Police, when compared with the Guards or with the Infantry of the Line. The police are much more exposed to night work, and yet their rate of mortality is far below that of the foot-soldier.

In the next place, we will take the sailor. He, also, has a vast deal of exposure, and is, moreover, subject at night to another cause in our list, namely, greatly overcrowding. His diet, too, is monotonous, and sometimes insufficient in quantity and defective in quality. Yet the sailor, as compared with the soldier, has a favourable rate of mortality, because, in common with the agricultural labourer, the unwholesome influences to which he is exposed are counteracted by strong and varied exercise in pure open air.

Fourthly, we come to the agricultural labourers. They are a very long-lived class of men. There is no large class of the community that lives so long. Yet these men attain to this longevity in spite of great exposure to the weather, in spite of great overcrowding in their sleeping places at night, in spite of unwholesome dwellings, in spite of monotonous and scanty diet, and very insufficient clothing—in defiance, as it were, of several of those evils which are supposed to attach to the condition of the soldier, and to account for his high rate of mortality and short life in the service. The obvious inference is that, a man may be much exposed to the weather, that he may be greatly overcrowded at night, be ill-clothed, badly fed, and yet, in spite of these untoward circumstances—if he have only hard daily labour in the pure open air, he may enjoy good health and attain to long life. The hard daily labour in the open air proves his salvation.

Fifthly, we take the mortality of the English aristocracy. The agricultural labourer at thirty years of age has an expectation of forty years and a half, whilst the English aristocracy has an expectation of only thirty-one years. So that, between the agricultural labourer—with all his privations and disadvantages—and

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the English aristocracy—having every comfort and luxury which wealth can purchase—there is a difference as against the aristocracy of nine years and a half!

Now this startling fact has a direct bearing on our inquiry as to the influence of the length of service on the mortality in the Army. At first sight, what more enviable than the position of the aristocracy? They can guarantee themselves against all the causes which undermine the health and destroy the lives of the poor; but hereditary wealth—whether in the hands of men born in the ranks of the aristocracy or out of them—has this serious drawback, that it creates a great difficulty in finding a suitable, active, vigorous, exciting, interesting employment. Its possessor, therefore, naturally falls into idleness and dissipation, and this, with luxurious living, inevitably shortens his days. This is a most important fact, because it bears upon the mortality of the soldier, and illustrates some of the evils of his condition. Colonel Lindsay tells us that the Foot Guards get up at six o'clock, make their beds, clean their things, and get their breakfast at seven; that they turn out at half-past seven for a drill; but that if it be guard day, there is no drill except for defaulters. The men for duty are paraded at ten o'clock, and that finishes the day's drill altogether. There is evening parade, which takes half-an-hour; and then the soldier's time is his own till tattoo, which is at nine in winter and ten in summer. This is the day of the soldier not on guard, or not belonging to a company out for musketry practice. Now, as to the consequences of this idle and lounging life:—"Perhaps," says Colonel Lindsay, "no living individual suffers more than he from *ennui*. He has no employment save his drill and his duties. These are of a most monotonous and uninteresting description, so much so that you cannot increase their amount without wearying and digusting him. All he has to do is under restraint; he is not like a working man or an artisan. A working man digs, and his mind is his own; an artisan is interested in the work on which he is engaged; but a soldier has to give you all his attention and he has nothing to show for the work done." Here, then, we have a graphic description of a man handed over by our military system for a prey to listlessness, idleness, and dissipation. Setting luxury aside, in which certainly the foot-soldiers has no means of indulging, he is subject to the same evils which beset the aristocracy of this and all other countries—besides the influence of every other morbid cause enumerated in the list which we have given, overcrowding or want of air, deficient exercise, defective or monotonous diet, inadequate clothing, &c.

On the other hand, if our own aristocracy suffer less from the evils of luxury than the aristocracy of other countries, this happy result is due to that love of enterprise, that fondness for work, for work's sake, which seems born and bred in Englishmen of all

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classes from the highest to the lowest. This it is that saves the aristocracy of England from that extreme degeneracy into which so many other privileged classes in all ages of the world have fallen.

The aristocracy then ranks at the top of the short-lived classes of civilians. As a class, they have not sufficient employment to maintain them in health and vigour, and so they are short-lived. The next class consists of such men as clerks, compositors, tailors; they work in close and crowded rooms, and have little or no exercise—and they, too, are short-lived. Then comes the class consisting of such men as are tempted by the very nature of their occupation to indulge in spirituous liquors to excess—such as brewer's draymen and licensed victuallers; they are intemperate; and they, too, are short lived. The unfortunate soldier comes last of all—and, as before stated, he is exposed to every morbid influence in the entire list, excepting luxury. The soldier is over-crowded, sleeps in a close, confined, and foul atmosphere, has not such exercise as is calculated fully and freely to develop his frame, with defective, monotonous diet, and clothing that does not afford adequate protection from the weather, especially when he is on night-duty, which he performs under very unfavourable circumstances; finally, he is given to intemperance, is extremely dissipated, and his occupation is insufficient. Such is the shortest-lived class of all, and we find in it all these causes alleged, in explanation, some by one person and some by another, but all of them by persons who have thought upon the subject, and whose opinions are entitled to respect.

The statistics of this serious matter disclose another important fact having the closest relation to our argument. By referring to the mortality table before given, we find the mortality of the Infantry of the Line and Foot Guards is much more considerable than that of the Dragoons and Dragoon Guards. The cavalry soldier is a soldier and something more; he is a soldier and a groom; and every one who knows what the work of a groom is, knows that it requires a good deal of exertion of the whole body—not simply the contracted and constrained movements of the arms and legs, which make the foot-soldier at drill look so much like an automaton, but vigorous movements of the whole frame, good strong developing exercise of the chest and body. In the next place, the cavalry have more space by one-fourth or one-fifth than the Foot Guards. These two advantages—vigorous, varied, and wholesome exercise, with greater space in barracks, go forth to explain the very different rates of mortality prevailing among the cavalry and infantry, and the effect may be imagined in the state in which the latter meet the soldier's special foes—fever and consumption, both of them either diseases of crowded places, for if fever may be looked upon as the acute disease of crowds, consumption may be considered as their chronic malady. Overcrowding is certainly one of the efficient causes of consumption.

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So much for the mortality of soldiers as compared with the mortality of civilians of the same ages, and so much for the mortality of the infantry as compared with that of the cavalry; and the following are the results for the year 1863, recently issued, from the returns furnished by the Commanding Officers, showing the number of men serving and the number of deaths in each five-year period of service from the above causes, throughout the Army, with the exception of the regiments serving in Bengal, from which the returns were not available—the whole drawn up in such a manner by Dr. Balfour as to eliminate as much as possible the influence of climate upon the law of mortality, and at the same time to have sufficient numbers under observation to avoid accidental irregularities.

Of the total strength serving both at home and abroad, of 144,129, there died 1,597 grouped as follows according to the length of service:—

Under 5 years, . .	456
5 to 10 „ . . .	625
10 to 15 „ . . .	183
15 to 20 „ . . .	261
20 and upwards, . .	72

The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of strength in all parts of the world was as follows:—

Under 5 years' service in the United Kingdom, 4·60; Mediterranean and British America, 4.21; West Indies, St. Helena, Cape &c., 5·90; Australia, 18·00; Ceylon, China, Madras, &c., 13·45; Total, 6·44.

From 5 to 10 years, United Kingdom, 8·71; Mediterranean, and British America, 9·61; West Indies &c., 15·36; Australia, 18·08; Ceylon, China, &c., 23·89; Total, 13·46.

From 10 to 15 years, United Kingdom, 12·50; Mediterranean, &c., 7·63; West Indies, &c., 12·35; Australasia, 24 21; Ceylon, China, &c., 21·00; Total, 14·25.

From 15 to 20 years, United Kingdom, 19·75; Mediterranean, &c., 25·95; West Indies, &c., 19·23; Australasia, 29·80; Ceylon, China, &c., 40·84; Total, 25·20.

From 20 years and upwards, United Kingdom, 14,81; Mediterranean, &c., 28·20; West Indies, &c., 52·63; Australasia 30·77; Ceylon China, &c., 30·30; 19·63.

The total ratio per 1,000 strength for all periods is as follows:—

United Kingdom, ...	8·13
Mediterranean and British America,	7·57
West Indies, St. Helena, Cape, Mauritius, ...	10·11
Australasia, ...	20·15
Ceylon, China, Madras, Bombay, .	21·04
Total	11·08

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The table shows an increase in the rate of mortality in each five-year period up to 20 years. There can be no doubt that the reduction in the ratio among the men of 20 years and upwards arises from the facility of invaliding men of that length of service when their health is giving way and they are unequal to their duties.

It will be observed that the increase in the mortality of the men from 10 to 15 years' service is very trifling over that of the preceding five year period. This is, in all probability, the result of the examination to which the men who have completed their first period of service of 10 years in the Infantry, and 12 in the Cavalry, are subjected previously to re-engagement, by which many men labouring under chronic disease are removed from the ranks and turned upon the community. To this process of elimination, therefore, may be attributed the result that the increase in the mortality during that period of service is so very slight.

There is a decrease in the ratio in the third quinquennial period in all the groups of foreign stations except Australasia. This reduction is, no doubt, owing to the number of men who return to England to take their discharge on the completion of their ten years' service. The exception of Australasia probably depends on the circumstance of the troops there being employed on active service, and the number who claimed their discharge being comparatively small.

In the French Army matters are just the reverse; there is a decrease in the proportion of deaths with increase in the length of service during the first ten and subsequent years, as follows:—

Proportion of deaths per 1,000 in 1863.

Under 1 year's service, . .	13·65
From 1 to 3 years' service, .	13·09
3 to 5 „ „ . .	10·12
5 to 7 „ „ . .	7·16
7 to 10 „ „ . .	6·22
10 to 14 „ „ . .	9·73
Above 14 years' service, . .	8·47

In addition to the alleviations of the French service, their system of leave of absence for six months tends to diminish the rate of mortality. During half the year a great many soldiers are thus removed from the influence of those circumstances which affect injuriously the health of the men, and a very much larger proportion of the leaves is given to the old soldiers than to the young, so that this would, of course, tend to reduce the rate of mortality among the former. The number thus on leave is not stated in the *Compte rendu* for 1863; but in 1859 it was 64,461 in a force of 550,994, or nearly 12 per cent.

On the other hand, the higher rate of mortality in the earlier years of service may be thus explained: The compulsory service in the

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French Army, by which the men are removed from their homes, often unwillingly; are forced to adopt a mode of life for which, in the first instance at least, they have no liking; are compelled to change all their ordinary habits of life and to adopt others, many of which are not congenial to their tastes; and are congregated in masses in barracks, a circumstance at all times prejudicial to health, but especially so to the young soldier drawn from the rural population. In the British Army, on the contrary, the enlistment is a voluntary act, and the class from which the great mass of the recruits is obtained is in such circumstances that the change in the mode of living is usually one of improvement in many respects in the first instance, until vigorous constitutions give way to the influence of other causes of mortality besides those which the agricultural labourer can successfully resist.

Such appear to be some of the principal circumstances which tend to produce the anomalous result shown in the French returns, of a decrease in the rate of mortality with length of service, and, consequently, with advance of age.

Now, every one of the causes of this increasing rate of mortality among our soldiers from length of service, may be removed, or at all events, most of them could be neutralised, as in the case of the firemen, the police, the sailors and others, as we have shown.

If the mortality among the Infantry is due in no inconsiderable degree to want of proper exercise, let there be improved drills. Let every battalion have a *maître d'armes*, or fencing master, as in the French Army, in which every soldier may amuse himself with this elegant accomplishment. Sword-exercise would be still more desirable for muscular development. Already the good effects of Military Gymnastics, experimentally adopted, have become apparent. Dr. Ross Jameson, Inspector-General, reports of the Central Institution at Aldershot, that it is scarcely possible to overate the good effects of the training there, in developing muscular power and generally improving health. According to Dr. Crerar, lately Surgeon of the Depôt Battalion at Parkhurst, most recruits, after their course of three months at the regulated exercises, come out with much increased physical proportions, able to go through great feats of strengthened agility.

But even in this salutary adoption of the French system, it seems that we could not fail to bungle in England. Although it was well known that all the French soldiers are provided with proper suits of flannel or woollen stuff for their gymnastic exercises, our soldiers were allowed to engage in them with their cotton shirts, and the consequence was that serious cases of catarrh, rheumatism, and pulmonary affections resulted from their encountering sudden chills on the cessation of their exertions in the gymnasium at St. John's Wood Barrack. It is only

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due to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to state that on the matter being reported to him, he took immediate steps to provide the men with a flannel or light serge jacket for the exercises, which, we trust, has been generally adopted.

In addition to gymnastics, let the soldier be encouraged to take every kind of manly exercise. Let every barrack have a covered space, to which the soldier may retreat in bad weather, and find the means of indulging in athletic sports. Let him be taught singing, as the French teach their soldiers. Take him from every temptation to listless idleness by tempting him with amusement—by means of a cricket-ground in all country-barracks —or perhaps better still, by tempting him with profitable employment. If there be in our army a large proportion of all the trades, let means be taken to, "Keep their hands in," whilst serving the country, and in a manner which may enable them to turn a little money in their pockets. And so, we are glad to find that the Report of the Committee of officers who were appointed about two years ago by the War Office and Horse Guards authorities, to enquire into the subject of instructing and employing the soldiers in trades, &c., with a view of occupying much of their spare time in quarters, has apparently led to a satisfactory decision by the Government, as it has been recently announced that a sum has been taken in the Army Estimates, towards inaugurating the system, and a circular has been issued to the effect that the Secretary of State for War, having had under his consideration the subject of allotment of garden-grounds to soldiers, has decided that, at camps and barracks, the cultivation of gardens shall be encouraged by the grant to the troops, free of rent, of such portion of the War Department land as can be spared for the purpose, and to an extent that may be required to supply vegetables for the use of the corps by which the gardens are to be cultivated.

It is to be hoped that no ordinary difficulties will be allowed to surmount or long delay the expansion of the principle to such various useful and skilled labour and trades as the men can be employed on, occupations which, in a few years, would redound to their moral and physical advantage by utilizing, on colonial service more especially, the many idle hours and listless days they have to pass.

If we were wise and dared to raise ourselves above routine and prejudice in this matter, we should keep the soldier as much as possible in the condition of the agricultural labourer, whose duration of life is acknowledged to be so favourable.

With regard to dissipation, if it be true that the soldier is a dissipated and intemperate man, there can be no doubt that his health will suffer most seriously from those causes. Then let us do our utmost to create and bring into play the largest amount of counter-attractions to the temptations to dissipation and intemperance which are known to assail the soldier.

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The first and greatest cause, however, of the high mortality of the soldier is the wholly insufficient space allotted to him in barracks and in hospitals. Then, let us hear no more about the ventilation of the present buildings. Let us have no pottering experiments to bring fresh air into these narrow Black Hole of Calcutta spaces.

Will nothing be done for the soldier, in the matter of improving his condition, after all that has been done in this respect for the sailor—nay, even for the prisoner? For three quarters of a century the condition of the sailor has been in constant course of improvement. Three quarters of a century ago, Captain Cook demonstrated by the example of his voyages round the world, that the sailor's life might be preserved from scurvy and the other fatal diseases which afflicted him. Three quarters of a century ago John Howard proved that gaol-fever might be rooted out by the same means which we are now invited to apply to our barracks; and we do not fear to be contradicted in declaring that the treatment and condition of our prisoners are an honour to the age, if not better than they deserve as the enemies of society. What, then, should we not do for the gallant defenders of the country, who have enabled us to hold our position among the nations?

ADVENTURES OF EDMUND LEIGH, OF THE LINE.

CHAPTER I.

The fearfully sudden death of my father, Mr. Leigh of Apperley, from a fall in the hunting field, was followed, only one year afterwards, by that of my mother, who had pined away visibly from that moment, and who died, if ever woman did die, from that old-fashioned, yet not less fatal complaint—a broken heart.

My mother was a gentle, loving woman, whose whole heart and soul were bound up in her warm-hearted, though rough-mannered husband; and I sincerely believe they were a happy pair, unsuited as was the jolly fox-hunting squire, to a wife so femininely soft and graceful as my mother.

My sister Amy was but ten, and I, Edmund Leigh, was between twelve and thirteen, when thus left orphaned, and I may say, homeless; for though a small ancestral property, strictly entailed, would be mine on attaining majority, at present we were both nearly penniless, and poor Amy literally so; as my father, (thoughtless by nature and proudly confident in his robust health and giant frame) had neglected to save any of his income, trusting to future years to enable him to lay by enough to secure Amy from want.

But future years were not granted him, and his death was so instantaneous, that not even a moment's consciousness was em-

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bittered to him by reflections on the probable consequences of the past generous, yet improvident hospitality, in which he and my mother had so greatly delighted, even when secretly aware that their income scarcely warranted them to indulge in it.

A distant relative (who, at my mother's earnest request, became our guardian) after her death, took Amy to live in his family, and placed me at a school in the neighbouring county, where none but pupils of good family were received.

Ipstone Rectory was the residence of the Reverend Dr. Harrowby; and though it was but a school, the place supposed by many to be the mere abode of formality and disagreeable tasks, (varied only by the occasional holidays which rendered a return to its walls more distasteful,) I, for my own part, have nothing but what is pleasant to remember, in connection with these, my school-days, and with my master. Doctor Harrowby, though the strict tutor in his schoolroom, yet swayed us rather by the law of love, than by punishment, excepting in the very rare cases, where some serious delinquency led him to treat the offender with severity, tempered with justice.

Out of school, he was kind and cheerful in his intercourse with his pupils, and whilst acting like an affectionate and indulgent parent towards us, yet was so wise and judicious in his conduct, that he never led us to indulge in any undue familiarity in our intercourse with him, nor tempted us to ever forget the respect that was his due from all of us.

We indeed all loved and revered him; flew to him to confide to his sympathising ears our various little joys, or boyish griefs and annoyances; sure of meeting a merry smile for the one, or a kind and cheering word to encourage us to bear the other.

In our play hours, too, we had no abler assistant than the worthy rector of Ipstone. He it was who helped to paint and decorate the tiny pinnace—a joint stock property—which floated on the pretty lake near the Rectory meadow, and in which we took great pride. He it was who saw that our matches at cricket were played with all proper temper and fairness, and that no undue advantage was taken with a novice at the game.

To the younger boys he was an invaluable help; never refusing his aid in the important manufacture of a new kite; or his counsel in their arrangement of new pictures and slides for the Magic Lantern; and yet, with all this busy attention to his boys and their pursuits, no one was ever so ready or willing as he to hasten to bend over the bed of sickness and pain, and to speak the words that tell of eternal life into the ear of the dying sinner, and by gentle kindness and earnest striving, win the almost despairing one back to the path of purity and peace; no one could minister to a "mind diseased," or ease a sorely burdened conscience with such tender sympathy, such christian love as did this good man.

His pupils were his children, for though once married, he was

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now a childless widower; but he remembered the time when young voices had saluted him as "father," and he loved all children for the sakes of those who were not.

The favourite boy among us at Ipstone was Rowland Wentworth, the last branch now left of a once goodly tree.

His father, Major Wentworth, though himself untitled, was the descendant of a long line of English barons, whose possessions had once spread far and wide through the surrounding country, and whose wealth was once great. Civil war, however, and the consequences resulting from it, had sorely diminished the lands when Rowland's paternal grandfather inherited the estate of Wentworth Tower, but with common care and prudence, he might still have retained those he actually possessed, and transmitted them undiminished to his son Major Wentworth, who was married to a young and lovely wife, yet left her at his country's call to join Wellington in the Peninsula.

But the elder Wentworth was a gambler, and a gambler cares only for self, and selfish enjoyments. Thus, when (on recovering from a severe wound) Major Wentworth again rejoined his family, he found that his father had squandered away the greater part of his estate, and that nothing remained of his ancestral possessions but Wentworth Tower and its demesne, which, being under strict entail, his father durst not touch. Whether it was a gleam of late remorse and repentance, or that the dread of meeting the son whom he had so cruelly injured, hurried his death, could never be known, but Major Wentworth never saw his father alive. The letter that brought the announcement of his son's arrival in England, was the signal for the father's laying an impious hand upon his own life. Such was Major Wentworth's welcome to his native land after the perils and pains of the battlefield.

But there was a loving heart and a happy home, waiting and watching for his coming. After the first pang of agonising grief at what could not be altered now, was over, Wentworth and his Isabel felt that they had yet much to live for, and much to rejoice in, and that the world was a happy one after all. A new tie was soon added to cement their affection still more closely, if possible, by the birth of Rowland, their first and only child.

The boy was delicate and ill to rear, and it was with perhaps scarcely less fear than love that they watched the spark of life that fluttered so feebly in his frail body. But love and careful tending had their reward in the increased strength and gradually improving health of Rowland, till every successive year added fresh health and strength to his frame, and at last they had the comfort of seeing him a very model of childish beauty and vigour. The Major's mind was of too active a cast to permit his body to remain long inactive, so, having no longer forts to scale, or foloru hopes to lead, he set about improving to the utmost his little domain of Wentworth Tower.

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The Tower itself was a very perfect and beautiful specimen of the old Norman Keeps, occasionally met in some of the most picturesque nooks of "Merry England," making one admire the good taste of the "Knights of old," that led them to fix thus on the fairest spots and the richest scenery among which to place their baronial castles. Outwardly and inwardly all care had once been taken to keep Wentworth Tower not merely in perfectly habitable condition throughout its whole extent, but to add to it every comfort and luxury that the more refined tastes of its late and present inhabitants required, and thus it was a home in the truest, fullest sense of the word; and the active assistants of Major Wentworth, under his directions, beautified the noble grounds; which however, latterly, while his father lived, had been suffered to get overrun with weeds; and thinned and modified the underwood, which also had been permitted to increase till it became a thicket almost impassable. This system of order and improvement went on undisturbed for several years, till at last, the scene of home happiness (too bright for earth) was clouded over by the death of Major Wentworth very unexpectedly. The closed up wound which was supposed years ago to be perfectly cured, burst open one day after some violent exercise, and unhappily the flow of blood was so sudden and profuse as completely to exhaust, (ere styptics could be applied) the already weakened frame of Major Wentworth, and within a few hours, the happy Isabel was a weeping widow.

Not entirely despairing though, deep and true as was the grief she felt. Perhaps, had she been left altogether desolate she might have despaired, so deeply did she feel her husband's loss. But now, thanks to a merciful God, she had a child to love and live for and a well-grounded hope hid in her own breast, that he whom she loved, was not lost, but only gone before her to heaven, and still the memory clung to her of the sweet words of Faith and Christian hope with which he had formerly cheered and soothed her, when desponding fears for her boy's life had clouded her early married life, otherwise so happy.

She would not despair, for the dear sake of the son who was now all that remained to her, and to whom the deep fervid love lavished once on his father, was now transferred, in all its strength and purity. Such were Rowland's parents, and such was his home, and I shall now introduce Rowland himself at the age of fifteen, when we first met at Ipstone Rectory.

From the first moment of meeting he received me with almost brotherly kindness; attracted perhaps by pity for my orphaned state, and a desire to remove my evident timidity caused by the instinctive shrinking that many boys feel on entering a school for the first time, as a total stranger. Rowland was stronger and older than I, and consequently well fitted to defend me, should I be led into any school-boy scrapes, and I felt convinced, while gazing on his frank yet determined-looking countenance, that I

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had certainly gained a valuable ally, and adopted him as such at once. Though I was greatly inferior to Rowland in all good qualities, both of mind and body, we had at times a vein of thought and sympathy so far alike, that it drew us closer together and we soon became fast friends.

We had also feelings something similar, in the regard we cherished, he for his living mother, and I for the memory of my dead one; which circumstance led to frequent and serious colloquy between us, till soon I seemed to know Wentworth Tower, and Rowland's mother, as if I had been to her another son.

Of his father he seldom spoke.

With all his filial love and reverence for his father's memory, (and they were great) there was something so appalling and striking in the death of Major Wentworth, dying thus in a moment from the wound, so long apparently healed, as to have given no cause for alarm, that his youthful son's imagination had been so startled and shocked at the sad event, that he scarcely dared to recall the memory of the scene. But his mother! his gentle, noble mother!

In her his warmest love centred, and she was the constant theme of his praise. I will not attempt to describe my feelings when Christmas and its holidays approached. Rowland, knowing that Sir Frederick Halstone, my guardian, (an austere man, who in his proud reserve cared little for the disappointment I should probably feel at passing my holidays at school,) had not vouchsafed me an invitation to the Manor, persuaded his mother to obtain my guardian's permission that I should accompany him to Wentworth Tower.

And now, how dazzlingly bright dawned the 23rd of December! Our luggage had been dispatched by the carrier, and we ourselves were whirled along in the doctor's chaise to the village, (lying halfway to Wentworth,) at which place ponies were to meet us.

Never, never shall I forget the pleasure of that pony ride! The road smooth and hard with the influence of a long continued frost, resounded to our merry songs and laughter; and the influence of our own buoyant spirits seemed transfused into our steeds, so gallantly they bore us on.

At last a turn in the road brought us to a massive gate, flanked by two small towers, one of which was used as a lodge; and the sound of the galloping steeds speedily brought to the gate an old man, whose eyes brightened up on seeing the young master, and who wished us both a right merry Christmas, and welcome home.

CHAPTER II.

The approach to the Tower was by a very long avenue of ancient oak trees of a height and bulk such as impressed even my thoughtless youthful mind, with a sense of their singular magnificence. Not

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one tree was deficient in this grand avenue, and they all seemed as if planted at the same moment, so perfectly alike in size were they, and so uniform in height. At the end of the vista, the noble-looking Tower loomed gloomily forth. But it was gloomy only in its vastness; for as we approached nearer to the broad lawn on which it stood, I observed that a profusion of climbing plants covered the walls even to the upper casements; and, with their sweet scents and varied blossoms gave to the place a gayer look than at first sight I could have imagined it possible the old grey stones could wear.

In the roomy stone porch, which was carved in many uncultivated quaint devices—stood a noble female figure, in whom I at once recognized Mrs. Wentworth from her son's description. She advanced to meet us, and after embracing Rowland, folded me, too, affectionately in her arms, thus giving me truly a son's welcome home. There was about Mrs. Wentworth also, the same undefinable but resistless charm that made Rowland himself please all with whom he came into association; an attraction certainly not dependent on mere beauty alone, though both mother and son were undeniably handsome, but rather on their expression. There was something very sweet and feminine in Mrs. Wentworth's every look and gesture, and yet, the firm, full lip, with its calm decision of expression, plainly showed that in the hour where such aid was needed, she could be the wise and careful counsellor too.

There are many very amiable and really loveable people, whom it takes time, and a full experience of their merits to make us look upon with affection, but Mrs. Wentworth was not one of those persons.

You had scarcely been an instant in her presence, ere you felt a regard, a confidence in her. A secret attraction towards her, that made you at once her lover or her friend; and, boy as I was, I yielded at once to the spell in full confidence of her goodness. Ere many moments had elapsed, I was speaking to her of Apperley, of my parents—my sister Amy, and of my schoolboy pleasures, as if we had been friends for years, and she smiling on me. Surely there never before were such holidays as these, so full of enjoyments! Every hour seemed winged, and flew past on the pinions of some fresh pleasure!

Now we were skating, now shooting, now taking sleigh rides on the forest-skirted road; now dancing Sir Roger de Coverley with the friends whom Mrs. Wentworth invited to meet us. And (dearest enjoyment of all) listening to the grand old organ, or joining our voices to Mrs. Wentworth's, while she sang some fine old chaunt accompanied by its full chords—she played beautifully. Sometimes we read aloud some favourite volume beside her embroidررy frame; then she in her turn took the book and read while we drew—for painting, Rowland had a rare and decided talent, and I humbly followed in his footsteps, though I never became a true artist, as he did.

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Sometimes, at long intervals, she yielded to our petitions, and while she warbled some sweet Spanish ballads taught to her by her husband, she accompanied herself on the guitar which he had brought her from Spain, and which seemed so suited to her white graceful fingers. But seldom did she venture on this indulgence, for the memory of the dead was still too fresh to be lightly touched upon; and sometimes the beautiful song died away involuntarily in a gush of silent tears, but she bravely struggled against sorrow. Hours and days at Wentworth sped away so fast in their unclouded happiness, that they were too soon over; but long ere we left the Tower, a deep deep interest for my sister Amy had been awakened in the breast of Mrs. Wentworth, and she had won from me a promise, that if my eloquence availed aught with our guardian, Amy should become her guest at no very distant period. Again back at Ipstone. A schoolboy's life in general presents but little variety, and ours at Ipstone was certainly no exception to the rule.

The doctor, as I said before by his example, and also his tutor's, ruled chiefly by kindness, so that except on one or two very rare occasions, harshness or punishment were things we scarcely knew by name. The Rectory pupils had now been so long under one roof together, that we all perfectly knew each other's dispositions, and strove to live in love and peace with each other.

At last this state of calm happiness was broken in upon by the arrival of Walter Trevor, a West Indian, the heir and only son of a man of immense wealth, and, as such, one who had been indulged in each freak and fancy of an unusually capricious temper. The consequence of such injudicious training was that Walter, who by nature was generous and noble in disposition, had been formed into as great a tyrant as ever breathed. Soon, too soon, in our little peaceful republic there broke out symptoms of dissension and rebellion (for evil spreads more rapidly than good), and now, alas! those who formerly lived together as brethren, were beginning at times to feel jealousy and envy of each other, rising up mutually in their breasts.

Walter Trevor was past fourteen, and at that age, if a boy has been thoroughly spoiled by having his own will constantly made law, it is certainly a very difficult task to check or reform him. This painful duty was set about quietly, but with much firmness by Doctor Harrowby, and, though Walter vented his rage in threats and insulting replies to the Doctor's mild remonstrances on his indecorous behaviour, the punishment ordered by Doctor Harrowby to be imposed on him was only a few hours' solitary confinement in his chamber.

Walter would have better borne more active measures, even though they had involved some bodily pain to him. For that he did not care, he was strong and vigorous, and would have suffered a caning with defying boldness, and a stoicism worthy of a better cause, for

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he was of a determined, reckless nature. But this system of solitary confinement, that a boy of another temper would have borne quietly, without any feeling but that it was merited, had an opposite and very bad effect on Walter.

He said nothing aloud, but sulkily muttering something that no one could make out, followed the usher who was deputed to see him to his chamber. The door was, by the doctor's orders, shut, but not locked; as, though he wished to punish Trevor, he hoped he might depend on his honour not to leave his room, without permission from himself.

About an hour afterwards, the school-room door was opened hurriedly, and Mrs. Smith, the housekeeper, entered, with a pale face and brimful of direful tidings. We saw that something was wrong. She was utterly unable to articulate from fear and consternation, but, after a moment, she gasped out the words: "Master Trevor—hanged himself!" There was an instant rush of many feet to Trevor's room, all striving who would be first.

There we found the rash boy, lying corpse-like on his bed, and, to all appearance, beyond the reach of mortal help, pale, clammy, and rigid in appearance. Doctor Harrowby, however, on examination, discovered that the spark of life still lingered, though faintly, and every moment threatening extinction. Restoratives were instantly administered, gentle friction cautiously applied to the limbs that were already becoming chilled, and at last we had the satisfaction of seeing Trevor gradually revive, though still very faint and pallid. On enquiries being made of Mrs. Smith, we learned the manner of her discovery of what Trevor had done, and how she opportunely happened to be in time—and just in time—to be of service to him. While going her rounds through the Rectory, seeing that the new housemaid had neglected none of her duties, she passed Trevor's chamber, which was on the second floor. She was startled at hearing a noise, like that of a person leaping from a height, followed directly by a choking, or groaning sound, which alarmed her greatly. Following the impulse of the moment, she threw open the door, and discovered Trevor dangling by his handkerchief against a wall, on which were fastened hooks for holding clothes, and strong enough to hold his light figure. Another moment, and all would have been over, for he was already in the agonies of strangulation, and death very near. In an instant she had him down, and on the floor; but, in her zeal, she nearly finished what he had begun, for in trying to break or loose the knot of the handkerchief, she pulled it so tightly, as not only to pain, but nearly to choke him.

"All's well that ends well," however.

Walter was undressed, laid snugly in bed, and Doctor Harrowby (after giving him a sleeping draught,) left him to quiet repose, while he improved the occasion to his remaining pupils, by sundry feeling remarks on the consequences of unbridled passions, and the crimes they lead to when suffered to obtain the upper hand.

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Next morning Trevor awoke, perfectly restored to health, but bowed down with a keen sense of shame for the boyish folly, (that might have been deadly sin,) of which he had been guilty. It was the turning point in his life.

Before he came to join us down-stairs, the doctor exacted a solemn pledge from each of us individually, that we would never even hint to any one, much less to Trevor himself, a word regarding yesterday's unhappy transaction. We gladly promised.

Dr. Harrowby had a very long and fatherly conference with Trevor, and both seemed sad and serious when they came down together to the schoolroom.

From that hour, there was a decided and strange, yet very pleasant, change in Trevor's character and manners, evident to all. From being, as I already said, a boy disposed to play the tyrant on all occasions, a bully to the younger boys, and insolent even to his seniors, he became mild and polite to all his comrades, pleased with our toys and games, and anxious to share his possessions of books or playthings with others less wealthy. In short, from being the one black sheep in a peaceful flock, he became rather like the pet lamb among us from his changed temper. The rash attempt at self-destruction was of course never alluded to, save once by himself—when he said that he had never had any really fixed purpose of destroying himself, but curiosity to know the sensations of hanging, and a desire to annoy and hurt Dr. Harrowby, had been the feelings uppermost in his mind, and he acted rashly on this impulse.

He never thought the climax would be so speedy, but imagined he should hang composedly and without much injury till some one came and released him, and that then there would be "such a row made," as he elegantly termed it. But the sensation of choking strangulation came with his first leap; his eyes were already losing their power of sight, and had not Mrs. Smith fortunately been led by her sense of tidiness to examine the boy's sleeping rooms, in another moment all would have been over, and regret and repentance alike fruitless for Walter.

From that day poor Mrs. Smith found a liberal-handed friend in the warm-hearted, though impulsive and passionate West Indian, who never forgot her timely aid.

She was a widow, struggling hard to maintain a large family by her daily industry, when Doctor Harrowby in charity proposed that she should become housekeeper at the Rectory; a proposition gratefully accepted, when made a year ago. As her eldest girl was then old enough to take charge of the youngest children, she could be spared from home. Trevor, by the indulgence of his parents, was always amply supplied with money.

With the impulse of a boy, he would at once have showered this bountifully on Mrs. Smith; but on taking the doctor into council, it was decided that the eldest boy should be bound apprentice to the village carpenter, the younger children sent to the dame

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school, and that during their absence, their sister should daily for some hours attend the village *Marchande des Modes* to learn dressmaking and millinery.

Thus was an event, which had been so gloomy and portentous in its threatenings, turned, through the interposition of a Merciful Providence, into an agent of good, towards a poor but deserving family.

CHAPTER III.

"Come, boys, who is for a swimming match to-day?" shouted out one of our fellows, Tom Walton, his cheery voice resounding from one end of the playground to the other.

"Come, boys, who will join me?" I, and I, and I, was the instant reply; for swimming was an accomplishment on which we all greatly prided ourselves, and in which the Rector, feeling its usefulness, encouraged us all to become adepts.

"We must not forget, 'doctor's' orders about having the boat with us, however," said Rowland, who in the anticipation of pleasure, was not forgetful of Doctor Harrowby's rule, that one of the ushers should always be near and accompany us in a boat, in case of cramp, or of any accident occurring.

"We shall ask Mr. Andrews to go with us, and to be umpire as to which one among us the merit of *premier* swimmer is due; and oh, how gloriously we shall enjoy a plunge in the cool water in this broiling June day! Not a breath of air to stir a leaf here, and all so sultry and still! just as one can fancy a day in India. But only look how invitingly the bright water glances in the sunlight! A bath will be delicious, so refreshing after our noisy game at cricket."

So off we ran, a merry, thoughtless crew, and our friend Mr. Andrews was speedily seated in the boat along with Johnston, an elder pupil, who lazily declined joining the group of swimmers, despite much good-humoured joke and banter on his want of enterprize.

Foremost in the race, as foremost in the graver duties and honourable struggles of the schoolroom, were the two most equally matched among us, Wentworth and Trevor. On we swam, diving, shouting, and whooping in our glee, till we were longer in the water, and farther from the point of embarkation than ever we ventured before.

We needed Doctor Harrowby's "Now, gentlemen, you have gone far enough," to moderate our outrageous spirits, and guide us so as to know when it was best to return. His very look so keen, so decided, was law to the wildest of us. Andrews, though a worthy man, and a learned scholar, was so simple, and so very good-natured, that seeing our evident enjoyment, he did not like to insist on our leaving the water, after a lenghtened stay, though it was clearly his duty to do so, having exceeded our usual time.

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Heated as we had been by our severe practice at cricket, the after fatigue of so long-continued a stretch at swimming told heavily on our already wearied limbs, though we had been hitherto sustained by the refreshing coolness of the water, and the excitement of a boyish spirit of emulation to exert to the utmost.

All at once, Wentworth threw up his arms, with a loud cry, and sank under the water. Trevor dived after him instantly, and all swam towards the spot where we saw the widening circle of bubbles.

But at this anxious moment, I caught a sight of Wentworth rising senseless near me, and with one spring towards the floating body, I grasped it and supported it to the boat, which was now close by; and into which poor Wentworth and I, and also Trevor, (exhausted with his desperate exertions and previous fatigue) were instantaneously lifted, all perfectly helpless for the moment.

By dint of cautious rubbing, Wentworth was in a short time so far restored as to sigh faintly; and by a vigorous exertion of the oars, the boat was soon at our little pier, from whence Wentworth was carefully borne to the Rectory, and all necessary remedies promptly applied. We three friends were instantly put into our warm beds, and hot drinks given us, and after hearty repose, we awoke next morning with but a very confused idea of the agitating scene of the preceding day. This event (in which Wentworth, Trevor, and I, were equally interested) bound us mutually together in still closer alliance than before, and from that day we were almost inseparable.

In those first memorials of my school days, I have touched seldom and very slightly on the name of my sister, and, on her appearance and disposition not at all. This neglect arose from no want of regard, but merely from the circumstance, that in the years of my residence at Ipstone Rectory, I had only met Amy for a short period at each time, and that too at very distant intervals.

My worthy guardian, though he very faithfully and honourably discharged every legal duty towards Amy and myself, yet was a man of great formality and coldness of manner, amounting almost to sternness. He did not seemingly consider that among his duties, was that of fostering, (by frequent and kindly intercourse with each other,) the natural feelings of affection that should always subsist between brother and sister, more especially with those left parentless so young as we were.

In the four years during which I had been a scholar at Ipstone, I had passed three vacations at Wentworth Tower; the remainder had been passed at Halstone Manor, (the seat of Sir Frederick Halstone, my guardian,) and the last twice I had been accompanied by Trevor and Wentworth, by invitation of Sir Frederick.

Midsummer came round again, and so this was the last vacation we should all be together, (for my two friends were soon to proceed to Oxford) Sir Frederick replied in the affirmative to my urgent

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letter, begging his leave to ask them to go with me to Halstone, Mrs. Wentworth being abroad on account of her health at this time. Two years had nearly elapsed since I last saw Amy, and I was struck with amazement at the change that so short an interval had made in her personal appearance.

I had left her a sweet pretty child. She was now a lovely girl of nearly fifeeen, tall, and slenderly formed, and fresh and delicate in bloom as a rosebud just opening.

She had the silken golden-coloured hair, we read of in old ballads, but which alas! is so rare to meet in real life.

Till Walter Trevor saw Amy's hair, he never could find any truth or reality in a quaint fancy in one of my favourite ballads.

The verse describes a lord's son, who is forced to leave the "May" of his own choice, and marry a nobler and richer one, whom his father had chosen for him and betrothed him to long years ago. At the altar stone, and also at the wedding supper, the bride's eye is attracted by a dazzling bright ring on the bridegroom's finger, a ring so beautiful, she cannot help wishing for it. She begs him, as a token of affection, to give her that ring, which she takes for a rich golden one.

It is a tress of his true love's hair which he had sought and obtained of her, while saying eternal farewell to each other at their last meeting, and which he always wears. The ending of the story is very melancholy. The ballad is beautiful, and really so little known, I make no apology for here inserting it.

AN OLD ENGLISH BALLAD.

The Lord's son stood at the clear spring head,
  The May on the other side,
"And stretch me your lily hand," he said,
  For I must mount and ride.

"And reach me a kiss across the brook,
  And a lock of your yellow hair,
Come summer or winter, I ne'er shall look
  Again on your eyes so fair.

"Bring me my coal-black steed, my squire,
  Bring Fleetwood forth," he cried;
"For three score miles he must not tire,
  To bear me to my bride.

"His foot must be swift though my heart be slow,
  He carries me to my sorrow,
To the Earl's proud daughter I made my vow,
  And must wed her on the morrow."

The Lord's son stood on the altar stone.
  The Earl's proud daughter near.
"And what is that ring you have gotten on
  You kiss so oft and dear.

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"Is it a ring of the yellow gold,
Or something more precious and bright?
Give me that ring in my hand to hold,
Or I pledge you no troth to-night."

"It is not a ring of the yellow gold,
But something more precious and bright,
But never shall hand save my hand hold,
This ring by day or night."

"And now I am your wedded wife,
Give the ring I pray!
You may take my lands, you may take my life,
But never this ring away."

They sat at the board and that lady bright,
Red wine in a goblet poured,
"And pledge me a health, sweet sir, to-night,
My husband and my lord!"

The cup to his lips he had scarcely pressed
When he shudd'ring drew his breath,
His head sank down on his heaving breast,
And he said, "it is death—it is death!

"Oh, bury me under the gay green shaw,
By the brook, 'neath the heathery sod,
Where last her blessed eyes I saw,
Where her blessed foot had trod!"

In jest, I had written for a lock of Amy's hair, made into some ornament, and she had plaited it skilfully into the shape of a ring, that at a little distance might well pass muster as a cunning production of the jeweller's art, formed out of fine gold; and as such, for an entire day, was it regarded by the chosen few to whom I duly took care to display it, but only at a very safe distance. I had, however, gained my aim; which was merely to convince the critical Walter Trevor that there is much truth, as well as beauty and romance, in what seemed at first only quaint and far fetched conceits, in many of my favourite "legends of the olden time."

Certainly, Trevor at once owned that he had never even dreamed of there being such hair as that of my pretty Amy; and had he been so far favoured as to behold her some moonlight night with her fair locks floating around her like a golden shower, bathing and disporting herself in the ocean waves that flowed into Halstone bay, I have not a doubt he would have taken up the idea that he had looked upon a live mermaid in *propria persona*, and no amount of quizzing laughter, or incredulity from others would have shaken his belief in his own eyesight. This visit to Halstone seemed a very decisive one, so far at least as poor Walter was concerned, and if I could judge from a certain conscious shyness in her manner and in her great blue eyes, perhaps to Amy also.

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Now that he had outgrown his boyish follies, and that reason had taught him that he ought to subdue his imperious temper, his natural good sense led him to bridle his passion, and fairly conquer it so that you would but rarely see a young man so attractive as Trevor. His age was little more than nineteen, but the intense darkness of his hair and eyes, the clear soft olive of his complexion, his powerful, but beautifully built figure, (already upwards of six feet in height,) all gave promise of a noble specimen of manhood; to which the grave beauty of his unfrequent smile added a charm, not easily to be looked on with impunity by a simple girl brought up in such country solitude as Amy had hitherto been, and evidently she was pleased with him. There was much quiet dignity in Trevor's manners, more than is often seen in one so young; but it did not look out of place, as his character was naturally rather reserved, excepting towards those with whom he was in habits of intimacy and friendship. It was Trevor's cherished wish, that either Rowland or I should become his brother, by wedding his only and dearly beloved sister Madeline.

She had lately returned to her West Indian home from a Parisian boarding-school, at which she had been placed as a mere child, and now, at the age of sixteen, she left it as perfectly in accomplishments, (Walter doubted not,) as the little miniature sent him from Paris, showed that she was already perfect in beauty.

I feared that Walter's "castles in the air," in reference to Rowland and myself, had in regard to either of us, small prospects of realization.

The fairy figure and brilliant eyes of Halstone had already made a deeper impression on the heart of Wentworth than was advisable, considering the improbability of her father, Sir Frederick's consent.

Wentworth, though of an ancient and diminished family, was poor; and it was only with many sacrifices, (which her love to him made her count light,) that Mrs. Wentworth was now enabled to send her son forth to the university in a style befitting his station and old hereditary name of which she was justly proud. I said in a former chapter that the lands belonging to Wentworth Tower estate had been sold, so far as he had power to do so, by Major Wentworth's spendthrift father; as much property remained as gave a small jointure to Rowland's mother. The remainder was trifling, but had hitherto sufficed Rowland's school expenses, and the necessary outlay for repairs at the Tower. As young Wentworth had a decided genius for painting, his teacher advised him to become an artist by profession, and as Mrs. Wentworth was willing he should do this, he, in spare moments, studied zealously for this end, resolving after the expiry of the proposed year at Oxford, to go to Germany and Italy, more especially Rome.

He had too much proper pride to imagine that a man degrades himself in striving, by honourable means, to replace the wealth that has been squandered in folly by others. There was no shame in

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such an aim. Nay, he rather prided himself on the idea that by the honest industry of his hand, he might perhaps restore the name and house of Wentworth to all their pristine greatness.

But even while pleasing his fancy with this hope, he painfully felt that now was not the time for indulgence in visions in regard to Alice Halstone that too probably might never be realized, at all events, not for years. No! he would bind her by no promise, he would not even speak one word, or shew by one look, how dependent his life's future happiness was on the very thought of calling her his; he would be calm and silent. "Yes, Edmund!" he said to me once, when he had confided to me his future plans and prospects, "I will leave her free to wed, if she sees another she can love better than she can me; I would not, for worlds, by confessing my love, bind her to an engagement that must perforce be clandestine, since I too well know, that in my present poverty, it were hopeless to expect Sir Frederick's consent to our becoming engaged. I shall strive, as never man strove before, to gain a place in the world's esteem. I shall work, as never man worked before, to win wealth and honours; and then I will return, and if she is still unfettered, free to love me, and willing to receive my love, then will I confess it; and she shall own that never heart beat for woman so warmly, so fondly as mine, never man has loved woman so truly as she is beloved by Rowland Wentworth." For my own part, I, Edmund Leigh, of Apperley, had not arrived at the mature age of sixteen and a half years without having my own private thoughts as to bright eyes and graceful figures, and I, (indeed I may say all of our pupils), when snugly ensconced in the Rectory pew on Sundays, did not spare our glances at the youthful beauties who adorned the well-cushioned pew of Miss Withrington, the lady superintendent of "Abbey House Establishment, for the Board and Education of Young Ladies," in Ipstone village.

But, notwithstanding the havoc that a certain Miss Kate Markham had made with our sensitive hearts, I am ready to own I was more smitten with the eyes that looked out upon me from a certain little miniature, than was at all correct, considering that I was only as yet a boy, scarcely seventeen, and one who had to carve out his way in the world at the point of his sword, (a military life being what my own taste and my guardian's choice pointed to.)

There was something very dazzling to me in those same brown eyes, and if the little miniature did not flatter her, Madeline Trevor was surely a charming creature.

But then I thought of the immense wealth which was her portion, and felt how little it was likely (even with her warm-hearted brother's air-built castles to encourage me,) that Madeline and I should meet or love; and, meeting and loving, should win consent from her parents, to what, in point of fortune, was so unequal a match.

(To be continued.)

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THE ATTACK ON AND THE NAVAL ACTION OFF LISSA.

The violence of the attacks on Admiral Persano made by the newspapers would hardly be equalled in any country, except perhaps in Spain, previous to the recent restrictions on the press. A memoir of him, written by one whose testimony may be regarded as biassed from the fact that he styles him the Benedek of the Italian navy; but with this drawback we are disposed to accept it as truthful, inasmuch as it is written by a correspondent who resides at Florence, and who, therefore, writes under the risk of being called upon to defend his statements at the point of the sword or the muzzle of the pistol. The admiral is a Piedmontese by birth, and a member of a noble family in the provinces. After having served as a page at Court, he entered the navy as a cadet about 1825. As little was heard of the Sardinian Navy until recently, it is not to be wondered at, though this is made something of an accusation against him, that nothing was heard of him previous to 1848, in which year it was announced that he had been promoted to the rank of Captain. To him was entrusted the conveyance of the Sardinian contributions to the Great Exhibition of 1851. His wife, who is an Englishwoman, and a sister of a writer in the 'Morning Post' at that time, caused an article very favourable to him to be inserted in that journal. It was the first time that an English newspaper had spoken of an officer of the Sardinian navy and as the d'Azeglio ministry at that time was paying assiduous court to Lord Palmerston, the article written by Persano's brother-in-law was translated into Italian, and published in every newspaper in the Kingdom. But the clever way in which he had navigated his ship up the Thames, tempted him to repeat the same experiment on the return voyage. Less fortunate this time, he ran his vessel on a sand bank in the Channel, which gave rise to such an outcry that he was removed from active service, and made commandant of the port of Genoa, where he remained through the whole of the Crimean War; it was not until 1860 that Count Cavour promoted him to the grade of rear-admiral and gave him the command of a small squadron. It is said that the reason of Persano being selected by Count Cavour was, because he was so completely unknown, that nobody was jealous of him; and Cavour was complimented on having by his choice avoided stimulating the petty jealousies which existed in the navy. Count Cavour gave him the command of the Ancona fleet in the same year, and that of Gaeta in 1861. 1862 found him a minister and a deputy, on his quitting office, Ratazzi nominated him an admiral on the active list, but for some reason or other, the electors of Spezzia declined to re-elect him. He was subsequently nominated senator. To complete this account of him, it may be added that he is sixty-three years of age,

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and is never seen otherwise than in a velvet waistcoat, white gloves, and highly perfumed. The writer evidently wished it to be understood that he is a dandy; else there is nothing injurious to the reputation of an admiral, in the fact that he wears white gloves and a velvet waistcoat. It is no part of our task to discuss the charges that are and have been made against him, the extent to which we are interested in his conduct being limited to the question of how far he did the best it was in the power of a man to do with such a fleet as he had under his orders.

The following may be accepted as a summary of Admiral Persano's version of the action at Lissa—the attack on which place was undertaken against his judgment, as though the forts might be reduced, possession could not be kept unless sufficient troops were sent to occupy it. The fleet consisted of eleven iron-clads, four screw frigates, one screw sloop, two paddle sloops, four despatch steamboats, one hospital ship, and a transport laden with supplies, to which was subsequently added the ram Affondatore, a name which may be translated The Sinker; the propriety of the name has since been exemplified in a sense the reverse of what was contemplated at her baptism.

The plan of attack was as follows:—1, Rear-Admiral Vacca, with three ironclads and the paddle sloop, to attack the fortifications of Porto Camisa; 2, Vice-Admiral Albini, with five screw frigates and one sloop, to silence the batteries and to land troops at Porto Manego; 3, the chief part of the fleet, consisting of eight ironclads and two paddle sloops, under Admiral Persano, was to attack the important fortifications of San Giorgio; 4 gunboats should go to Lesina, to cut off the communication by submarine telegraph of that island with Lissa. All orders given, the attack began at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 19th of July—by Vacca on Port Camisa, and by Persano opening a vigorous attack against the fortress of San Giorgio. After two hours' sharp firing, a powder-magazine exploded, and blew up a battery of cannon on the left entrance of the port. A second explosion took place, but of less importance. At 3 p m. the flag disappeared from Fort San Giorgio, all the batteries being silenced except that of the Telegraph, too high for guns from the sea to reach.

The inner battery of Fort St. George still kept up a brisk fire, and the ironclad Formidabile which was covered with French plates and is said to come out of action with no other damage than a few dents, was ordered by the Admiral to go in and silence it, and Admiral Vacca having ceased firing on Porto Camisa in consequence of the shore batteries being too high for his guns, he sent orders for a frigate to continue the fire at those batteries in order that the garrison might not leave it, but this order arrived too late. Vacca proceeded with the division under his command to the assistance of Admiral Albini in his attack on the Porto Manego, but finding him out of action he joined Persano in making his attack on the telegraph and

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other batteries of the inner port. The cannonade had lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, when Persano ordered the whole of the fleet to form in line. The submarine telegraph had been cut by the gunboats but previous to this a despatch had been received at Lissa, announcing that the Austrian fleet would come to their assistance and directing the resistance to be continued. Persano sent cruisers to look out for the approach of the Austrian squadron, and on the following morning renewed his atttack on such of the batteries as had re-opened fire. In the meantime other screw frigates and the Affondatore had arrived, so that he was now able to muster troops and marines to the number of two thousand five hundred. After a good deal more firing it was decided to defer the landing until the following day, owing to the direction of the wind. As coals began to run short, the admiral, notwithstanding that the weather was stormy determined on landing, but before he had commenced doing so the approach of the Austrian fleet was signalled, which subsequently came down in two lines, seven ironclads in the first, and a two-decker with frigates and sloops in the second; in all twenty-three vessels. At this time Persano, with the view as he says of taking a more active part in the fight and of giving orders with greater promptitude, quitted the Re d'Italia, and went on board the Affondatore, a fortunate change for him as it turned out. He led the first divison with this vessel, leaving the second division under the command of the captain of the Re d'Italia with orders to attack when within shot. He then abruptly says the enemy's chief attack was on the Re d'Italia, which was surrounded by three ironclads, and the Palestro which was steering to her assistance was struck by a shell in the stern and set on fire. The San Martino was advancing for the same purpose as the Palestro, but an Austrian ironclad ran across her bows, and as she did so fired into the Re d'Italia and knocked away her helm, the other opponents profited by this, struck her on the side, and she sank rapidly. The 2nd division of the enemy attacked the Re di Portogallo (Ribotti), which skilfully avoided the encounter, and, crossing the line of Austrian ironclads, entered the line of screw frigates and sent a broadside into the two-decker the Kaiser, which lost her fore-mast and funnel; besides firing into several of their screw frigates. The Austrian ironclads then tried to cross to the Italian screw frigates, but were intercepted by the Maria Pia (del Carretto) and obliged to retreat. It was now that the Austrion ironclads were obliged to follow and protect their own screw frigates that were retreating with all speed towards Lesina. While this was taking place the Affondatore had fired against the Austrian Admiral's ship, and tried to run her down; but the two-decker advancing rapidly obliged the Affondatore to veer to the left, thus passing through the Austrian ironclads and running on a parallel line with the two decker; these two ships exchanged shots, and, entering the Austrian line of frigates, the Affondatore aided in compelling

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their retreat. On her return she again steered for the two-decker, firing against her her fore gun; the Austrian ship here passed astern of the Re di Portogallo, trying to board her, which was cleverly prevented by her commander. As soon as the Affondatore emerged from the smoke, on the right of the action, Admiral Persano perceived that the division of Albini had not yet taken part in the attack; advancing towards them he signalled, 'attack enemy in rear.' He could not wait to see this order carried out, but did distinctly see the Austrian frigates with their two-decker, now much damaged, making fast for Lesina, followed by the first division of their ironclads. The second Austrian division was endeavouring to place itself on the left, menaced by the Italian avant-guard, that was following in line of attack. The Italian Admiral tried by a prompt evolution to cut off the enemy, placing himself betwen their ironclads and frigates, and, signalling 'give free chase,' steered with the Affondatore towards the head of the enemy's line. But the opportune moment had passed, the enemy had covered the retreat of their frigates with their ironclads.

The Palestro was now seen coming towards the Affondatore with all speed, the enemy trying to cut off her retreat. Persano, at the head of the Italian ironclads, advanced to protect her, and exchanged a few shots with the Austrian ironclads before which these also retreated to Lesina. He was in the act of doing this when the Palestro exploded, and only fifteen of the crew were saved. He then endeavoured to reform the fleet, steering towards Lissa with the intention of renewing the attack, but the enemy was out of sight, and he therefore gave orders to steer for Ancona, remaining himself on the spot with the Affondatore and the Principe Umberto for the purpose of saving as many of the crew of the Re d'Italia as they could pick up. The Admiral concludes his report thus:

"It is sad to record that the strugglers in the water were fired upon by the enemy: but Persano is convinced the Austrian Admiral will share his indignation at this act of barbarity. We have perhaps not defeated the enemy, but his proceedings show he has sustained great damages. Although 400 guns fatally remained out of action, all the ships that took part in it covered themselves with glory. If the battle of Lissa was not a victory, it is at least a glory for the Italian navy."

We repeat that this may be accepted as Admiral Persano's version of the affair though it is not signed by him in the usual way, and before we proceed to consider other versions of the action we will make a few observations on it. Admitting that his reasons for quitting the Re d'Italia were what he states them to have been, and we see no reason to suppose otherwise, it appears to us that he made a mistake. It is quite clear that the ram being intended to run down as many of the enemy's vessels as possible, it was not the proper place for the commander whose duty it was to direct the movements of the entire fleet; it ought, therefore, to have been

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placed under the command of a bold and daring officer who was prepared to carry out this object without regard to risk, and guided solely by his own judgment, and acting without regard to the manœuvring of the fleet. As it was, the fleet was left without a head, and with no other instructions than to fire upon the Austrian vessels when they came within shot, an order which had no meaning at all, since it was not likely they would fire before, nor that they would remain to be shot at without returning the fire. The statement that Admiral Albini took no part in the action is a charge of the most serious character against that officer, and it is not easy to see how a court-martial on somebody can be avoided, though nothing short of an inquiry into the whole affair would have satisfied the English public if such an occurrence had taken place in our navy. The concluding observation is a matter of opinion; nobody out of Italy, and very few probably in it, will share the Admiral's opinion.

We believe that an attempt will be made by the government to arrange the whole business quietly, and it is in accordance with the character of the nation, that if they are persuaded that nothing can come out of the inquiry that they should acquiesce in letting the matter rest where it is. The report published by the government after much badgering is not the official report forwarded to it by the commander, but a compilation from this report, the logs of the different vessels, and the private journals kept by the officers on board. Almost at the opening of this report we seem to find the reason why Admiral Albini took no part in the battle; the vessels under his command were unarmoured, and were encumbered with the troops they were about to land when they were interrupted by the approach of the Austrian fleet. It is not necessary to translate the whole of this official statement which is very lengthy, and down to the commencement of the action follows very closely that given by Admiral Persano; but the action itself is too important to be greatly abridged on account of the lesson that may be derived from it. According to this report, the Italian fleet consisted of twenty-three vessels, ten of which were ironclads; these advanced against the enemy, while the unarmoured vessels, some of which had until this time been engaged in collecting the material that had been prepared to effect the disembarkation, "endeavoured to form themselves in order of battle," which statement we may observe in passing is borne out by the report of the Austrian Admiral, who says that when they sighted the enemy's fleet it was divided into two groups, which appeared to be endeavouring to unite; which taking the different statements together favours the supposition that there was a good deal of confusion and diversity of opinion as to the formation of the order of battle and the part which the wooden ships were to take in it.

The leading division of the fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Vacca, consisted of the ironclads Prince Carignano,

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Castelfidardo and Ancona. These opened fire on the leading Austrian ironclads, and then diverged to the left to cut the line of the wooden vessels, which it effected. The second division of ironclads, consisting of the Re d'Italia, Palestro and San Martino was enveloped by the first division of the enemy's squadron, which directed its chief efforts against the Re d'Italia. The Palestro hastened to its assistance and was assailed by three vessels, two of which were ironclads the third a wooden frigate, against which it defended itself for three hours, the enemy pouring in hand grenades and inflammable matter until they had set the Palestro on fire, when they drew off. The San Martino which had likewise approached to succour the Re d'Italia was intercepted by an ironclad frigate, which in crossing the last-named vessel poured a broadside into her stern destroying her rudder, and then veering round opened a fierce fire on the San Martino. The Austrian Admiral perceiving the condition of the Re d'Italia, drew alongside and was followed by two ironclads which endeavoured to board her. The Captain of the Re d'Italia ordered her to go ahead that he might get near the frigate Ancona; but was intercepted by an ironclad, and being unable to alter his course in consequence of the destruction of his rudder, was run into by the ironclad frigate. He had just given orders to board when his ship rolled over on her port side and went down. The Austrian ironclad frigate was at this moment so close that after the Re d'Italia had heeled over it was feared by those on her deck that the enemy would be able to seize her flag, and some called out to haul it down with a view to prevent this, but they were prevented from effecting their object by one Razzetti, who lashed it to the poop, assisted by the commandant del Santo. The vessel was actually going down when the master gunner, Gollio, exclaiming. 'Here is a parting shot' applied the match to one of the guns. The Re d'Italia having been sunk, her assailants turned their attention to the Re di Portugallo, Varese and Maria Pia, already attacked by two ironclad frigates and a ship of the line, which was trying its utmost to run down the Re di Portugallo, but was prevented from effecting its object by the able manner in which her captain manœuvred his vessel so as to keep the prow towards his assailant, which thus suffered considerable damage, and was further swept by the grape shot of the Italian vessel as it ran past. The shattered Kaiser being then on fire in several places ran out of the action, discharging her guns right and left as she went. Her absence did not prevent the Austrian corvettes from continuing the attack on the left of the Re di Portugallo, while on her starboard side she was battered by two ironclad frigates. In obedience to a signal hoisted by Admiral Vacca to form in line, the Re di Portugallo made its way out of the fire. Other ironclads had in the meantime threatened the Maria Pia, which seeing two other ironclads steaming down upon the wooden vessels rushed at them and frustrated their object, and was in consequence attacked by all four of the ironclads, but putting on all

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steam she got clear of two of them, and charged a third, which managed to evade the blow.

The wooden vessels of the Austrian Fleet were now assailed by four of the Italian ironclads, and two others were proceeding to their assistance, which were surrounded by Austrian ironclads, but managed to get away from them. The leading squadron having got together again under Vacca, advanced anew against the Austrian ironclads, which were steaming away at full speed through the Lissa Channel. At this moment, Admiral Albini sent the Governolo to the assistance of the Palestro, but the captain refused to abandon her, and requested to be towed as near as possible to the line, and as it passed to windward of the squadron towards the Affondatore, the crew raised a great shout of "Viva il re!" "Viva l'Italia!" A few moments later it blew up between the Governolo and the Indipendenza, which had kept alongside, and of the whole of those on board only nineteen were saved. The Affondatore fired the first shot at the Austrian flagship, and then tried to run her down, but the Austrian admiral perceiving the intention, rushed at the Affondatore with the view of striking her on her broadside. The latter traversed the Austrian ironclads, and got within fifty yards of their flagship, and at that distance poured a broadside into it, and continuing her course, cut the line of the wooden vessels, which got out of her way, and ran into one of the vessels which was pressing hard on the Re di Portugallo. She then made her way out of the dense smoke, and ran down to the rear of the unarmoured portion of the Italian Fleet, and hoisted the signal: "Attack the enemy," and followed it up with another directing them to attack the ironclads in the rear, which the Maria Pia was charging in front. Whether these orders were obeyed or not is not stated, for Admiral Persano thinking there was a chance of separating the enemy's ironclads from the wooden vessels gave orders to the other vessels to rush in among the enemy's vessels and do their best, and he himself steered for the leading ships. The first of the Italian vessels to advance against the Austrian Fleet was the Principe Umberto, commanded by Captain Acten, who received the fire of the whole of the enemy's vessels. Admiral Persano returned again to his ships, and again signalled to them to cut in among the enemy's vessels, and to obey his order instantly; but the opportune moment had passed, the enemy had succeeded in drawing his unarmoured vessels together, and covering them with the ironclads, the whole steering for Lissa. As soon as the Admiral was able to form his line anew, he commenced the pursuit of the enemy's fleet, but was checked for the time by a signal from the Principe Umberto that there were a number of the crew of the sunken vessel floating about among the pieces of wreck; of these 116 were rescued. The fleet remained where it was until nightfall, and then steered for Ancona. "Sad to say, these men, while struggling in the water, were subjected

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to taunts and jeers from some of the enemy's vessels, and were even fired upon; one man was shot dead, and others wounded." With the exception of the Re d'Italia and the Palestro, the whole loss on the Italian side were eight killed and forty wounded, four of whom were officers. The conduct of the enemy's fleet proves that it had sustained severe damage. "It is no part of the duty of the commission to pass a judgment on the operations; it can only say that the Italian Fleet did not gain a victory, inasmuch as it did not gain possession of Lissa, nor destroy the enemy's fleet, but it is equally certain that the Austrian Fleet did not gain a victory either, and that the battle of Lissa will always be cited as highly honourable to the Italian Navy."

The principal portions of the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff's report are comprised in the following extract:—

"The disposition of the Austrian squadron was as follows:—According to the class of the vessels they were arranged in three divisions—namely, the ironclad division, then the heavy wooden ships, and, lastly, the light ones. These divisions were formed into an oblique line following in each other's wake, the ironclads leading. I at once determined the distance to be maintained between the divisions and between the several ships, gave orders to prepare for action, and to put on full speed. To the ironclad division I signalled, 'Bear down upon the enemy, and sink him.'

"In the meantime the enemy's line was cruising right across my squadron's course, and the leading vessel, the ironclads Principe di Carignano, with Rear-Admiral Vacca on board, was the first to open fire with no very great effect, which fire was promptly replied to by the nearest Austrian ships, and shortly became general. Soon afterwards the Sardinian line was broken by the Austrian ironclad division. A general engagement ensued. Those ships of the enemy's ironclad squadron which lay behind the point at which we had broken through fell away to the northwards; through this manœuvre my wooden divisions were menaced, and I sent the ironclad division in a northerly direction in order to relieve them and bring the enemy's ironclads under a cross fire. Meanwhile the wooden divisions pursued their course and forced their way through the enemy's ironclads, in effecting which both frigates and gunboats found ample opportunity of measuring their strength with the neighbouring ironclads.

"The line-of-battle ship Kaiser—flagship of the second division, Commodore Petz—was at this time engaged with four ironclads simultaneously. Commodore Petz, without hesitation, ran his ship aboard of one while firing concentrated broadsides into the others, and this under circumstances equally trying to the courage and endurance of his crew; for, at the same moment in which he struck his enemy, his foremast fell, crushed the funnel of the engine, and created a good deal of confusion on deck, without, however, marvellous to relate, seriously injuring any of the crew then on deck.

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The ship was in great danger of being set on fire, for the foremast with its rigging lay across the funnel.

"Through the gallant behaviour of his crew, however, the Commodore was enabled to win way for his division through the enemy's superior forces. The *mêlée* became general, and it is difficult to give particulars of it, as the vessels were cruising about under full steam, and it was often hard to distinguish friend from enemy, although the gala set of flags was hoisted on both sides. It was a lucky chance that the iron plates of the Sardinians were generally painted gray.

"The division of the enemy's wooden vessels alone lay in good order under the coast of Lissa, steering in a north-westerly direction, and pouring broadsides into the I. R. vessels as they passed it.

"During this general combat the commanding officer of my flagship, Post Captain Max Baron von Sternek, was enabled, by the exercise of equal science and bravery, to run aboard, within the space of half an hour, three Sardinian ironclads, of which two sustained heavy damages, the flag of one being captured, and the third the Re d'Italia, one of the largest vessels in the Italian fleet, was run down and sunk within two minutes, with her whole crew of more than 600 men. All attempts to save the swimming men belonging to the Re d'Italia were obliged to be given up, as an attack made upon us from all quarters compelled us to confine our attention to our own safety.

"While this mutual struggle was going on a Sardinian ironclad had caught fire, and the enemy's ironclad fleet appeared as though it intended to concentrate for the purpose of rescuing this vessel. I therefore signalled my ships also to assemble, and to form in three columns bearing north-east, the two divisions of wooden vessels covered by that of ironclads; and ordered the steamer Elizabeth to render prompt assistance, if it should be necessary, to the line-of-battle ship Kaiser, which seemed to have suffered severely.

"The Sardinian fleet had meanwhile gathered itself together, retreating to a distance of about three or four miles, steering in a direction which enabled them to bring off their burning ironclad, a task which was the easier in that the said vessel was still able to use her engines. After exchanging a few more shots with us, the Sardinian fleet bore away westwards; and thus ended the engagement, which had lasted from a quarter to 11 a.m. to 2 o'clock p.m.

"My object was fulfilled and Lissa relieved.

"I forbade pursuit, which would have been fruitless, and took my squadron into the harbour of San Giorgio di Lissa; for the great difference existing in the relative speed of the several vessels under my command rendered a compact and rapid advance impracticable, and forbade the possibility of bringing about a general action.

"The next day was employed in inspecting the ships, and in executing the necessary repairs. The line-of-battle ship cleared her bows of the *débris* of her bowsprit, and her deck from the wreck of her

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foremast and its rigging, and got her funnel into working order; the iron-plated frigate Erzherzog Ferdinand Max took on board an anchor from the frigate Schwarzenburg, having rendered one of her bower anchors unserviceable in running down the enemy's ship.

"Detached ships were cruising night and day, doing duty as scouts; the gunboat Dalmat and paddle steamship Elizabeth were ordered to examine the field of battle and the coast carefully in order to pick up any of the men belonging to the enemy's ironclad which had been sunk should they still be afloat.

"The enemy's fleet was still visible from Monte Themm on the evening of the engagement, but on the morning of the 21st was no longer to be discovered.

"As nothing further could be perceived of the enemy up to the time of sunset, and as it appeared that he had no intention of renewing his attack upon Lissa, I deemed that my task was achieved, and as soon as the Kaiser had completed the repairs of her funnel —*i. e.*, about 8 p.m.—I ordered the squadron to stand out to sea in order to resume its former station in Fasana Roads, my selected basis of operations.

"The enemy's strength upon our first encounter was estimated at 12 heavy ironclads, and in all from 27 to 30 vessels. By report of the men belonging to the Re d'Italia, who saved their lives by swimming to the beach of Lissa, the number of heavy ironclads in the Sardinian fleet, including the turret-ship Affondatore, amounted to 12; partly iron-plated, three; of wooden ships—eight frigates, six war-steamers, three transport vessels—total, 32. The armament of the adverse fleet, according to the statements made by our prisoners, and judging from the stray projectiles found in many parts of the island (Lissa), as well as from the traces left by such projectiles on board our vessels, was composed of cannon of heavy calibre, and among them some of the newest construction. Missiles weighing from 80 to 300lb. were found lying about. According to general rumour the Affondatore had 600-pounders on board."

As this is the first battle fought in which every kind of vessel was used, and will probably be the last for some years to come, we have given all that is essential in the official reports; we will now add some further information derived from a variety of sources.

The total number of guns carried by the Austrian fleet was 531 of different calibres, but the heaviest only throwing a solid shot weighing between 60 and 70 pounds, projected by 14 pounds of powder. The Kaiser, which distinguished itself so much in the action, was armed only with sixteen 60 pounders, and seventy-four 32 pounders, how, with such an armament, she contrived to contend against the assaults of four ironclads at once, and afterwards to resist the attack of the Affondatore, and all this with the loss of only twenty-two killed, twenty of whom were killed by the bursting of a 300-pounder shell, and eighty-three wounded—merits special consideration. The Navy, like the Army, was taken unprepared, of that there is no doubt, but still if there had been more time it

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would not have made much difference, for all the money Austria had at its disposal would have gone in some way or other, and would certainly not have been spent in strengthening the navy, from which neither the Emperor nor his ministers expected anything beyond defensive action. The guns with which the vessels were armed, were such as are considered to be entirely useless against ironclads, with the exception possibly of the rifled guns, which fired flat-headed shots, weighing less than sixty pounds, and the Austrians are probably right in attributing the damage they inflicted on the Italian vessels to their fire in concentrated broadsides; a Frenchman who was on board the Varese the day after the return of the fleet to Ancona, says that her deck was almost beaten in. That the Austrian guns should have produced no greater effect than they did is not to be wondered at, considering the comparative lightness of the shot they discharged. In fact, the result of the firing goes far to verify the correctness of the opinion held by many officers; viz., that for close quarters the old 68 pounder is equal to any new gun. How many of the modern guns the Italian vessels were armed with we do not know but the Re di Portugallo had certainly 300-pounder Armstrongs on board, and so had the Re d'Italia, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that considering the Italian Navy is a recent creation that there were a good many of these on board the different vessels. With such guns as these, admitting all that is said of the flurried condition of the Italian gunners, and the disagreements existing between certain of the commanders to be true, it is wonderful that so little execution was done. The Italian report says, that leaving the Re d'Italia and the Palestro out of the return, the total number of killed was eight, and of wounded, forty. Unfortunately, it is not possible to place implict reliance on the official returns of losses issued by the Italian Government, but even if we double this number, it seems miraculously small, when we reflect on the number of vessels engaged, and the time during which the battle lasted. From the opportunities we have had of judging, we are disposed to accept the statement that the loss in killed and wounded on the Austrian side was only 136. When we consider that of this number, 22 were killed and 83 wounded on board the Kaiser alone, we are filled with astonishment.

If this battle were to be taken as a criterion of what guns can do in an encounter between ironclads, it would be well worth consideration whether it would not be advisable to build ironclads for the express purpose of ramming, and instead of arming them with guns putting the metal on their sides so as to render them entirely impregnable to shot, since if destructiveness be the desideratum of warfare it can be hardly worth while to send a large fleet of ironclads and steamers to sea carrying 531 guns, for the purpose of killing eight men and wounding forty. If this were really all that could be accomplished, it would be well for Mr. Reed to employ his talent in building the most formidable vessels he can devise for defensive

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purposes, and arming them with engines of warfare which would be most effective in the slaughter of troops attempting to effect a landing, and for us to give up all idea of fighting any more naval battles on the open sea.

But the most interesting part of the lesson to be gathered from the action off Lissa is the part taken in it by the Affondatore and the Kaiser. It has long been the custom to assert that no wooden vessel could offer anything like an effectual resistance to an ironclad, and especially to a turret ship, which it was supposed had only to choose between knocking the wooden ship to pieces at leisure with her huge guns or running her down summarily; yet we have here the case of a two-turreted ram armed with 300 pounders at least, or as some assert with 600 pounders, vainly endeavouring to destroy a wooden frigate whose largest guns threw no heavier a shot than a 68-pounder. Twice, says the Austrian Admiral, the ram rushed at us, and twice was it beaten back by the concentrated fire of our broadsides. It would be hardly possible to have stronger testimony than this to the soundness of Mr. Reed's opinion that in warfare the broadside vessel is more formidable than the turret ship. Finally, we may draw the positive inferences that the only vessel likely to be effective in an action like that off Lissa is a large ironclad, the larger the better, propelled by the most powerful engines that can be put in her, and having as heavy a mass of metal at her bows as it can carry, which should project as little in advance of the hull as would suffice for penetration through the thickest part of an antagonist.

THUROT THE CORSAIR.

In the ruined chapel of Kirkmaiden, which is beautifully and romantically situated on the eastern shore of the Bay of Luce, opposite the Mull of Galloway—that black and rocky promontory which rises perpendicularly on the south-west coast of Scotland, lie the remains of François Thurot "the Corsair," one of the most daring, adventurous and gallant officers of the French Navy—one who was long the scourge of our merchant princes, who, about the middle of the last century actually swept our shipping from the North sea, who captured Carrickfergus, and with it most of our 62nd Regiment of the Line, and who, during the Seven Years' War, kept all our maritime towns, especially those of Scotland in perpetual alarm, for his name was literally a terror and a byeword from "Maiden Kirk (where he lies) to John O'Groats," and even to the Isles of Ultima Thule!

François Thurot, Captain of a privateer, was born in 1727 at Nuitz, then a Bailiwick of Burgundy, and now a pretty little manufacturing town, in the department of the Cote-d'Or.

His father, who destined him for the profession of surgery,

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placed him with the Jesuits at Dijon some four leagues distant; and this college he quitted at the age of sixteen when he was apprenticed to a surgeon. In this position he passed two years, during which he would seem to have studied the art of war, and of killing rather than healing; and feeling a vocation for the sea, with all its wild adventures, grow strong upon him, he quitted Dijon secretly and reaching Dunkirk joined a privateer as surgeon; but his first expedition was a luckless one; for his ship was attacked and taken by the English, who retained him for a time as a prisoner of war.

Though somewhat mortified that his new life should begin so inauspiciously, being of a fiery nature and ardent spirit, on returning to Dunkirk, he resolved to pursue his new and adventurous career, and entirely abandoning surgery, he became a seaman before the mast; but after several voyages in this humble rank, his superior education and bearing, his talent and energy, procured him first the appointment of pilot, and afterwards of captain.

The Armateurs, or privateer outfitters of Dunkirk now had no hesitation in confiding to him their vessels, and this trust he fully justified, by amply enriching them with many valuable prizes, taken from the British, not without severe and, in some instances, bloody conflicts.*

His contemporary Smollet says, "this man's name became a terror to the merchants of Britain, for his valour was not more remarkable in battle, than his conduct in eluding the pursuit of the British cruisers, who were successively detached in pursuit of him, through every part of the German Ocean and the North Sea, even to the Islands of Orkney. It must be likewise owned, for the honour of human nature, that this bold mariner, though destitute of the advantages of birth, was remarkably distinguished by his generosity and compassion to those who had the misfortune to fall into his power, and that his deportment in every respect, entitled him to a more honourable rank in the service of his country."

The peace of 1748 ended his career as a privateer; for a time he became a merchant captain and made many successful voyages. In one of these, when at London, he became acquainted with a beautiful young girl who lived at Paddington, and who eloped with him to France.

Ere long François Thurot was able to purchase a vessel for himself, and to arm it fully; and this investment of his gains proved of great benefit to him, when war broke out in 1755 between Britain and France, concerning their interests in India and America. The Armateurs of Dunkirk engaged Thurot again, and sailing with several privateers, in less than six months, he most seriously injured our commerce, but particularly in the North Sea. The

* According to the *Dictionaire Militaire*, Corsair means a rover without a commission; Armateur, one commissioned by the royal authority—but not a naval officer.

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wealth won by Thurot and the brilliancy of his exploits now obtained him an offer of employment in the Royal Navy of France, and seduced by the prospect thus afforded him of greater enterprise, and of future glory, he accepted a commission from Louis XV., and was appointed captain of the Friponne corvette, with special orders to cruise in the British Channel.

His favourite emblem or cognisance, was a hound pursuing a pack of deer, and this he had engraved on the blade of a long dagger which he constantly wore, and which is now preserved at Edinburgh.

From his earliest youth, Thurot would seem to have steadily fixed his mind on the future, proposing to himself a certain aim and end. "I often think," says a Scottish writer, "what is there that a man with ordinary faculties might not attain, would he but propose to himself at fourteen that position which he would wish to attain at forty? Show me the hill that six-and-twenty years of perseverance would fail to climb!"

Some such sentiment as this had animated our adventurer; but he had not yet reached the zenith of his popularity. During this voyage of the Friponne he distinguished himself in many encounters, and, according to the French accounts, captured upwards of sixty merchant ships.

The Maréchal Duc de Belleisle, who highly appreciated his talents, gave him command of two frigates and two corvettes, with orders to intercept some of our ships which were coming from Archangel, laden with salted hides and furs, and which were expected to touch at the Orkneys. On this service Thurot sailed from St. Malo on the 12th July 1757, and a few days afterwards made a prize of the Rotterdam, which was homeward-bound from St. Christophers, with a valuable cargo of sugar and coffee. When returning, on the 24th July, with his own frigate, he attacked one of ours in the Channel, and handled her so roughly, that after a three hours engagement, she hauled up for Plymouth. Thurot after this took several other prizes, but was compelled by stress of weather to run to Gottenburg to refit his four ships.

So alert were the small privateers of France, that according to Smollet, between the 1st March and 10th June, they captured 200 British vessels; the whole number taken by them between the 1st of June 1756 and the 1st June 1760, amounted to 2,539 sail including 78 privateers. In the same space we captured 994, sail, including 242 privateers and many coasters, (History of England, Vol. VII.)

Sailing from Gottenburg on the 7th May, 1758, Thurot returned to British waters, and captured six large colliers, chiefly off the coast of Scotland, whose bare and defenceless state since the Union, rendered her particularly open to such attacks in those days.

On the 26th May, 1758, he was off the Firth of Forth, and

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almost within sight of the Scottish capital, when he heard of four sail being seen to the seaward, and believing them to be merchantmen, he went in search, but found them all to be heavily armed, and two rating as frigates.

In fact, they proved to be the Solebay, Captain Craig, and the Dolphin, Captain Marlowe, of twenty-eight guns each. Thurot was alone, having only the Belleisle, but, as she mounted forty-six guns, and had 500 men on board, he hesitated not to engage those vessels, which had sailed from Leith with special orders to look out for him.

About seven o'clock in the morning the battle began off the Red Head of Angus, a precipitous headland, which is visible from a vast distance at sea, and is rather remarkable as being the point northward, past which, prior to 1793, coal could not be carried without paying an enormous duty.

The Dolphin was the first to engage Thurot, whom she fought for an hour and a-half, when the Solebay came up, and they both continued the action with great bravery, until twelve o'clock, when, says the Scots Magazine, "the Frenchman sheered off," leaving our two frigates so crippled that they were unable to follow him, and so bore up for Leith. The Dolphin had her masts severely wounded, her main, sprit, and topsail yards shot away, two of her boats knocked to pieces, her rigging and sails rendered unserviceable, and sixteen of her people killed and wounded.

The Solebay had her main, maintopsail and maintopgallant yards shot clean away, her mizen-mast, her sails and rigging cut to pieces, with eighteen killed and wounded, among the latter being her captain, who received a bullet in his throat, and who, according to the French account, only relinquished the conflict when his ship took fire. It adds that the captain of the Dolphin was slain, but this is a mistake, as we happen to know that he died thirteen years afterwards, with the rank of Admiral.

Captain Major, of the Russia Merchant, who was prisoner on board the Belleisle, published a statement to the effect that she had eighty men killed and wounded in the engagement.

In 1782, it was afterwards the fate of the Solebay frigate to be run ashore and burnt by her crew, off Nevis Point in the Leward Isles (Nav. Chron., Vol. v).

To refit the Belleisle, Thurot bore away to Christiansand, in the harbour of which he had secured no less than fourteen of our merchant ships. When his repairs were complete, he sailed on the 12th July, and, on the evening of that day, discovered near him about twenty sail, that seemed to be without convoy. All night he hung upon their skirts, and at daybreak on the 13th, found them to be armed pincks. He showed his colours, on which they opened a fire of round shot and "mitraille," that did infinite damage to his hull and rigging. So sharp was their resistance that he was compelled to content himself with the capture of two, after a two hour's en-

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gagement, and with these he returned to Christiansand, where he reposed for a time.

While there, he learned that Britain had dispatched several vessels with special orders to sink or capture him. These tidings made him hasten his departure, as he feared being shut up in the small bay of Christiansand. He put to sea, and the 1st of December saw him cruising off the west coast of Scotland. On that day he took near Isla a Scottish letter of marque, armed with eighteen guns, and, a few days after, two large ships, from St. George's Channel.

By the "Scots Magazine," we find that, in this month alone, the Blakeney of Dublin, the George and Joseph of Newcastle, the Jean and Elizabeth of Aberdeen, were taken by Thurot into Norway; that the Charleston and Britannia of Liverpool, the Dorothy and Admiral of Dublin, the Ellis of Sligo, the Truelove of Lancaster, the Henry of Virginia, and the Admiral de Ruyter of Holland, were also taken by the Belleisle; some were retaken by his Majesty's ships Boyne and Fame, but were captured again by the indefatigable Thurot, and, finally, after having swept the North Sea, and caused immense loss to British commerce, and more particularly to the Scottish, he cast anchor safely at Dunkirk, on the 3rd of December, 1758, worn with fatigue, and covered with wounds and glory.*

Summoned to Versailles by Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour, he was received with honour, and all France rang with the name of François Thurot, who was so formidable to the British.

The Ministry having consulted him upon the best means of injuring us, he proposed a descent upon our coasts, and so boldly shewed what he deemed the possibility of making the essay with success, that the Cabinet of Versailles consented to adopt his projects, and the Minister of Marine, Berryer, won the King's consent to the attempt. In consequence, an armament was carefully prepared at Dunkirk, it was to consist of five frigates and a corvette. Of these Thurot had the sole command. His instructions were simply to make occasional descents upon the coast of Ireland, and by dividing the troops, and distracting the attention of the Government, to facilitate the enterprise of M. de Conflans elsewhere.

The menace of invading England was first adopted in the time of the Grand Monarque, and was frequently resumed by Louis XV.; "nor was it at those periods to be wholly disregarded, for the descendants of James VII. kept up a regular intercourse with

* "The Dublin Merchant, carried into Ostend by the Maréchal de Belleisle," records the Scots Magazine, in December, 1758. "This privateer, which has done so much damage to our coasts mounts 44 guns, with 500 men. She was, with four other frigates, fitted out by the ladies of the Court of France, under the direction of the famous Madame Pompadour; has been out these two years, and has taken thirty-four vessels in all. M. Thurot, her commander, is said to be a natural son of the Maréchal de Belleisle She is at last arrived in France."

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their adherents in Scotland and England, and had the two insurrections which took place in the former kingdom been seconded by a powerful armament, the contest, if not more fortunate for those who asserted the doctrine of indefeasible hereditary right, might at least have proved more equal."*

Troops were mustered in great strength for the purpose of a descent on the British Islands, under the command of the Duc d'Aiguillon, a marshal of France. The force consisted of seventeen double regiments of the Line, with twenty pieces of brass and iron cannon, and forty-eight smaller pieces to be attached to the various battalions. On board the fleet were to be embarked 10,000 stand of arms, 15,000 suits of regimentals, 10,000 brace of pistols, 46,000 pairs of shoes, 400 sets of artillery harness, and 1600 barrels of gunpowder.†

The whole coast of France was closely watched by our fleets, and Commodore Boys, with a squadron consisting of twelve sail, mounting 160 guns, and having on board 2,390 seamen and marines, cruised off Dunkirk, with special orders to watch the motions of Thurot, whom he certainly contrived to block up for several months.

The first instalment of the Duc d'Aiguillon's force, consisting of 1,500 men, chosen from various regiments, embarked on board of Thurot's squadron, under Brigadier-general Flobert, and preparations were made for putting to sea. In this, as on several other hostile expeditions, Thurot had on board his ship his mistress or wife, (for there are some doubts about her actual position), the pretty girl who had eloped with him from London, in the days when he was a merchant captain. He had also on board 1,500 stand of spare arms, and £15,000 in gold.

Favoured by a dense fog, he crept out of Dunkirk Roads on the 15th October, 1759, and in the evening, after eluding the watchful-

* Hist. of the Wars of the French Revolution.

† The Utrecht Gazette. Detail of corps to be embarked:
VI. La Marine, Col. le Marquis d'Aubigné.
XX. D'Eu, Col. le Marquis de Chambonar.
XXIII. Briqueville, Col. le Marquis de Briqueville.
XXV. Limoisin, Col. le Prince de Robecq.
XXIX. Bourbon, Col. le Marquis de Montesquieu.
LXV. Nice, Col. le Marquis de Juigné.
LXVII. Penthièvre, Col. le Vicomte de Coëtlogon.
LXVIII. Guienne, Col. le Comte de la Tour du Pin de Poulin.
LXXXIV. Boulonnois, Col. le Chevalier de la Tour d'Auvergne.
LXXXV. Quercy, Col. M. de Rousel d'Epourdon.
LXXXVII. Brie, Col. le Chevalier de Polignac.
XCII. Bulkeley, Irlandais, Col. M. de Bulkeley.
XCIII. Clare, Irlandais, Col. le Maréchal de Thomond.
XCIV. Dillon, Irlandais, Col. Milord Dillon.
XCVIII. St. Ruth, Irlandais, Col. M. de St. Ruth, Lieut.-Gen.
CIII. Loyal Corse, Col. le Comte de Vence.
CIX. Berwick, Col. le Comte de Fitzjames.
The mass of these forces was assembled at Vannes, the capital of Lower Brittany.

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ness of Commodore Boys, he came safely to anchor off Ostend. His naval force was as follows. Le Maréchal de Belleisle, 46 guns, M. Thurot. La Blonde, 36 guns, Capt. La Kayce. Le Terpischore, 24 guns, Capt. Desraudais. L'Amaranthe, 24 guns. Le Bezon, 36 guns.

These ships had on board, however, only 700 seamen, and 1270 soldiers, 230 having been at left at Dunkirk on the sick list. On the 16th he sailed again, and in the night, came upon his old antagonist, the Solebay frigate, then commanded by Captain Dalrymple, but, according to the 'Edinburgh Chronicle,' "Thurot put out his lights, and did not attempt to take the Solebay, being resolved to proceed his course."

Where that might be no one knew, but the greatest consternation prevailed in South, and more particularly North Britain, on tidings of his escape being sent by Commodore Boys, who, in pursuit of him, came to anchor in Leith Roads, where he and all his captains received the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. During this very time, Thurot was hovering off Aberdeen.

Expresses were now sent to the officers commanding in Scotland to put the forts along the coast in the best posture for defence, to have all in readiness to repel a descent, to erect beacons on the hills, and appoint muster-places; and, at the request of the Convention of Royal Burghs, 200 stand of arms were given to each of the towns to the north of the Tay, which had been disarmed after the battle of Culloden. The alarm reached Liverpool on the West Coast, and there a defence association of twenty companies of 100 men each, was formed, and a battery with fifty pieces of cannon ordered.

Expresses hourly came to Edinburgh of strange ships being seen off the coasts of Buchan and Angus, and on the 12th November, the Lord Provost received a dispatch from the Lords of the Admiralty, stating that they had obtained "certain intelligence from Elsinore that M. Thurot had put into Gottenburg, and that he had a cutter cruising off Wingo."

This dispatch was sent to Commodore Boys, who at once put to sea, but could nowhere find the missing Thurot, who, after leaving Ostend, encountered many misfortunes. Fogs and tempests drove him past the coast of Scotland to that of Denmark, and even to the Cattegat. A tempest on the 1st December separated him from L'Amaranthe and the Bezon; the latter foundered and sunk with all hands on board. After being tossed about for ten days, he reached Gottenburg, where he remained a fortnight, and then sailed to Bergen in Norway, where nineteen days were spent in refitting; and now scarcity of provisions compelled him to venture once more near the Coasts of Scotland or Ireland.

Favoured by a north wind, on the 24th January, 1760, his crippled squadron was off the latter, and threatened Derry. He made preparations for landing, but just as he was doubling the har-

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bour point, a storm came on; they were blown into St. George's Channel, and La Blonde had to cast four of her guns overboard. Thurot intended to buy contributions in the Isle of Man, and to make a dash at some of the Whitehaven and Liverpool shipping, but now his three captains insisted that he should return to France at once, lest they should all perish of famine.

Thurot declared that he "would not return to France without doing something, and to refresh would put them ashore upon the Island of Islay."

On the 16th February, he was off the point of Ardmore, the north-eastern angle of the island in the Sound of Jura. Some gentlemen from the coast, supposing his vessels to be British, and wanting pilots, as the shore was dangerous, went on board the Belleisle, and on being conducted to the cabin, where ten or twelve officers were seated over their wine, they found, with considerable consternation, that they were in the presence of the terrible Thurot.

He received them with kindness, and a treaty was set on foot with Campbell, the Laird of Ardmore, for the purchase of some black cattle, and 200 soldiers were sent ashore to carry them off. To the astonishment of the Campbells and Macdonnels of the isle, no sooner had those poor creatures landed, than they dug up, with their bayonets, and devoured every herb and green weed that came in their way; "at length they came to a field of potatoes, which they eagerly dug, and after shaking off the earth, and wiping them a little on their waistcoats, eat them up, raw as they were, with the greatest keenness."*

Ardmore sent on board some oatmeal, and forty-eight of his best steers, for which General Flobert offered him twenty shillings each by a bill on the French resident at the Hague. This he declined, and on appealing to Thurot, was told by him that "the general's bill was not worth one farthing!"

He then upbraided Flobert with attempting to defraud a worthy gentleman, and obliged him to pay fifty shillings for the cattle. Everything else that was procured, he paid for in ready money.

Thurot knew nothing of the terrible defeat sustained by the fleet of M. de Conflans, until a Mr. Macdonald, who was at dinner with him, drew from his pocket the "Scots Magazine," with details of our victory off Brest. "When it was told to the rest of the company, they hung their heads and laid down their knives and forks. On Tuesday they weighed anchor, and before Mr. Macdonald came ashore, M. Thurot made him a present of a handsome double-barrelled fuzee, worth fifteen guineas."

Sailing straight for Ireland, the 21st of February saw him near the Bay of Carrickfergus, where he made every preparation for landing. In the forenoon his ships appeared off the Isle of Magee, about two miles and a half from the castle, and came to anchor at eleven o'clock within musket shot of Kilrute Point. At this time,

* Royal Magazine, 1760.

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the garrison which consisted of only four companies of Lieutenant-General William Strodes' Foot the 62nd Regiment, which had been raised in the preceding year, (and were consequently raw and undisciplined) was upon parade of exercise, half a mile distant, on the Belfast road. The alarm soon spread; guards were turned out, sentinels doubled, and the troops assembled in the market place under Lieutenant-Colonel John Jennings, of the 62nd Regiment, who sent his adjutant, Lieutenant Benjamin Hall, to reconnoitre. That officer soon returned to report that eight boats were landing French troops who were taking post on the dykes, hedges, and rising ground. The colonel ordered detachments to the gates of the town, but the troops had only blank ammunition at first in their pouches, and a very small quantity of ball cartridge could ultimately be procured for them and the militia, who now got under arms, and were sent to Belfast with all the prisoners, of whom there were many in the castle. By this time, the troops of Brigadier Flobert were in full march for Carrickfergus, preceded by a few hussars, mounted on horses picked up in the fields.

Our detachments at the north and Scotch gates, and along Lord Donegal's garden wall were now attacked, but maintained their posts till ammunition failed, on which Colonel Jennings withdrew the whole into the old and half ruinous castle, but before its gates were shut, the French Infantry poured through the market place and assailed them sword in hand. An entrance was forced, but Colonel Jennings, Lord Wallingford, Captain Bland, and Lieutenant Ellis, of the 62nd, with some gentlemen volunteers and fifty soldiers drove them back. Here, Lieutenant Hall states, that "he saw great resolution in a few Irish boys who defended the gate after it was opened, with their bayonets, and those from the Half-moon, who, after their ammunition was gone, threw stones and bricks."

Smollet records, that while the troops were hotly engaged in the streets, a little child ran playfully between them, upon which a French soldier "grounded his piece, advanced deliberately between the lines of fire, took up the child in his arms, conveyed it to a place of safety, aud returning to his place, resumed his musket and renewed his hostility."

Colonel Jennings finding himself without ammunition, in an old and defenceless castle, which had a breach fifty feet long in its outer wall, beat a parley and requested terms, which were given by Thurot and Flobert, to the following effect:

That the companies of the 62nd Foot should march out with the honors of war; the officers to be on parole, and the men to be exchanged within a month; the castle was not to be demolished, nor the town burned, provided rations were furnished to the French.

By this time the alarm had spread, and General Strode began to collect at Newry, Poles, Sandford's and Anstruther's Regiments, (10th, 52nd, and 58th,) together with the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, and Whitley's Light Horse; these tidings, together with the

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hostility of the people, compelled Thurot to spike the guns, reimbark the troops and put to sea, after taking two vessels, chiefly laden with linen, out of the Loch of Belfast, and having with him, as prisoner, the Mayor of Carrickfergus.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 28th, his ships were seen by Captain Elliot, who had under his command the Eolus, of 32 guns, the Pallas and Brilliant, of 36 guns each, having on board 700 seamen and marines. Thurot was then hovering off the Isle of Man. Chase was immediately given; by nine o'clock the enemy shortened sail, the six frigates ranged up along side of each other, and a close and desperate action began, which lasted for an hour and a half. Exasperated by all he had undergone, Thurot fought with the fury of despair, till a ball in the pit of the stomach stretched him on the deck in great agony. All his ships were more or less disabled; the Belleisle had her bowsprit, main-yard, and mizen-mast shot away; her hull was completely riddled, and she was in a sinking condition, when the first lieutenant of the Eolus sprang upon her poop at the head of his boarders, and struck her colours with his own hand.*

Thurot expired in the arms of his mistress before the action was quite over, and in the confusion of the time, his body, wrapped up in a piece of carpet, torn from the floor of his cabin, was cast with other corpses into the sea. Our loss was not above thirty-six killed and wounded, whereas that of Thurot exceeded three hundred slain or disabled. Captain Elliot carried his prizes into Ramsay Bay, and he and Colonel Jennings received the thanks of the Irish Parliament, with the freedom of the City of Cork, in silver boxes; for the name of Thurot had become so terrible to all our trading ports, that the defeat and capture of his squadron was celebrated with the utmost rejoicing.

He fell in his thirty-third year.

Soon after this, many corpses were washed ashore at Port William, on the south-east coast of Luce Bay, chiefly near the ruined Chapel of Kirkmaiden. Among them was one which was at once known to be that of the formidable Thurot!

It had been hastily sewn up in a carpet of silk velvet, and was dressed in full uniform, with all the insignia of a Commodore of the Royal Navy of France. In one pocket was found a tobacco box of chased silver, with his name François Thurot engraved on the lid; in another was his watch, which became the prize of a domestic at Monreith House, and is now (or was lately) in possession of a person in Castledouglas. His linen bore the initials F.T.* In his belt was his long ivory hilted and single-edged dagger, having graven on the blade his well-known cognisance, a hound pursuing a herd of deer.

* The Blonde and Terpischore were added to the Navy. The Pallas in 1782, was destroyed off the Isle of St. George.

† History of Galloway.

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The remains were solemnly interred, with every honour, by Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, Lord of the Manor, in his our family burial place at Kirkmaiden; he bestowed the silver box upon Captain Elliot, the victor, retaining only a piece of the sodden carpet as a relique of the French hero, whose dagger is now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, at Edinburgh. Sir William acted as chief mourner, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. Black, Minister of Penningham, who had witnessed the battle from the cliffs above the sea.

Thurot was not of tall stature, but was extremely well-made, and had a fresh complexion, a humane spirit, a frank and affable bearing.* Long prior to the battle off the Isle of Man, his father, M. Thurot, of Nuitz, was in receipt of a pension from Louis XV., for the services of his adventurous son.

Kirkmaiden, where Thurot was interred, must not be confounded with the place which bears the same name, on the western side of Luce Bay. The former, once the church of a suppressed parish, is now included in the incumbency of Glasserton. Captain John Elliot, his conqueror, survived to see the glories of Nelson and the Nile, and after serving in command at Newfoundland, died in the early part of the present century, with the rank of full admiral.

So there lies Thurot, after his stormy and eventful life, in his grave, within sound of the Scottish sea, amid the venerable ruins of Kirkmaiden, which are beautifully embosomed at the bottom of the Heughs, a wooded hollow, by the base of a steep and sequestered hill.

No stone marks his resting place; but though already almost forgotten in history, the peasant girls of Galloway still remember him in their songs as "The gallant and gentle Thurret," for so they pronounce his name.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Aug. 23.

Perhaps it would be scarcely right to say that the Emperor Napoleon's public policy could be affected by personal suffering, yet there can be no doubt that his recent illness and the pain he underwent made him more considerate of those who would have undergone far worse sufferings than his if he had adopted a belligerent policy in his dealings with Prussia. The statements that are made of what he said on this or that subject are generally pure inventions, and are circulated for stock-jobbing purposes. That he never made a demand on Prussia for a cession of territory is now very well known, though in this instance there was more ground for the stories that were circulated than in some others, inasmuch as he did at all events inquire if the time had not arrived for a complete

* Scots Magazine, 1760.

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rectification of the territorial frontiers of France in accordance with the views which have been expressed by many French statesmen. The publication of what was called the French demand in the German newspapers, and the angry defiance which was elicited from all the corporate bodies and Germans in general was a sufficient justification of the tone in which the matter was spoken of by the journals. Knowing how so many foreign newspapers are manipulated, the Emperor is not a man to be baulked in any course he had determined on, but in this instance the language used was so violent that he could not do otherwise than believe that it expressed the real feeling of the Germans generally, and not of the Prussians alone. In the face of this unanimous outbreak of opinion, Count Bismark found his justification for declining to make any concession of the kind indicated, and the Emperor a reason to satisfy the Army and the few who were in favour of compelling Prussia to give up a little territory in consideration of the great extent she had been allowed to annex without opposition from France. The number of the latter who would have made the refusal of Prussia a case for war is very trifling, and the army which is, very naturally, more inclined to war, and which is disgusted with the summary manner in which that Power has dealt with the smaller States about her, and possibly not little jealous of the rapid way in which she waged the war with Austria, could see from the extracts from the newspapers that France would have to encounter not merely Prussia but the whole of Germany; for anybody capable of forming a judgment could see that nothing would more effectually strengthen Prussia than declaring war against her on account of the refusal of the Government to give up territory to a foreign power. The dislike of Prussia by the French nation in general and the army in particular is, no doubt, heightened by the utter falsification of all that was asserted about it. It was believed, and the same belief existed everywhere out of Prussia, that her army was altogether inferior to that of Austria in every respect, in numbers, organization, men, equipments—everything in fact; and it was supposed that it could not have a chance against that Power in any battle where the troops were at all equal. Of course military men who had announced all these things to their civilian friends do not at all like it to be seen how little their knowledge was worth, and would rather like to beat the Prussians for not suffering themselves to be beaten in accordance with their opinion that they would be. In the case of the Italians they were not disappointed; they hoped and expected they would be beaten, and they were not a little gratified when the announcement came that the Austrians had been victorious at Custozza; and still more when the telegraph brought the news that the Italian fleet had been beaten by one much weaker than itself. One or two of the newspapers assert that this defeat was in part owing to the English cannon founders, who had

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taken the orders for the guns and security for their payment, but who had omitted to deliver them, or the shots for them. It is just possible that there is some truth in these reports; for there can be no question at all that the incessant attacks of the newspapers, which only in this instance expressed the opinion of the public generally, was the cause of driving Persano to bombard the forts at Lissa, and that but for this he would have left them alone until there would have been no occasion or opportunity of proving once more the disadvantages under which ships labour when they attack fortifications, and how closely the results are in accordance with those indicated in the fable of the rat and the file.

Italy is at last free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and it is to be hoped that having obtained with such unexpected celerity what it coveted, it will endeavour to put its house in order, economise its expenditure, and make up its mind to live in peace with its neighbours. At the first glance it would seem that it would be easy to commence this at once by a disbandment of a portion of the Army, and by putting the iron-clads and most of the wooden vessels out of commission; indeed, considering how little the commander and crews seem to know the use they might be put to, it would seem to be a very good plan to barter them against the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, which the Austrians will not, so it is said, give up without compensation, and that rather than do so they would reduce them to heaps of ruins. It seems that Austria spent her own money to a very large amount in putting them in order and strengthening them, and this amount she will insist on having at the very lowest; fortresses being a kind of property for which no abatement can be made on the score of usufruct. Where the Italian Government is to get the money to pay it, it would be much more difficult to point out; the interest on the King's private loan, which does not amount to a very large sum, not having been paid as soon as it ought to have been; possibly it has not been paid yet. This reduction of the Army is not however such an easy matter in Italy as it is in the case of their allies the Prussians. The latter think of nothing, and are desirous of nothing so much as getting back to their respective homes; but this is not quite the case with the Italians, the volunteers excepted, who cannot help themselves.

The army is not only large, but large as it is, is said to be considerably over officered, and the cost per man for maintenance, clothing, &c., is much greater than for the soldiers of any other continental army. As all the officers, and all or by far the larger portion of the men look upon military service as a permanent engagement, and have no desire to escape from it, quite the contrary in fact, it will require strong determination on the part of the Government to effect such extensive reduction as is requisite to have an immediate effect on the expenditure. But a strong Government is exactly what is wanting, nor can we see who are the men who are to com-

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pose it. The king himself is no politician, nor, considering how completely he remained in the background in the late conflict, which was supposed to be his especial forte, can he be expected to show himself very active in future.

Rome is still a thorn in the side of the Emperor of France, and a cause of great uneasiness in the minds of the zealous followers of the Romish church everywhere. The great body of the Italians appear at last content with the acquisition of Venetia, and to have resigned the designs they had on making Rome the capital of their kingdom. But the inhabitants of Rome themselves, for reasons with which they are best acquainted, appear to be bent on separating their temporal from their spiritual Government. What kind of Government they would substitute for that now existing they do not seem to know themselves; probably it would be merely the erection of a municipality with greater powers than is usually possessed by such a body in other cities. There are no signs of the existence of a desire to engage in a war with the Pontifical troops, nor is there any proof that the latter desire to enter into a contest with the people. There are, in fact, evident signs among all nations of a feeling, which will rapidly grow stronger, that war is a mistake at the very best, even if it is not in all cases a crime. It was said that the Pope would abandon Rome, at least for a time until his subjects sought his return. This is not now thought likely, especially as there is reason to believe that the Emperor Napoleon has written to him urging him to appeal to him to bring about an arrangement which will preserve his authority and satisfy the wishes of his subjects. As the Pope would be most unwilling that any blood should be shed in upholding him in a position of which he is well nigh weary, it is by no means unlikely that he will accept the mediation offered, and some peaceable transaction will be effected. The hard names which used to be heaped on the Pope so unsparingly not a great while ago are rarely heard now, and the cessation of vituperation on the one side has induced a willingness to make concessions on the other.

The great Power, for it is a great Power in every sense of the word, on which the eyes of Europe are fixed in wondering amazement is Prussia. People who not long ago were disgusted by its pretensions and arbitrary conduct in the Duchies, and who despised it as a tyrant over the helpless and hardly a match for Italy, can scarcely yet realise that it has beaten an empire to pieces in a few days which was regarded as equal to any continental State, France not excepted. That the needle gun was really and truly the cause of its victories so far as the actual fighting was concerned, we have the strongest and most conclusive evidence. But this is not the matter which fixes the attention most forcibly; it showed foresight and decision to adopt this weapon, and sound sense in making the soldier well acquainted with the use of it; but it was quite another quality, or rather a combination of qualities which led to the armies being placed

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with such celerity in positions where they had to give practical evidence of the manner in which they had turned the instructions theyhad received to account. Long and arduous marches were performed day after day without the necessity of halting once for provisions or munitions of war to be brought up, and yet without falling short of these on any occasion but once, and then only in consequence of a blunder on the part of some of the subordinates who took them where they were not wanted, and who rectified their error as soon as they discovered it. There was only one occasion on which it seems to us they should have done more, and ought to have done more than they did, and this was at Könniggrätz, where they should but did not follow up the flying Austrians with a vigour and celerity that would have prevented any opposition to their marching right into Vienna without the risk of meeting with any resistance. As things have turned out this has proved of no importance; indeed it is, probably, a satisfaction to the King of Prussia as much as to the Emperor of Austria that the army of the former did not cross the Danube. But if peace had not been negotiated how very different the case would have been, a battle must have been fought, the issue of which would have been doubtful, and even if it had terminated in favour of Prussia it could only have been at an immense cost of human life, whereas if it had resulted in a victory for the Austrians it would have been but the prelude to other, and, possibly, a long series of engagements that might have led to revolutions throughout the Austrian empire and extending far beyond her borders, the exhaustion of Prussia, and the peretration of the discord existing in the German States, and not improbably to the active intervention of France and Russia. Fortunately this catastrophe was averted by the judicious advice of France and England, the good sense of the Emperor of Austria which enabled him to see that at the very best a continuance of the war could not improve his condition, and the moderation of the King of Prussia which induced him to be content with what he had gained.

As in all warfare that is decisive, there must of necessity be beaten generals as well as conquering generals, it would seem to a considerate observer to be rather unreasonable to assume that because a general is defeated it is by his own fault. To treat generals in this way, is about as fair as it would be to put a doctor on his trial for killing a man each time that he had a patient die. Benedek's character as an able general may be kept up by English correspondents so far as England is concerned, but the Austrians do not share this opinion; they consider that he has been immensely overrated, and that however well-fitted he may be to command in a subordinate position, he is incapable of commanding a large army. This estimate may or may not be just; it is quite clear there is nobody in Austria who is qualified to decide how much he is to blame, if he is to blame at all, and that the public verdict on the conduct of a general is of no value whatever. With

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the people, success is the great criterion of merit, and as they cannot put the blame upon the army generally, as that would convey an imputation on the nation, they impute all disasters to its leaders, who are found to be too old, or too young, or too particular in their dress, or eccentric, or they have not seen service, or they have seen too much and are wedded to old ideas, but it is never the fault of the rank and file. The utter collapse of the Austrian army, though entirely unexpected, is not extraordinary. Their assailants knew where they wanted to go and went there, and this with such speed that they did not give their enemies time to intercept them. On the field of battle it was unquestionably their peculiar weapon which gave them victory, not merely by its dreadful action, but from the depressing influence it exercised on the nerve of the soldiers. They say now that it was inconceivable the rapidity with which the bullets poured in amongst them. They were hit in all directions and all over their bodies, from the top of their heads to the soles of their feet, and men were dropping to the ground so fast, and so many were pushing out of the ranks, that to the few that remained it seemed as though they could not hope to get out unscathed, and every officer knows that without this hope his men will never fight well, except in cases where they are driven to desperation and determine to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The question of the superiority of the cavalry was not put to such a complete test as in the case of the infantry; but such evidence as the war has supplied us with goes to prove that the Austrian cavalry is inferior to the Prussian. It has been affirmed on the Austrian side that they never met the Prussian horseman in fair fight, but this is positively contradicted by the latter, who not only aver that they fought and conquered on sundry occasions, but that a considerable number of them suffered severely in their own persons; the more severely that from not wearing epaulettes, their shoulders were exposed to the sabre strokes of the enemy. There is not much to be said on either side, for neither did much, but one has no right to taunt the other; for if the Prussians did little the Austrians did less, and it is only a poor excuse on the part of the latter to say that they had not the opportunity, seeing that it rested with themselves to make the opportunity if they thought fit. Now that we have seen the effect of breech-loading weapons on the battle field, it seems to us that the days for what used to be termed brilliant charges of cavalry have gone by, and that until the infantry are utterly routed and the horsemen go in for indiscriminate slaughter there will be little for them to do.

Probably by this time orders have been received throughout the empire to desist from sending in any more recruits, but until a few days ago they were being marched into the different depôts, and very sorry specimens some of them were. Men of middle age, and boys who looked but fourteen or fifteen. Many who may have marched from distant parts of the empire came in shoeless and in

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such tattered clothing that Falstaff's recruits were sumptuously arrayed in comparison. An eye witness describes one batch, the greater number of whom had no other clothing than a coarse cotton garment which reached from their necks to their feet, and were belted round their waist with pieces of rope, and wherever these had been torn, their tanned and naked skins were exposed to the sun and wind. Probably these will now be sent back to their homes in the same tattered condition, rejoicing perhaps to get back there even in such a miserable state, seeing that they will return with the same number of members they possessed when they left them.

Nobody can well help pitying their unfortunate sovereign. Almost forced into a conflict in which he has been constantly worsted, with the bitter reflection that but for his participation in an act of injustice he would have been saved from all the subsequent humiliation he has endured, it is not to be wondered at that his worn and aged appearance should attest the mental sufferings he has undergone. Nor are his troubles at an end now that he has made peace with his enemies abroad. Those in whom he trusted for advice and encouragement are falling away from him, and the populalations under his rule are falling away from each other like badly fused ores which the founder has no flux powerful enough to unite in a homogeneous mass; while famine and pestilence are raging in his dominions and he has no means of alleviating the distress of the sufferers and does not know where to procure them.

On reading the accounts published in the Russian newspapers, of the reception given to the American Monitor Miantonomoh, one is at a loss to comprehend what it is which makes Russian expeditions so popular in the United States, and the United States vessels, the object of such ovations in the Russian ports. I am inclined to think the Emperor of Russia's snuff-boxes have a great deal to do with it; the gifts he is so liberal in bestowing gratifying the Americans, and thereby inducing them to give a cordial reception to the Russians, who consequently return the compliment; an illustration of the adage that a gift is a double blessing, it blesses the giver and the receiver. The double-turretted Smertch, several monitors, iron-cased frigates and floating batteries steamed out to meet the American ironclad, and escorted it up to the harbour with as much jubiliation as though it were a Russian vessel returning from a victorious encounter with an enemy's fleet. Not only did the Government vessels turn out for this purpose, but a large number of private yachts were equally demonstrative. The first Russian vessel which met them had a band on board, and struck up the American "National hymn," while the crowds of spectators along the quays cheered enthusiastically. The Mayor and corporation of Cronstadt followed the port-admiral on board the Miantonomoh, and presented an address of welcome. Salutes were fired on both sides, learned societies visited the Miantonomoh, and the officers of the United States vessels visited the learned societies, who presented

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them with magnificently bound catalogues got up expressly for them. The officers pocketed the catalogues, and then adjourned to a "sumptuous banquet;" again, to the sounds of the National Anthem, which was prepared for them in the Admiralty banquet room. In the evening, or rather at five o'clock in the afternoon, the American captains were called upon to eat a dinner at the Port-Admiral's.

The cholera has been, and is still making great ravages in several of the cities. In St. Petersburg alone, from the 14th June to the 27th July, 6190 men and 2551 women had been attacked, of whom only 4185 had recovered.

The addresses of congratulation to the Emperor on his escape from assassination continued to be sent in. One town had distinguished itself in a notable manner. In commemoration of the happy escape it founded a chapel, ordained that every child in it should receive a rudimentary education, and that the sale of spirituous liquors should henceforth be interdicted. The betrothed of the heir-apparent to the throne, the Princess Dagmar, is expected on a visit. The Emperor has expressed a strong opinion in favour of peace, and does not intend to throw any obstacle in the way of any arrangements which Austria and Prussia may make to cause it to be a lasting one. But while expressing his approval of peace among his neighbours in Europe, he cannot help carrying on war with his neighbours in Asia, and even within the borders of his own Empire. A large number of the unfortunate Poles who were compelled to leave Poland and migrate to Irkutsk have revolted, as it is termed. What their intentions may be is not known yet, it is presumable, however, that they hope to escape into the interior of Tartary, into which, probably, the Russian Government will not follow them unless it desires to extend its territory in that region. A telegram says that they have been defeated, but as this would imply that they had attempted an insurrection with a design to overthrow the authority of Russia, which is manifestly too absurd an idea to have been entertained, we may reasonably hope that they have succeeded in what alone could have been their desire; escaping from Russian tyranny.

Spain, at all times, presents a more miserable spectacle than any other nation in Europe. Not many years ago she seemed to be growing into harmony with other European countries; her people were becoming prosperous to an extent which surprised other nations when they became aware of it; but this happy result was hardly attained before their government entered on a war with the Moors at a vast expense, and for objects which could have been attained without the necessity of expending a penny in obtaining them. The indemnity they got from these people, at the cost of so much suffering to both sides, no doubt enriched a few individuals who were instrumental in bringing the conflict about, but for the Spanish nation itself it was an unmitigated loss. Then came the wretched business of San Domingo, which, after swallowing up an immense

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number of lives, a vast sum of money, and damaging the reputation of the nation, had ultimately to be abandoned. The same thing has happened in the contest with Chili and Peru, but General O'Donnell, the principal instigator of these things, who, not long ago, was invested by the Madrid Cortes with the dictatorship, has now been requested to travel in foreign parts for twelvemonths, and Narvaez reigns in his stead. But O'Donnell has left behind him the remembrance of bloodshed which it will take a long time to efface from the memory of the nation.

He and one or two others of the principal actors in the tragic scenes that closed his Ministry have been requested to travel in foreign parts, and may fall in with Prim, who will salute them as brothers in exile who not long ago set a price on his head. But few in Spain would be surprised to see O'Donnell and Prim join again for the overthrow of Narvaez in the same fashion as Prim sought to overthrow O'Donnell. Those persons are accustomed to it. To it they owe their rank, their wealth, their titles, and military insurrections are too rich in results, when successful, for the leaders to easily give them up. It is not the suppression of the insurrection which makes the people of Madrid execrate the late Cabinet and welcome even Narvaez, who never was open to the reproach of excessive tenderness, but the numerous and wanton executions day after day when it was all over. Narvaez now reaps all the benefit without the odium of the acts of his predecessor. The dictatorship he possesses is but transferred to him, and the merest moderation on his part will obtain for him a popularity such as he never before could lay claim to. It is the invariable rule in Spain for a new Minister to undo what has been done by the Minister he has supplanted, and if the rule prevail now, as in all probability it will, the country will gain by the change. Narvaez has already shown himself disposed to moderation. It was O'Donnell who profited by the treason of Santana to annex San Domingo. It was Narvaez who four years later renounced, in the name of Queen Isabella, that costly and barren acquisition. It was Narvaez's Minister, Tavira, who settled in a satisfactory manner the quarrel with Peru; and it was O'Donnell who undid that settlement, and declared the engagements which his predecessor had contracted to be null. It was O'Donnell, too, who took advantage of the supposed weakness of the South American Governments to attempt to subjugate them, and the result was the union of the two rival Republics, Peru and Chili, and the humiliating repulse of the Spanish squadron in the waters of Callao. Narvaez seems now disposed to follow in America, as he may yet do at home, a different policy from that of his rival. It is said that he has signified his intention to bring this conflict between Spain and her former dependencies to a pacific termination; and Tavira, who had been disavowed and recalled by O'Donnell, is to proceed forthwith to Santiago and Lima to restore the friendly relations between the mother-country

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and the Peruvians and Chilians. The last accounts show that the Peruvians were continuing to strengthen the fortifications of Callao, so as not to be taken by surprise should a Spanish fleet reappear before it. The fall of O'Donnell will probably reassure the two Republics. In Madrid, the first act of Narvaez on taking office was to restore to liberty more than 1,600 persons whom O'Donnell ordered to be arrested during the last days of his Ministry. He cannot restore to life those who fell in the Delicias after the insurrection was over. But Narvaez is making his appearance in a new part, that of mercy, and it is to be hoped he will persevere in it.

As it is continually said that they manage things better in France than in England, it will be interesting to note how, according to a correspondent at the Camp of Chalons, the horses are treated there. The artillery horses are tethered by the head, the cavalry horses by the pasterns to a cord which lies on the ground, and the stallions of the Chasseurs are picketed in the Turkish fashion, and with a cord round one of their hind hocks. There are some five thousand horses in camp, all of which are exposed to the weather by night and day, without any covering. When it is fine, they have a chance of lying down after a hard day's work, but when it is wet, (as it generally is) they stand all night on their saturated beds, and eat their forage out of nosebags. The officers' horses are better off, for they are provided with stables.

It was mentioned in the last Summary that it had long since been decided by the Emperor to substitute breech-loaders for muzzle-loaders, but that it was considered necessary on account of the vast expense that would be entailed by the change to do this gradually. The announcement of the Prussian victories came like a clap of thunder on the French as on other nations, and the order was given to make or buy needle-guns as speedily as possible. Reflection moderated this demand, but it is a decided thing that the change shall be carried steadily on, and with the view of lessening the demand in the budget on this score, the minister has been directed to dispose of the flint muskets and other disused weapons in the government armoury stores in proportion as the new weapons are supplied. Meanwhile, the experiments with the different breech-loaders goes steadily on, but though in one respect or other, there are some which surpass the needle-gun, it is understood that the Prussian gun is the best, taken altogether, and that this favourable opinion is increased by the readiness with which the ordinary service muzzle-loader can be converted into a needle-gun. In the matter of weight, the Prussian needle-gun is slightly less than the rifle used in the French service.

The following account which appears in the Paris papers of an experiment with the Chassepot breech-loader at the Camp must be taken with a due allowance of salt. General d'Autemarre, the President, ordered a company of 80 foot Chasseurs, armed with the gun in question, to be placed at 400 metres from a target re-

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presenting the front of a squadron of cavalry, In the rear and to the right of the Chasseurs was placed a detachment of Guides at 400 metres also from the line of fire. On a signal given by the President the latter charged at a gallop, and at the same moment the others commenced firing by files at the target. The object of the trial in question was to ascertain by counting the shots fired and the balls received by the target while the cavalry was going over the distance of 400 metres, or, in other words, the effect produced by a fire of infantry on a squadron charging. The Guides went over the distance in 32 seconds—an extraordinary rapidity for horsemen heavily accoutred and in a troop—the infantry fired during the same period 320 shots, and the target was struck 160 times, or by more than 50 per cent. of the bullets discharged. The experiment was repeated a second time, and with exactly the same result.

As fighting is the order of the day, it may not be altogether out of place to relate a rather singular incident in which one of the intended combatants showed an instinctive perception of the justice of the poet Mackay's idea, that "those who make the battles should be the only ones to fight." An exhibition of so-called wild animals arrived at Brionne, and there a coffee-house keeper offered to match his dog against the bear. The match was arranged, and a limited number of spectators were admitted to view the encounter. To the great astonishment of the backers of the animals, the dog refused to attack the bear, and after being urged a good while, suddenly turned upon them, bit one of them severely in sundry parts, and finished by rolling him over, and turned upon the other, whom he treated in a similar manner. The owner of the dog interfered, and was bitten worse than the others, and might have lost his life, but for one of the spectators, who plunged a dagger three times into the dog. All this time the bear sat on his haunches, and surveyed the proceedings as calmly as though it had been got up for his especial entertainment.

CURIOSITIES OF NAVAL LITERATURE.

THE TWO CIDS.

"Cæsar said, 'I know not what this young man intends, but whatever it is, he intends it strongly.' His mind was steady, and not easily moved by entreaties. His principles were reason, and honour, and virtue; and the ends to which these directed him he prosecuted with so much vigour that he seldom failed of success. No flattery could induce him to attend to unjust petitions; and though that ductility of mind which may be wrought upon by the impudence of importunity, is by some called good nature, he considered it as the greatest disgrace."

Plutarch. *Life of M. Brutus.*

In the August number of the *United Service Magazine*, we published an article headed "Quakers," wherein we divided that

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respectable body into two classes, namely, those who will not, and those who cannot fight; and we explained that the second class consisted simply of wooden guns called "Quakers" from their non-combatant qualities. We also generalized the application of the term by stating that whenever in warfare a deception of any kind is practised, whereby an imitation is substituted for a reality, the stratagem may be said to be *à la quaker*.

We moreover explained that, not only did the living do their duty, but that the dead also manifested their zeal, in so far as their limited capabilities enabled them.

Let us illustrate the subject by selecting a few more examples.

We remark then, that for ostentation and display the Siamese make use of sham trumpets and drums. "On the day of the first audience of the King's ambassador, there were in the innermost court of the palace a hundred men lying prostrate, some holding for show those ugly little trumpets which they sounded not, and which I suspect to be of wood; and the others having before them every one a little drum without beating it."*

But of all Quakers, shams, or dummies of modern times, perhaps the most successful was that adopted during the late American war, of fitting up old lighters with upright barrels or casks, placed on the deck, and painted to represent the turrets of formidable iron-clad gun-boats. The following extract will bring to the reader's recollection the stratagem referred to.

"There are some who believe that the story of the destruction of the captured Federal iron-clad (the Indianola) was got up by the Confederates to deceive their antagonists and throw them off their guard. If this supposition be correct, now is the time for the vessel to have her resurrection. It is my impression, however, that the Confederates cannot rely upon her assistance, as the papers published at Vicksburg, Jackson and Mississippi, as well as at other points, all agree in the statement that she was blown up before the true character of the 'dummy' gun-boat, which some of the soldiers sent down the river in sport, was ascertained. By the way, the eagerness with which Admiral Porter lays claim to the credit of having devised that contrivance after he had discovered the admirable and important purpose which it had served, was thoroughly characteristic of the man. The soldiers, as I have said, rigged up the mock gun-boat in a pure spirit of fun, and sent it down the river a night or two after the disaster to the Indianola, but at least three days before the news of her surrender was allowed to reach them. They heard a terrible explosion some twenty miles down the river a few hours after the 'dummy' had made its triumphal passage of the Vicksburg batteries, but they had not the least idea of the cause; nor was it until a Vicksburg paper had told the facts of the Indianola that Admiral Porter con-

* A new Historical relation of the Kingdom of Siam, by M. de la Lovbere, London, 1693.

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ceived the idea of robbing the soldiers of the credit of their exploit and appropriating it to himself. The affair has not enhanced the Admiral's reputation with those who have thought enough of the matter to see through the very transparent dodge."*

Well, what is to be said, or rather what is to be concluded on the subject? We have submitted truth to the reader, and that is strange enough in all conscience; let us now conclude this portion of the subject by producing a specimen of poetic fiction, showing how to fight a man with his own weapons; how to hoist an engineer with his own petard; how to change the "sinker" into the sunken (the poor *Affondatore* to wit;) how to cause the wicked to fall into his own pit; and showing further that all this was accomplished by acting *à la quaker*, on the defensive, at least, so far as simply returning to a pugnacious adversary, his own shot. It is almost needless to add that this *jeu d'esprit* has raised many a hearty laugh among the old "salts" of both hemispheres.

A LEGEND OF THE AMERICAN WAR.
A REGULAR "JONATHAN," AND NO MISTAKE.

All lovers of old England's fame know how the Yankee Chesapeake
Was pummelled by our Shannon, whence they bear us yet, "I guess," a pique;
But listen, for a naval fight I'm now about to handle,
To which that famed engagement is "not fit to hold a candle!"

Last war a Yankee cruiser once, amid the "darkness visible,"
Of a hazy winter morning's dawn, when to see, one scarce is able,
"Made out" upon his larboard bow, an object which he "reckoned on"
To be an English man-of-war, and "bore down" in a second on!

He fired a gun, he hailed her once, and several times successively,
But deuce an answer could he get, though nearing her progressively;
On which the Yankee skipper, one of Boston's cute and witty sons
Waxed wrathful at this insult on "our free, enlightened citizens!"

Says he, "confound their impudence, we'll speak a little louder then
So 'bear a hand,' my gallant lads, get ready shot and powder, then;
'I guess' we'll mend their manners, though they are so 'nation' skittish, boys,
The British can whip all the world, but *we* can whip the British, boys!"

* Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, April 7, 1863.

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A shotted gun he forthwith fired, to try if *that* would "bring her to."
The unknown sent back *her compliments*, and shot away a wing or two.
This set the Yankee's "dander up," who into rage was furnaced now;
So he dropped his anchor, furl'd his sails, and banged away in earnest now.

Through three long hours the combat raged with wonderful ferocity;
The offensive all on *one* side lay, like Irish reciprocity
For the stranger somehow never fired till *after* the American,
And *then* she knocked his "sticks" about his ears like any hurricane!

At length, when all his masts were gone, and half his crew disabled,
Bold Jonathan "to come to time" no longer was enabled.
I've put my foot in't, that's a fact," says he, "and though unwillingly,
Our glorious ensign *must* come down, and now not worth a shilling be."

He struck his flag, and hailed the foe, to tell her he had had enough;
But still no officer there came to take him—this was bad enough;
And when the morning breeze sprung up and blew the fog and smoke away,
I scarce dare tell you what he saw, lest at him "fun you poke away!"

A mighty *iceberg* met his view, in most imposing attitude,
A sight as navigators tell, quite common in that latitude,
'Gainst which, at every gun he'd fired, his own shot had rebounded,
And swept off every mast he had, and filled his decks with wounded!

Our Yankee, who'd commenced the fight, and rather to be donnish meant,
"Bumsquabbled" felt (as well he might), with genu*ine* astonishment,
And when, by aid of jury masts, he reached his native city,
If he didn't look "tarnation streaked" and foolish "it's a pity."

MORAL.

"Qui capit ille fecit.
Free Translation.—"If the cap fits him, let him wear it."

This tale a *warning* may afford to geniuses polemical,
Who love to plunge "in medias res," in conquests academical,

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Not knowing more the question, be't in ethics or theology,
Than a cow does of acoustics, or a jackass of astrology.

Lest haply, after wasting time in penning tomes voluminous,
To disprove *what was ne'er advanced*, with logic most acuminous,
They find that, like our hero, by mistake they've "caught a Tartar;"
And 'mid the laughter of the world be fain to cry for quarter.

A. R. W. *Oxford Herald.*

Having to the best of our ability meted out justice to the quick, we proceed to pay respect to the dead, selecting for our first example an incident which occurred in the battle of Assaye. "I lost," said the Duke of Wellington, "an enormous number of men; 170 officers were killed and wounded, and upwards of 2,000 non-commissioned officers and privates; but we carried all before us. We took their guns, which were in the first line, and were fired upon by the gunners afterwards, who threw themselves down, *pretending to be dead*, and then rose up again after our men had passed; but they paid dearly for the freak; the 19th cut them to pieces."*

This leads us to remark on the glorious "Quakers" occasionally got up by the Spaniards, not only in preparing the dead to imitate the living, but also in preparing the living to imitate the dead. Thus the Emperor Charles V. committed the absurdity of affecting death, and then having the funeral service performed over his supposed remains. In fact, this great soldier would have made a greater undertaker. He was the Banting of his age; not, we are sorry to say, in the practice of abstinence—for the imperial monk was a sad glutton, and revelled in dyspepsia—but in gloating over the pageantry of the tomb.

Let us illustrate our subject by selecting one or two examples from the Spanish Chronicles; observing in the words of Ford that "down to the end of the last century the bodies of hidalgos in the neighbourhood were taken to be buried on horseback."† We presume that this curious custom was of Oriental origin. "The first sovereigns of the Ottoman Empire exercised the Vizier's functions themselves, and dated their decrees, 'from the imperial stirrup,' since they were always supposed to be on horseback; in which originated the custom of writing upon the knee in Turkey."‡

And, if the King of Siam "would be carry'd in a chair by men, he comes to this sort of carriage, at the due height of placing himself therein, either by a window or a terrace; and by this means neither his subjects nor strangers do ever see him on foot. This honour is only reserved for his wives and eunuchs, within his palace.§

* Quarterly Review, No. 239, p. 23. Review of the Life of the Duke of Wellington, by G. R. Gleig, M.A.

† Murray's Hand Book of Spain, Vol. 2. See the Index article, "Cid."

‡ Fowler's Turkey, page 236.

§ A new Historical relation of the kingdom of Siam, by M. de la Lovbere, London 1693, page 40.

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And James V., "from horseback often pronounced decrees worthy of the sagest seat of justice," according to Pinkerton.*

And Cæsar "accustomed himself to dictate letters as he rode on horseback, finding sufficient employment for two secretaries at once, or according to Oppius, for more."†

And at the present day, "the Sultan practises the rites of hospitality in the manner sanctioned by high antiquity. The travel-worn guest is not expected to disclose the object of his visit till he has had time to recruit his strength, and to repose after the fatigue of his journey. Sir Moses Montefiore and his party, therefore, passed six days in their garden abode before being honoured with their first audience of the Sultan. As most of our readers know, the Sultan, like a true cavalier, gives audience on horseback, the colour of his charger being an index to the temper of the Sherriffian mind. When this is bright and serene, the Sultan bestrides a white charger; light shadows that cloud its cheerfulness are not unaptly represented by gray; while a black charger devotes that gloom and discontent have settled on the Royal spirit. Sir Moses Montefiore and his party were assembled in a spacious court-yard, lined with some thousands of the Sultan's troops, watching with interest the portal at its extremity from which the white, gray, or black spirit was to issue, and were soon gratified by the Sultan's appearance on a superb charger of spotless white, &c."‡

And at the reception of the Baron Aymé d'Aquin, French Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Emperor of Morocco, His Majesty "followed by his grand dignitaries, appeared at the principal gate, mounted on a superb gray horse, caparisoned in white. His costume being merely composed of a white haik, over which was a light lilac burnous, &c."§

"And in the Scotch rebellion, in 1715, the public spirited George Drummond, who, commanded a regiment of volunteers, and fought in the battle of Dumblain, being determined to give the most early intelligence of the success of the Duke of Argyle; wrote the dispatch to government sitting on horseback, dating it 'from the field on horseback."||

And the Duke of Marlborough wrote the following letter on horseback—in pencil—to his wife announcing the victory at Blenheim;

'I have not time to say more than to beg of you to present my humble duty to the Queen, and to let Her Majesty know that her army has had a glorious victory.'¶ By the bye the letter of thanks from Queen Anne to her victorious general was somewhat

* Tytler's Scottish Worthies, iii., 261.

† Plutarch's Life of Cæsar, iv., 236.

‡ Sir Moses Montefiore's Mission to Morocco, *Times*, 3rd March, 1864.

§ *Times*, 10th December, 1864.

|| He exerted himself as much in 1745, as he did in 1715. He died A.D., 1766, aged 79, Scragg's Questions resolved ii., 171.

¶ Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens, xii., 135.

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lowly!* She subscribes herself "your humble servant!" verily those Marlboroughs, more especially "Sairah Freeman," were sad tyrants. These Sarahs have made some noise in their day and generation; as witness Sarai the wife of Abraham, Sarah the Duchess of Marlborough, and Sairy Gamp the monthly!

And the Duke of Wellington used during battle to write his orders on horseback in short notes."†

And last the "dithyrambic of 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' was composed on horseback, in riding in the middle of tempests, over the wildest Galloway moor, in company with a Mr. Symme, who observing the poet's look, forbore to speak—judiciously enough, for a man composing Bruce's address might be unsafe to trifle with. Doubtless this stern hymn, the best war-ode, we believe, that was ever written by any pen, was singing itself, as he formed it, through the soul of Burns; but to the external ear, it should be sung with the throat of the whirlwind.‡

But enough of this writing, dictating, and composing on horseback; turn we then to our more immediate subject, by directing attention to "Bernardo del Carpio, the only child of a secret marriage between Count Sandias,§ de Saldana, and Ximena, sister to Alphonso the Chaste. As soon as the King discovered the marriage, he put Count Sandias in irons, and imprisoned him in the tower of Lunia, vowing that he never should be delivered; his sister he forced into a convent:—but he took the child and bred him up, and loved him as if he had been his own son; and Bernardo knew not who were his parents."

"However, some kinsmen of Sandias let Bernardo know who was his father, and how he was imprisoned. As soon as he heard it, the blood in his body turned, and he put on mourning garments, and besought the king to release his father. Alfonso refused." At length, wearied out of all patience, Bernardo quitted the court, sought alliance with the Moors, and fortified himself in the castle of Carpio, in which he was besieged by King Alfonso the Great. After a time, however, the king offered Bernardo possession of his father's person, provided he surrendered the castle. The youth consented accordingly. On this, "the king gave orders to have Count Sancho-Diaz taken off instantly in his prison. 'When he was dead they clothed him in splendid attire, mounted him on horseback, and so led him towards Salamanca, where his son was expecting his arrival. As they drew nigh the city, the king and Bernardo rode out to meet them, and when Bernardo saw his father approaching, he exclaimed, 'O, God! is Count Sandias of Saldanha indeed coming?' 'Look where he is,' replied the cruel king; 'and now go and greet him who you have so long desired

* Strickland's Lives of the Queens, xii., 223.

† Notes and Queries, 2nd series, No. 72, 16th May, 1857, page 396.

‡ Carlyle's Miscellanies, i., 353, Review of Lockhart's Life of Burns in the Edinburgh.

§ Sandias or Sancho-Diaz.

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to see.' Bernardo went forward, and took his father's hand to kiss it; but when he felt the dead weight of his hand, and saw the livid face of the corpse, he cried aloud and said, 'Ah, Don Sandiaz, in an evil hour didst thou beget me! Thou art dead, and I have given up my stronghold for thee, and now I have lost all!'"*

At the funeral of his father, the broken-hearted son exclaims,

"Go up, go up, thou blessed ghost, into the arms of God;
Go, fear not lest revenge be lost, when Carpio's blood hath flow'd;
The steel that drank the blood of France, the arm, thy foe that shielded,
Still, father, thirsts that burning lance, and still thy son can wield it."†

We have introduced the above romantic legend, because it serves to explain a remarkable event in the following brief analysis of the

HISTORY OF THE GREAT CID,

whom we take leave to present to our readers as the mirror of chivalry, the thunder-bolt of war, the dread of the Infidel, the pride of the Christian, the Cid *par excellence*, (1) otherwise the Cid Campeador, the Cid Ruy Diaz, the blessed Cid, the venerable Rodrigo Diaz the champion of Bivar; "certes his soul resteth and reigneth with the blessed in Heaven, Amen." Be it understood that all these names and styles and titles belong to one man, (2) like

"Sir David, ap Morgan, ap Griffith, ap Hugh,
Ap Tudor, ap Rhice, quoth his roundelay;
She said that one widow for so many was too few,
And she bade the Welshman wend his way."‡

And this reminds us that the reason assigned for the scarcity of poets in Wales is, there are no "AP-ollos" there.

Returning to the Cid, we observe that not only was he a mighty man of war when living, but supernatural power was given to him whereby he was enabled to smite the Philistines after he was dead. But more of this anon. In the meantime let us dwell for a while on some of his belongings. And first there was the fair Ximena, who, whether as maid, or wife, or widow, was the very model of a feminine. As a maiden, we presume that she would be classed among the sisterhood of the Bissextiles or Leap-years; for such was the self-denial, such was the devotion of the noble girl to the man whom she delighted to honour, that, to save time and expedite business—the Cid having no leisure to court her—she courted him, and in the execution of this onerous duty she displayed the most exemplary christian forbearance, for although her beloved had lately had the misfortune to slay her father in a duel, yet she cheerfully forgave him. Poor thing! She lost an old father, and only

* Southey's Chronicle of the Cid, pp. 430, 431.
† Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, 4to., pp. 18-20.
‡ Song of Cœur de Lion and Wamba (Ivanhoe).

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gained a young husband! And here we cannot forbear sympathising with a worthy bishop, a friend of Sydney Smith's, who, like the Cid, was so pressed with business that he had no leisure properly to pay his devoirs to his "Ladye Love," and therefore was obliged to appoint hurried meetings with her after service in the vestry. Query, if such were the case of the Diocesan, how would his Grace the Archbishop manage under similar circumstances?

To proceed;—we have just alluded to the forgiving disposition manifested by Ximena on the occasion of her father's death. But the Senorita shall speak for herself: appearing before the throne of King Fernando, the love-sick maiden exclaimed,

"Now am I come before you, this day a boon to crave,
And it is that I to husband may this Rodrigo have;
Grant this, and I shall hold me a happy damosell,
Much honoured shall I hold me, I shall be married well.

"I know he's born for thriving, none like him in the land;
I know that none in battle against his spear may stand;
Forgiveness is well pleasing in God, our Saviour's view,
And I forgive him freely, for that my Sire he slew.

'Right pleasing to Fernando was the thing she did propose;
He writes his letter swiftly and forth his foot-page goes.
I wot when young Rodrigo saw how the King did write,
He leapt on Bavieca—I wot his leap was light.'* &c., &c.

Thus much concerning the Cid's wife; would that we were able to describe his lovely daughters! but time and space forbid. Turn we then to another member of the family, "Bavieca" by name, than whom perhaps there never was, and never will be such another horse. True "Rozinante" was a steed who might have proved steady under fire, had he ever been exposed to such an ordeal. But, if we remember rightly, that famous charger shied at the windmills. And then his brother in arms, "Dapple"—loving and loveable old "Dapple," with whom his master used to converse, and share all his joys and sorrows, and most of his bread and onions—but we forget,—poor "Dapple" was of another genus, and can no more class with the stately "Rozinante," than Sancho Panza with Don Quixote. Again "Bucephalus" was a foolish fellow, frightened at his own shadow, and only manageable by the great Alexander. And as for "Copenhagen," the friend and companion of our Cid, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, why at Waterloo he became fidgetty† and impatient, merely because a few bombshells exploded at his feet. But "Bavieca!"—by-the-bye, what's in a name? Why, a great deal; just listen. When a youth, the Cid "asked his godfather to give him a foal from one of his mares; the godfather, who had many mares with many good foals, bade him choose for himself, and take the best. When it was time to choose, he went

* Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, 4to., p, 56,

† On this subject, see Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles, 7th Edition, p. 588.

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into the yard, and let many good mares go out with good foals, till last of all there went out one with a foal which was a full ugly one, and a scurvy, and he said to his godfather, 'I will have this.' The godfather thereat was angered, and said, angrily, 'Bavieca,'—which signifieth booby,—'thou hast chosen ill!' Rodrigo answered, 'He will be a good horse, and Bavieca shall be his name;' and the horse proved afterwards a good one, and right fortunate, and upon this horse did my Cid conquer in many a pitched battle."*

Thus was proved the truth of the homely adage, that oft-times "Rum 'uns to look at, are good 'uns to go." Moreover, on examining the skeleton of "Eclipse," or "Flying Childers," we forget which, preserved in one of our London museums, good judges pronounce him an ugly, ill-proportioned animal, notwithstanding his excellent qualities. And note that "Bavieca" is not the only name of reproach which has been voluntarily adopted, witness "the people called Methodists," and our "Friends," the Quakers. But, sad to say, the Methodists appear to ignore their old name, and genteely call themselves Wesleyans. Ah! if "Iron John's" good mother were alive, what would she say to such idolatry? Observe further that John Wesley and Ignatius Loyola were men of mark in their day and generation; neither foresaw the amazing result, whether for good or for evil, of his mission, and of his conflicts with the world, the flesh, and the devil. But we can fancy the cheek of an old-fashioned Methodist suffused with shame, when he reflects that the Jesuits did not adopt the name of their founder, Loyola, but that of the meek and lowly Jesus!

And, with respect to the Quakers, how that respectable sect has been convulsed, as it were, by the schism introduced by Brother Hicks! This fact is affectingly alluded to by the aged Quaker widow, when describing to friend Hannah her courtship and marriage;—

"For father had a deep concern upon his mind that day,
And mother spoke for Benjamin—she knew what best to say.
Then all was still;—they sat awhile;—at length she spake again,
'The Lord incline thee to the right;—and thou shalt have him, Jane'
'My father said;' I cried; 'indeed it was not least of shocks,
For Benjamin was Hicksite, and father orthodox.'"

Let us return to "Bavieca," that pet of the old Spaniards. Were it not for the anachronism, we should say that he was the prototype of Job's war-horse. His "neck was clothed with thunder, he smelleth† the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shoutings." "Notice is taken of him in almost every one of the hundred ballads concerning his master, and there are one or two of these of which the horse is more truly the hero than his rider." So excellent were the creature's qualities, that the

* Southey's Chronicles of the Cid, p. 226, Book 7.

† "*His nostrils smelt the moor*," vide ballad below.

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Cid, from a principle of loyalty and duty, offered him, with tears in his eyes, to his sovereign; who, however, graciously and considerately declined the priceless gift. Addressing the King, the Cid exclaims,

"For neither Spain nor Araby could another charger bring
So good as he, and, certes, the best befits the King.
But that you may behold him, and know him to the core,
I'll make him go as he was wont, when his nostrils smelt the Moor."

"With that the Cid, clad as he was in mantle furr'd and wide,
On Bavieca vaulting, put the rowel in his side;
And up and down, and round and round, so fierce was his career,
Stream'd like a pennon on the wind, Ruy Diaz' Minivere."

The allusion we have just made to those heroes, Don Quixote and his model squire, reminds us how often rewards are bestowed on principals, while meritorious subordinates are forgotten! Therefore it was that the martial spirit of the renowned Sancho Panza was nipped in the bud, and he thus complains of his unrequited services:

"In the King's name, what have squires to do with the adventures of their masters? What! are they to run away with all the reputation, and we to undergo all the trouble? Body o' me! would your historian but mention that such a knight achieved such and such an adventure, with the assistance of his squire, What-d'ye-call-um, without whom he could not possibly have finished the exploit. But they drily relate as how Don Paralipomenon of the three stars, finished the adventure of the six goblins, without even naming the squire who was present all the time, no more than if there was not such a person in the world. I therefore say again to this honourable company, that my master may go by himself, and good luck attend him, but for my own part, I will stay where I am, and keep my lady Duchess company."*

And what pains were taken by the Knight of La Mancha to teach his squire the etiquette of chivalry! But shrewd as was Sancho in the every-day concerns of life, yet he was frequently very obtuse under the discipline of his master's tuition. For instance, he neither could nor would understand, that, because two knights were pleased to engage in mortal combat, that, therefore, their two squires were then and there bound in honour to follow their master's example.

But Bavieca and his compeers were not so dull of apprehension, they were, indeed,

"Mas rasonable que bruto;"

for, when their riders were unhorsed, and therefore fought on foot, their intelligent steeds, from a high sense of duty, forthwith battled with each other, tooth and nail.

* Don Quixote, Ch. viii.

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Further, "from the collection of mediæval 'proverbes,' we learn that Spain was still the favourite mart for the knightly charger. Denmark and Brittany had also a celebrity for their breeds of horses of a different character. The fiat of popular approval is given to the

'Dextriers de Castille.
Palefrois Danois.
Roussins de Bretagne.'

Such was the noble nature of the high-bred 'dextarius' that, when two knights had been dismounted, and were continuing the fight on foot, their horses, left to themselves, instantly commenced a conflict of their own of the most gallant and desperate character. A representation of a double battle of this kind is given on folio 42 of Roy. M. S. 12, F. xiii, a treatise 'De Natura Pecudum, Volucrum,' &c."*

Having alluded to the horse in detail, we are tempted to describe him when "he mocketh at fear,' by quoting from another chronicler, the Tennyson of his day, an account of

A CHARGE A LA BALAKLAVA.

The argument is, the Christians, besieged by the Moors in the Castle of Alcocer, determine on a sally. The gates are thrown open, and the Cid Campeador, mounted on Bavieca, leads the host. The Cid summons his standard-bearer to his presence, and directs him to curb his courage, and not to advance without orders. But Pero Bermuez, the officer in question, excited by the scene, rushes, standard in hand, among the enemy, and shouts to the Cid to lead to the rescue. The charge is made, and the Moors are discomfited.

"'And you, Pero Bermuez, the standard you must bear,
Advance it like a valiant man, evenly and fair;
But do not venture forward before I give command.'
Bermuez took the standard, he went and kist his hand.
The gates were then thrown upon, and forth at once they rush'd
The outposts of the Moorish host back to the camp were pushed;
The camp was all in tumult, and there was such a thunder
Of cymbals and of drums, as if earth would cleave in sunder."
&c., &c., &c., &c.

"The Moors are moving forward, the battle soon must join,
'My men stand here in order, ranged upon a line!
Let not a man move from his rank before I give the sign.'
Pero Bermuez heard the word, but he could not refrain;
'You see yon foremost squadron there, the thickest of the foes,
Noble Cid, God be your aid, for there your banner goes!
Let him that serves and honours it, show the duty that he owes.'

* Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe, by John Hewitt, i, 340.

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Earnestly the Cid call'd out, 'For Heaven's sake, be still!'
Bermuez cried, 'I cannot hold,' so eager was his will.
He spurred his horse, and drove him on amid the Moorish rout;
They strove to win the banner, and compast him about.
Had not his armour been so true, he had lost either life or limb;
The Cid called out again, "For Heaven's sake succour him!'
Their shields before their breasts, forth at once they go,
Their lances in the rest, levell'd fair and low,
Their banners and their crests waving in a row,
Their heads all stooping down toward the saddle-bow.
The Cid was in the midst, his shout was heard afar;
'I am Rui Diaz, the Champion of Bivar;
Strike amongst them, gentlemen, for sweet mercy's sake!'
There where Bermuez fought, amidst the foe they brake,
Three hundred banner'd knights, it was a gallant show;
Three hundred Moors they killed, a man with every blow,
When they wheel'd and turned, as many more lay slain,
You might see them raise their lances, and level them again.
There you might see the breastplates, how they were cleft in twain,
And many a Moorish shield lie shattered on the plain.
The pennons that were white marked with a crimson stain,
The horses running wild, whose riders had been slain.
The Christians call upon St. James, the Moors upon Mahound,
There were thirteen hundred of them slain on a little spot of ground."* &c., &c., &c.

But we must forbear, and accompany the mighty Cid to his last and greatest conflict. One night whilst he was lying awake in bed, devising how he might withstand the coming of King Bucar, "when it was midnight there came a great light into the palace, and a great odour marvellous sweet." And "Sir Saint Peter" (3), appeared before him, and told him that in thirty days, he was "to leave this world and go to that which hath no end." "But," said the apostle, "God will show favour unto thee, so that thy people shall discomfort King Bucar, and thou, being dead shalt win this battle, with the help of Santiago," &c.

Then he sickened of the malady of which he died. "And the day before his weakness waxed great, he went to the church of St. Peter and before the bishop and the people he stood up and made a full noble preaching and confessed his sins." After returning to the Alcasar he betook himself to his bed, and never rose from it again, and every day he waxed weaker and weaker, till seven days only remained of the time appointed. Then he called for the caskets of gold in which was the Balsam and the Myrrh which the Soldan of Persia had sent him, and he bade them bring him the golden cup of which he was wont to drink, and he took of that Balsam and of that Myrrh, as much as a little spoonful and mingled it in

* Southey's Chronicles of the Cid, pp. 438-44.

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rose-water, and for seven days which he lived he neither ate or drank aught else. And every day after he did this, his body and his countenance appeared fairer and fresher than before, and his voice clearer, though he waxed weaker and weaker daily."

On the day before he departed, he instructed his wife and friends that after his death they were to "wash his body with rose-water many times and well, as blessed be the name of God it is washed within and made pure of all uncleanness to receive His holy body to-morrow, which will be my last day. And when it has been well washed, and made clean, ye shall dry it well, and anoint it with this myrrh and balsam from these golden casks from head to foot."

And when, after death, King Bucar comes with seven and thirty kings, and with a mighty power of Moors to besiege Valencia, "then saddle ye my horse Bavieca, and arm him well; and ye shall apparel my body full seemlily, and place me upon the horse and fasten and tie me thereon so that it cannot fall:—fasten my sword Tizona in my hand, and let the Bishop Don Hieronymo go on one side of me, and my trusty Gil Diez on the other, and he shall lead my horse. You, Pero Bermudez, shall bear my banner, as you were wont to bear it." &c. &c.

On the day of his death, "he made his testament before he departed; this was the hour of sexts. Then the Cid Ruy Diez, the Campeador of Bivar, bade the Bishop Don Hieronymo give him the body of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and he, received it with great devotion on his knees, and weeping before them all. Then he sate up in his bed, and called upon God and St. Peter, and began to pray, saying, "Lord Jesus Christ, thine is the power and the Kingdom, and thou art above all kings, and all nations, and all kings are at thy command. I beseech thee therefore pardon my sins, and let my soul enter the light which hath no end. And when the Cid Ruy Diez had said this, this noble baron yielded up his soul, which was pure and without spot to God, on that Sunday which is called Quinquagesima, being the 20 and 9th of May, in the year of our Lord 1 thousand and 90 and 9, and in the 70 and 3rd year of his life."*

NOTES.

Note 1.—"*The Cid par excellence.*" The reason why the title of "Cid" was given to Don Rodrigo may be gathered from the following address of Don Fernando the first King of Castille to that accomplished knight:—

> "Mais les deux rois captifs seront ta récompense;
> Ils t'ont nommé tous deux leur Cid en ma présence:
> Puisque Cid en leur langue est autant que seigneur,
> Je ne t'enverai pas ce beau titre d'honneur:
> Sois désormais le Cid; qu'à ce grand nom tout cède;
> Qu'il comble d'épouvante et Grenade et Tolède;
> Et qu'il marque à tous ceux qui vivent sous mes lois
> Et ce que tu me vaux, et ce que je te dois."*

* 29 May, 1099. Born 1026.

† Corneille, le Cid, acte iv. Scène iii

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In like Oriental style we read; "as Obadiah was in the way, behold, Elijah met him, and fell on his face and said, Art thou that *my Lord* Elijah? And he answered him I am, go, tell *thy Lord*, behold Elijah is here."*

Note 2.—*These names and styles and titles belong to one man.*"

Yet these are not numerous for a Spanish Don. Even Englishmen can boast of long names. For instance, "Dr. Barebone one of the sons of Praise-God Barebone, was christened at his baptism, '*If-Jesus-Christ-Had-Not-Died For-Thee Thou-Had-Been - Damned-Barebone*; but Roger North informs us, it was customory to omit all the syllables of the name except the last, '*Damned Barebone*,' being his ordinary appellation; which as his morals were none of the best, appeared to suit him better than his entire baptismal prefix."†

Here is another example. "About the beginning of the present century, a New-England sea-captain having some business at a public office which required him to sign his name, was rather tedious in performing the operation, which did not escape the observation of the officer, who after some trouble in deciphering, read thus :—*Through-Much-Tribulation-We-Enter-Into-The-Kingdom-Of-Heaven-Clapp.*' 'Will you please to tell me Captain Clapp what might your mother have called you in your infancy, to save herself the trouble of repeating a sermon whenever she had occasion to name her darling?' 'Why, Sir,' replied Captain Clapp with laughable simplicity, 'when I was little they used to call me *Tibby* for shortness.' "‡

Thus much for names, and with respect to styles and titles, the Pope, in the good old times assumed considerable patronage; not so much in his capacity of temporal sovereign, as in that of Bishop of Rome. Here is a case in point. "Sancho, prince of Castille, being present at a papal consistory at Rome, wherein the proceedings were conducted in Latin, which he did not understand, and hearing loud applause, enquired of his interpreter what caused it? 'My Lord,' replied the interpreter, 'the Pope has caused you to be proclaimed King of Egypt.' 'It does not become us,' said the grave Spaniard, 'to be wanting in gratitude; rise up, and proclaim His Holiness Caliph of Bagdad.' "§

Once more; in the year of grace 1510, the Bachelor Enciso sailed from Carthagena, and landed in the coast of Zenu. Here he was promptly opposed by two caciques at the head of a large band of warriors. Now we all know that the Spaniards were, and are in their way a pious people, that is according to the light, or rather the darkness which was and is in them. Their old naviga-

* Kings xviii 7.8.

† James Crossley Notes and Queries, 3rd July, 1852.

‡ *Ten Thousand Wonderful Things, by Edmund King M.A.* p. 295. Ward and Lock

§ Hone's Table Book i., 282.

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tors, rarely perpetrated a petty-larceny without going to prayers,—and never committed a murder without taking the sacrament. And in the case before us divine service was performed, and the Bachelor caused to be read, and interpreted to the caciques the same formula used by Ojeda, expounding the nature of the Deity, the supremacy of the Pope, and the right of the Catholic Sovereigns to all these lands, by virtue of a grant from his Holiness. The caciques listened to the whole very attentively, and without interruption according to the laws of Indian courtesy. They then replied that as to the assertion there was but one God, sovereign of Heaven and earth, it seemed to them good, and that such must be the case; but as to the doctrine that the Pope was regent of the world in the place of God, and that he made a grant of their country to the Spanish King, they observed that the Pope must have been drunk to give away what was not his, and the King must have been somewhat mad to ask at his hands what belonged to others. They added that they were lords of those lands and needed no other sovereign, and if this King should come to take possession, they would cut off his head and put it on a pole; that being their mode of dealing with their enemies. As an illustration of this custom, they pointed out to Enciso the very uncomfortable spectacle of a row of grizly heads impaled in the neighbourhood."*

Now we respectfully trust that Dr. Manning will take all this into his serious consideration. He has lately publicly thanked the press for their forbearance towards him, when the only moderation he expected "was forty stripes save one." Query, would a court-martial have awarded his grace, less than four dozen well told?

Note 3.—"*And* SIR *Saint Peter appeared before him.*" "*Sir* William Wykeham was made Bishop of Winchester. The custom of prefixing the addition of *Sir* to the christian name of a clergyman was formerly usual. Thus there were formerly more *Sirs* than knights." "Such priests as have the addition of Sir before their christian names were men not graduated in the university, being in orders, but not in degree; whilst others entitled Masters, had commenced in the arts."†

Alluding to the Isle of Man, Camden says, "the Ministers who are natives have always the addition of *Sir* (unless they be parsons of the parishes, which are but few, most of the parsonages being impropriated to the Lord of the Isle or Bishop). As thus, Sir Thomas Parr, Minister of Kirk Malew. But if they have the title of Parson, then they are only called Mr., as Mr. Robert Parr, Parson of St. Mary."‡

"Pray for the soule of *Sir* John Russell, some time Parson of

* *Washington Irving's Voyages of the Companions of Columbus.* p. 120. The above account was published by Enciso in 1519, Irving quotes the original Spanish.

† Froissart's Chronicles. iii., 385. Fuller's Church History, ii., 271.

‡ Camden's Brittania, p. 1070.

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this sayd church; the which John decesed viijth of Aprill, and in the fifth yeare of the reigne of King Edward the fourth (1466); on whose soul Christ have mercy. In Worplesdown Church."*

"In speaking to the king, is used often, besides 'your Majesty,' the appelation *Sir*, which we have received immediately from France, where the king is always spoken to by the title Sire, which comes from the old Gothic or Francick word Sihor, which signifies Lord. But *Syr* or *Sir* Domine, is now in England become the ordinary word to all the better rank, even from the king to the gentleman. It was anciently in England given to lords, afterwards to knights, and to clergymen, prefixed before their christian names; now in that manner only to Baronets, and Knights of the Bath, Knights Batchelors, and Batchelors of Arts in both the universities."†

"In a poem on the execution of Wallace (M. S. Cotton, Julius A. V., folio 162), occurs the following passage,

'En Septembre après Estrivelyn est rendu;
Ly Reys *Sire* Edwarde ses travayls adsentu, &c., &c.'

'In September after Stirling was delivered; the King *Sir Edward* was fatigued with his labours,' &c., &c.‡

"In the Bruce, King Edward is called often *Schyr Edouard* the king."§

We may add that, in our days, the father of his people is addressed as "Sire," and so is the father of colts and fillies; as is, likewise, if we mistake not, the father of cygnets; and, with respect to this ornithological allusion, we believe that the genders of nouns in three familiar examples would be thus expressed,

Duck and Drake,
Goose and Gander,
Swan and Sire.

And this reminds us of the shrewd young lady, who, on being asked, "what is the gender of pitch?" replied, "pitch, male; pitchfork, female."

To be continued.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

Cedant arma togæ. The hope which we expressed in our last article|| that the preliminaries of peace might lead to a general suspension of hostilities and, ultimately, to the conclusion of peace on a solid basis, has been in a great measure realized. Hostilities have been suspended, not only between Austria and Prussia in

* History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray, iii, 102 Folio.

† Magnæ Britaniæ Notitia, or the present state of Great Britain. By John Chamberlayne, Esq., F.R.S., A.D., 1707, p. 39.

‡ Political Songs of England, by Thomas Wright, Esq., p. 318. Printed for Camden Society.

§ Southey's Common Place Book. 4 Ser., p. 202.

|| Vide U.S. Magazine for August.

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Germany; but also between Austria and Italy. Venetia it is true has not yet been handed over to Victor Emmanuel; but it is virtually given up to the Italians. The great battle that was expected before the walls of Vienna on the issue of which depended the fate not only of Austria but of Prussia has not taken place. Hapsburg and Hohenzollern have come to terms. The sword has been returned to the scabbard; the pen has superseded the needle-gun, and in the hands of Count Bismark is wielded with no less skill than the mere warlike weapon, as the mediatised states will ere this have discovered. The little town of Nikolsburg in Bohemia will, henceforth, hold a prominent place in history. The "preliminaries of peace" signed at that town take the place of the "treaties of Vienna of 1815," in so much as Germany is concerned. A glance at the map will show how close Nikolsburg is to Prague, from which city or even from Vienna the terms of peace might have been dictated had Prussia dared the last battle and been victorious. Prague is 160 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, traversed by the river Moldau. It is a fortified city and has undergone many sieges. It was taken by the French in 1741, and by the Prussians in 1744. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the martyr Jerome.

The preliminaries of peace were signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th of July 1866. They consist of ten articles. The first article stipulates that, with the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the territory of the Austrian Monarchy remains intact. On the conclusion of peace, the Prussian troops are to be withdrawn from the Austrian territories occupied by them, with a reserve as regards an indemnity for war expenses. By the second article the Emperor of Austria recognises the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation such as it has hitherto existed, and gives his consent to the German states south of that line contracting a union, the national bonds of which with the Confederation of North Germany will be the object of an ulterior understanding between the two parties. By the third article, Austria hands over to Prussia all rights as regards Schleswig and Holstein she was entitled to by the treaty of Vienna of the 20th October 1864, with the reserve that the population of the Northern districts of Schleswig will be anew united to Denmark, if they express the desire by a freely given vote. The acquisition of Schleswig and Holstein was one of Prussia's chief objects in going to war. The fourth article settles the war indemnity which is moderate. Austria's expenses in helping to conquer the Duchies is deducted. The fifth article refers more especially to Saxony. The territorial condition of that state is to remain the same, but its future position in the Confederation of the North of Germany is reserved for future consideration. By the same article the Emperor of Austria recognises the new organisation, including the territorial modifications which will be consequent upon it. The sixth article calls upon the king of Italy to give his assent to the preliminaries of peace as soon as the Emperor of the French shall

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have placed the Venetian kingdom at the disposal of the King of Italy. The other articles simply refer to details respecting the armistice.

On the 2nd of August hostilities ceased.

On the 5th August the Prussian Chambers were opened by the King. There is not much in the royal speech, except the tone of triumph which pervades it.

The results of the preliminaries of peace of Nikolsburg are deserving of greater consideration. Prussia claims the whole territory North of the River Maine. North of the River Maine she claims full liberty of action and even beyond that boundary she asserts her right of military and diplomatic supremacy. Prussia thus acquires a frontier line towards France along the Rhine from the Swiss to the Dutch frontier.

The other great powers looked on calmly when suddenly a thunder cloud for one moment dimmed the political horison. The peal of thunder startled Europe, almost quelling the hopes of peace.

The Emperor of the French, intimated an intention of 'rectifying' the French frontier towards the Rhine according to the terms of the treaty of 1814. 'Rectifying' is a new word in the diplomatic vocabulary. Usurpation, was the original term; the second was annexation, we now have 'rectification.' This 'rectification' meant nothing less than a slice of Belgium, and of the Rhenish provinces. Unless prepared to back it with the sword, the announcement of such an intention was silly. Had the Emperor wished to consolidate the unity of Germany under Prussia she could not have taken a better measure. We know the Germans well. To a man they would have voted for war with France, sooner than give up a portion of those Rhine provinces. Private animosities and national antipathies would have vanished at the danger of the Common Fatherland. We should have witnessed a revival of 1813. The Emperor of the French has wisely relinquished, for the present at least, any such purpose, and Europe is thankful to him for doing so.

As regards the incorporation of the smaller States of Germany into Prussia, no full official statement has as yet appeared. So much, however, may be gathered from what has taken place in the Prussian Chambers. Hanover, Electorate of Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort will be incorporated. Hesse Darmstadt will remain intact. Nothing has as yet been settled as regards Bavaria and Wurtemberg. As regards the former, the statement that Prussia has restricted her demands to the territories of Lichtenfels Culmbach, is premature. By the incorportion, Prussia will gain in territory and population as follows:

Hanover, 698 German square miles, 1,923,492 inhabitants according to Census, Dec., 1864; Electoral Hesse, 174 German square miles, 845,063 inhabitants; Nassau, 85 German square

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miles, 468,311, inhabitants; Frankfort, 2 German square miles, 91,180 inhabitants; making together 959 square miles, and 3.228,046 souls. The Kingdom of Prussia Proper consists of 5,058 square miles, with a population of 19,552,139; thus giving a grand total of 6,017 German square miles, and 22,480,185 inhabitants now belonging to the Prussian monarchy.

The reply of the Berlin Chamber to the Royal message is characteristic. The dissolution of the Federal Constitution, that merely apparent bond which has shown itself for fifty years at once obstructive and powerful both at home and abroad; the settlement with Austria, the limitation of the minor state system, the enlargement of the frontiers, and of the territory of the state, and the prospect thereby gained that at no distant date a political United Germany may develope itself under the leadership of the greatest German State are already results of high importance.

Popular feeling in Germany at the present moment runs high in favour of the new arrangement. Much has, however, to be done before this question is settled. It cannot be concealed that a hostile feeling has been aroused as regards France, and it is not concealed even in diplomatice circles. And should an attempt be made to 'rectify' the frontier, the feeling in France would be evinced as strongly as the popular feeling in Germany and many a Frenchman would exclaim:

"Run now my Frankish river
With the blood of your German foes;
For marks that my Franks leave are ever
The limits my Frenchmen propose.

"Ho Burgraves, Margraves, and Counts,
Ye robbed, now defend the land;
Ho Rhinegraves—but mean are your swords
'Gainst the sword of Louis the-Grand."

If we turn from Germany to Italy we find that there also the armistice has been accepted. Venetia, it is true, has not, as yet, been handed over; negotiations are still pending with Rome. To use a home expression: "Europe is resting on its oars."

England has not taken any part in the continental crisis. The short paragraph in allusion to it in the royal speech, simply expresses the hope that the negotiations on foot may lead to the conclusion of peace.

P.S.—Since the above was written, the telegraphic wires have brought the news that on Wednesday evening, the 23rd August, the Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague, and had been forwarded to Vienna for ratification. As soon as the ratifications have been exchanged, the evacuation of the Austrian territory occupied by the Prussian army would commence immediately, three weeks being allowed for the complete evacuation of Bohemia.

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The exact terms of the Treaty have not as yet transpired. Until the actual text is before us, it would be premature to publish the various and contradictory versions in the newspapers.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SANDHURST.

BY AN OLD CADET.

CHAPTER XI.

Our late companion Trevantle after leaving us, continued to become very unpopular in the Company, and was soon regarded as a regular "foot ball," a term then applied to those who, failing to make themselves appreciated by their companions, could never manage to remain for any length of time in one room; but were constantly going the round of the company. No good opinion used ever to be formed of anyone who exchanged his room, unless it was obvious that he merely did so to get back with an old chum, or for some other fair reason. But Trevantle's unpopularity increased principally through his ordinary behaviour. Always interfering and always bragging, he was for ever making new foes and annoying old ones. He was one of those who in his own opinion can do anything better than the person whose especial duty it is to do it. He could ride better than the riding master, he knew more of the subject which he studied under any professor than the professor himself, he could teach the adjutant his duty, and could blow a bugle, he declared, as none of the buglers could. In fact he could do anything and everything in a style it was impossible to surpass; not that any one had ever witnessed proof of his talents, he merely said so, and he made himself heard. Now and then though, he received a snubbing. One day in particular he afforded some of those who did not admire him a good deal of fun. It was in the riding school that this took place, but before telling how Trevantle was made to feel very small, I may be allowed to say a few words about the riding school, &c.

Before commencing instruction in horsemanship, everyone is required to have completed his course of foot drill and become so to speak an effective, so that Johns very rarely began riding their first half, and were rather nervous about it when they did commence, all sorts of stories being told them of the dreadful things that happened in the riding-school, until at length they fairly believed that it was no uncommon thing to see fellows flying off their horses in all directions, and then trampled upon by the prancing steeds which had rid themselves of their burdens. I can say myself that after my first ride in the school had concluded; I was rather pleasantly disappointed to find that such was not the case, and that with the exception of having lost my balance when circling round without stirrups and fallen rather uncomfortably to the ground, no

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greater injury had befallen me. The cavalry style of sitting close to the saddle at the trot and allowing yourself to be well bumped was at first attended with discomfort at the time, and stiffness afterwards, and not having stirrups to trust to, balancing oneself was not altogether so easy to a beginner particularly when the circle was changed from right to left or *vice versa*. When I came off as I have mentioned, I was a little taken aback by the way the riding master treated the mishap, for instead of viewing it as an accident and enquiring, as I innocently expected he would, whether I was hurt, he called out in anything but a friendly or pleasant tone, "What do you mean by it, Sir?" It is not the most agreeable thing in the world to fall off a horse, and besides the skaking get rather a stupefying knock on the back of the head, but it is still more disagreeable to be asked "What you mean by it?" instead of receiving the sympathy you consider yourself thoroughly entitled to. I could make no other reply to the question than by saying I could not help it, but that was evidently considered no excuse, and I was very quickly mounted again and more carefully at work.

The ride into which I was put was not composed entirely of beginners, there being only some half dozen new hands besides myself, the remainder consisting of those who had not made very brilliant progress hitherto. Amongst these latter was Trevantle who could not ride at all, notwithstanding the feats he boasted of having performed in the hunting field during the vacations. He used to account for his not making greater progress, by stating that the riding-master "spited" him for being such a thorough horseman. It was a great advantage, however, to us second halfs to be in a ride where the majority had already undergone some instruction, and we made such rapid progress that it was not long before we were allowed to take the bar. It was on the first occasion of this kind, that Trevantle enabled us to have such a good laugh at him. We had been going on very quietly one day, and apparently doing everything very well; for towards the end of the ride the riding-master spoke to the sergeant-major in an under tone for a few moments, and the latter then sang out these words which so many have heard with a joy not quite free from a certain amount of anxiety, "Orderly, bring in the bar," and the bar was forthwith brought in, the horses capering and fidgetting when they heard the order. We acquitted ourselves with tolerable credit, however, but the second time the horse of a cadet, named Yardell, refused to take the bar, and although Yardell did as he was directed and tried his best he could not succeed in taking his steed over. The orderly was thereupon called in, and told to take the horse over. Yardell dismounted and the dragoon took his place, and riding at the bar cleared it without any apparent difficulty.

After the number of attempts previously made, hardly any one could help admiring the ease with which the man managed it; but

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Trevantle as usual must needs say something in the way of brag, and remarked to the file next him, "How badly the fellow did it. I could do it better myself," not intending, perhaps, that it should be heard by any one but his immediate neighbour. Unfortunately for him the riding-master, who was blessed with pretty sharp ears, heard what he said, but taking no notice at the time allowed the orderly to leave the school again, but after we had gone once or twice round, halted us, and directed Yardell to exchange horses with Trevantle. The latter was then ordered to take the bar, while we watched the proceedings with great gusto. Directly Trevantle had mounted, the horse became very restive, prancing and kicking away violently every time he used the spur, and yet not leaving the spot they were on. This lasted a few minutes, until Trevantle was afraid to use the spur again, and sat helplessly still. The sergeant-major then assisted him to make his horse move, but everywhere save towards the bar could Trevantle go. Now at a walk, then at a trot, and occasionally breaking into a canter, his horse and he paid visits to every corner of the school, crossing and re-crossing without taking the slightest notice of the bar. "Take him over, Mr. Trevantle," said the riding-master rather civilly. "It's very fine to say take him over," Trevantle was heard to mutter by one or two; at the same time being a little encouraged by the friendly tone of the riding-master he again made use of his spurs, upon which the horse set to kicking with renewed vigour, making him lose his stirrups and jerking him on to the pommel of the saddle, so that it was with difficulty he escaped coming off. Luckily for him the horse after having his fling became quiet again; but it was very evident that Trevantle had no further intention of trying any more to take the bar. Indeed, he sat there like a dummy, anticipating what would follow and be worse than all, the chaff he would get afterwards. The riding-master first gave him a little lecture; he said, "You should never find fault with other people for doing a thing badly, when you don't even know if you could do it at all yourself. I heard what you said just now when that dragoon was here, or I should not have put you on the horse at all."

As soon as the ride was dismissed and we had left the school, we gave way very freely to our pent up laughter, and Trevantle had anything but a delightful time of it for the next ten minutes. "You should see Trevantle ride," one would say to another. "Oh, it's a fine thing to see him take the bar," they would continue; "but that's nothing to the way in which he goes across country." Trevantle was too much of a public character to allow of the story not being repeated. It was circulated in college with many embellishments, and exaggerated caricatures were drawn shewing, or pretending to show the "active" and "passive" features of the case. "Active" displayed the horse after the spur had been applied with Trevantle terrified at what he had done;

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"Passive" represented him sitting like a boy on a donkey, with the horse half asleep. Poor Trevantle soon heard so much on all sides, and was paid so many compliments, that he was quite cured of boasting of his exploits in the hunting field as he had been wont to do.

In No. 5 now, too, we could always enjoy a joke against Trevantle without having to suffer the infliction of his presence. Mingleby in his place made the room seem a different one, and we could not be jollier than we were. A. 42 was getting a little steadier, at least he was never punished for anything connected with the room, but out of it he remained much the same. He was so fond of fun and frolic that he could seldom resist the temptation of enjoying himself without for one moment regarding the consequences, and as of old blamed his ill-luck afterwards for the trouble he was in; and certainly sometimes there occurred cases in which it might seem that the luck which other people possessed never attended him. One evening this happened in a peculiarly odd way. Mingleby and myself had been out for the afternoon together, and had rather tired ourselves by a good stiff walk, so that after tea, when "fall in" was called by the under officers in the passages, we felt little inclined to obey. "I'll skip chapel if you do," said Mingleby to me. "You can skip it without my skipping it," I replied. "Oh, be a brick and keep a fellow company; we shall not be reported absent, I'll bet." I felt so very comfortable where I was, that I agreed to remain with him in the room while the company went down to chapel.

We accordingly paid no heed to the cry of "make haste out," which followed the previous call in due course, and when the final shout of "Report all late—attention—call the rolls," sounded, we quietly listened to hear if our names were given to the Orderly Sergeant as absentees. Now on this particular evening the corporal whose duty it was to call the roll of our division, thinking he could tell at a glance who were away, did not trouble himself to go through the list, he merely counted hurriedly the number present, and as mistakes will occur he counted one more than there really was. Mingleby's name seemed to suggest itself naturally to him, for he almost instantly reported "A 42, Mingleby absent."

"What a confounded nuisance," whispered A 42 to me when he heard his name mentioned, "but it's no use going out now, I shall get as much for being late as if I stay away altogether," and he prepared to resign himself to his fate with the air of a martyr. The divisions marched off downstairs and unbroken silence reigned for a few minutes in the passages. Presently we heard a measured tramp approaching No. 5, and Mingleby instinctively ejaculated "a sergeant, hide." Without losing a moment we bolted to the curtains which covered the pegs under the bird-cages, and squeezing ourselves into almost nothing drew the curtains quickly in front of us, and there, breathless and motionless, awaited

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the result of the visit. The sergeant walked inside the door-way and then stopped. It was evident he was rather disappointed at at not finding anyone in the room, and we were inwardly congratulating ourselves on being about to get rid of him when his tramp again approached us.

Although he was a new hand, he could plainly see that if anyone was in the room, there was only only one place in which he could be, he therefore advanced to the curtains. I, fortunately for myself, had gone behind that half of the curtain farthest from the door, while Mingleby was behind the one next it. The sergeant came up and very quietly drew back the curtain next him whereupon the gentleman he was in search of was discovered in a crouched-up attitude and looking as sheepish as any fellow could, whilst I, within a yard of the pair and in sight of Mingleby, could scarcely control myself with laughter. A 42 was so noiselessly unearthed that it had the effect of rendering him silent, and the sergeant being a man of very few words made no attempt at conversation, but giving Mingleby a peculiar nod walked out of the room. He had barely got outside the door when Mingleby gave vent to his feelings by pulling aside the curtain which covered me and grinning away like a hyæna. When we had both laughed till we could laugh no longer, Mingleby said, "You see that as usual you are out of it, and I am in for it."

Soon after this, the company came up from chapel and the sergeant once more appeared following the fellows who came into our room, to announce to Mingleby that the captain on duty was desirous of having an interview with him in the waiting room. A 42 had therefore to change his slippers for boots, put on his stock, and button up his coat with all possible despatch and hurry downstairs. A little luck did, however, befriend him on this occasion, for the captain of the day was a notedly easy officer and happened at the moment to be in a particularly easy mood, and let Mingleby off with a caution, when the latter offered the simple excuse of being very tired and having wet feet. Mingleby was so intensely delighted at having got off so luckily, that it was with a great deal of trouble I managed to prevent his chaffing the sergeant about not finding me also behind the curtains. He wanted to go off at once and explain to the man that he must be an ass not to have discovered me, and it was only by showing him that it was not too late for me to be punished, and that he would then assuredly be bracketed with me for a few days' arrest that I got him to postpone his intention. A few weeks afterwards, however, he enjoyed the satisfaction of informing the sergeant where I was when himself unearthed, and of laughing at the evident mortification of that functionary when he became acquainted of the fact. Easter was now at hand and many were preparing to make application for a few days leave at that season. Leave was not to be had then as it is now, and instead of the whole college clearing out for

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a week, only a favoured few of those who lived in town were granted permission to go away for two or two there days. An odd custom was always carried out on Good Friday, which has now I believe fallen into disuse from the absence of the majority of the cadets on that day. The day before, those who wished to have a supply of hot cross buns for breakfast gave their name to the proprietor of the establishment they patronized, who had the articles ready when called for the following morning. Now a popular delusion existed in the idea that the first cadet who reached Yorktown on the morning of Good Friday was presented gratis with a parcel or bag of buns. Not that the oldest cadet, or any other cadet, in college had ever seen or heard of the fleetest of foot being so rewarded. The old cadets indeed used to say that he who was first always had time to eat his buns before the others got down, and the Johns would wonderingly fancy at what a pace he must have run. Howbeit the race down to York was a most exciting affair and was productive of a great deal of fun.

There was no drill on that day, so that on morning parade, when the rolls were called, we were at once dismissed and the interval between that and breakfast enabled us to go down to the village for the buns. When the parade was dismissed, instead of the usual words of command, "Right face, dismiss," the Orderly Under Officer on this, the only morning in the year, gave the order "Left face," which turned us towards our destination, and as soon as he utterred the magic "Dismiss," off started the whole parade down the hill as fast as they could pelt, to try and secure the fictitious donation of buns. Very often a number of conspirators tried to block the road at the bridge by forming across it, and then a "jolly scrimmage" ensued, until the point was forced, and the mob rushed on again to Yorktown, where the tradesmen in their shops were rather impetuously assailed, and found it no easy job to restrain the activity and impatience of their excited customers. Having once satisfied their demands, however, the confusion ceased, and everyone made his way back to College very quietly, carrying his paper-bag. Sometimes, the last part of the journey, from the lamp-posts to College, was performed in line, everyone joining arm and arm, and the whole whistling together some popular air. The Orderly servants used to make rather a good thing of it by these buns, for very few cadets ate half the number they bought, and when breakfast was nearly over, someone would begin by tossing a bun over to the side-table where the servants stood, and forthwith a shower of buns followed, increasing in number and force of delivery, until the orderlies laughingly turned away, and covered their heads with their hands, being, however, soon afterwards amply compensated for any slight personal discomfort or injury, by finding themselves masters of between three and four hundred buns, and they might be seen a little later toiling off with their respective shares of the spoil in table-cloths over their shoulders.

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During Easter, we had rather easy times, and plenty of spare moments, but, as usual, when we were free from study and drill, a number of "check-rolls" were ordered at intervals of about two hours during the day, and these of course prevented our enjoying ourselves as we might otherwise have done by making long excursions. Of course, the cadets disappeared again as soon as the rolls had been called, and were not to be seen near College until it was again time to answer their names, but then they had not been farther than the nearest public-house they could safely enter, and in the parlour of which they sat and smoked over a bowl of punch, until time was up. Many who did this would have been glad to take long walks to unexplored parts of the country with benefit to themselves, and no injury to others, had there been no roll-calls. Mingleby and I managed to get the Captain on duty to give us permission to miss the last check-roll on the Saturday following Good Friday. This enabled us to go nearly ten miles away by dint of sharp walking, and, at times, a steady double, and a very pleasant incident occurred to us that very afternoon. We had left the main roads and were going through woods and fields very pleasantly, until at length we came to the conclusion that it was time we knew where we were. It was rather more difficult to make the discovery than we imagined. There was no appearance of a house, a road, or even a path to guide us, and we had been rambling so many hours in all directions that neither of us had a very distinct idea as to which direction we should take. We made up our minds, therefore, to proceed in as straight a line as we could, to a certain point, but for a mile or so we came across nothing to assist us in finding our way. All at once, however, we emerged from a wood on to the lawn in front of one of the most fairy-like little houses we had ever seen. It was in a completely secluded spot, and at first we could not observe that any regular road led to it, but we both stood lost in admiration of the scene. Such a charming little place coming so suddenly to our view took us by surprise, and we could almost fancy that the whole concern had dropped from the skies by enchantment. As landed proprietors in the vicinity of the College were not as a rule particularly civil to cadets, who generally came in contact with them as trespassers, Mingleby said that he thought the sooner we were off the better, but the place was so exceedingly pretty that we both felt we should like to know more about it if possible, so we decided on going up to ask our way, with a sort of half conviction meanwhile floating in our minds that the answer would be the shortest way off the premises. On knocking at the door, it was at once opened by a smart country-looking maid, who, in reply to our inquiry, said, "I'll see," and went inside to ask.

"Please, Sir," we heard her say, "two young soldiers at the door want to know the way to Yorktown." "Two young soldiers, eh?" said a hearty voice, "they must be Sandhurst cadets; let me

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have a look at them," and a heavy and as it seemed a rather hobbling step approached us. A moment after and a very jovial, gentlemanly-looking man of about 45 stood before us. "Come in, gentlemen, come in," he said at once, "it does my heart good to see the old uniform. A quarter of a century ago I had the honour to be similarly attired. Why, bless me!" he continued, as he caught sight of the number on Mingleby's cap, "if you haven't my old number, how odd that is to be sure!" and he laughed cheerily as he said, "I hope A 42 is not the scamp he was." "Well, he is still treated as if he was," replied Mingleby. At which answer the former 42 seemed greatly amused. We had by this time observed that our new friend was military looking, and that he suffered from a wound in the leg, which, as he afterwards explained, had necessitated his leaving the service to his great regret, for he was one of those who very much like their profession. He had just taken the cottage or villa we were in for six months, and informed us that his wife and a lady visitor were just then out for a drive in a little pony carriage he kept, and which he said would be at our disposal on their return. In the meantime he set us to work eating and drinking, and plyed us continually with questions to answer about the college and its doings, until the sound of an approaching vehicle caught our ears. When the ladies entered we were introduced to Mrs. Hedley, the wife of the Major, our new found friend, and another lady rather younger, whose name we did not catch, and whose beautiful looks made us regret the loss the more. We had only time to see that they were both very nice ladies, for Major Hedley warned us how the time flew, saw us into the trap, put in a small boy to bring the chaise back, and packed us off with a parting invitation of "come again as soon as you can."

"We are in the right boat this time," was Mingleby's first ejaculation; "that's the jolliest fellow I ever met. I shall go to see him often." We got back to college just in time, which we should have had no chance of doing had we only our legs to depend on. We rewarded the small boy who accompanied us with the sum of sevenpence, being the maximum amount we could muster between us; but like most other fellows in the middle of a half, we were very hard up, and even considered this collection respectable.

(*To be continued.*)

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EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

The perseverance and determination to succeed, that so prominently marks the character of the present day, appears to have its reward in the successful laying and working of the Atlantic Cable. At least, it has so far succeeded as, we presume, to entitle it to the subsidies promised by our own and the American Governments; but it is impossible not to remark the very indifferent reception accorded to it on the other side of the Atlantic, contrasting strangely with the enthusiasm aroused by the temporary triumph of 1858. Have the Americans become a changed and less hopeful people, or is it, as some have surmised, that they are dissatisfied because the enterprise, this time, is undeniably an English one? We will hope that they will show themselves superior to any such petty jealousy; but whether they do or do not will not alter the facts of the case. The long-desired connexion between the Old and the New World has been established by British science and British capital, and should it at any time be interrupted, we cannot doubt that it will be re-established by the like means.

As we have all along ventured to think and say, Mr. ex-Governor Eyre's statement of how, and from what, he saved Jamaica carries conviction with it, that never had a public man harder measure dealt to him. We repeat, advisedly, "ex-Governor," for the disgrace the term implies does not attach to the man who took on himself the responsibility of saving, by any means within his power, "the lives and properties of the white men, and the honour of their wives and daughters," but to the Ministers who abandoned him to the clamour of a knot of agitators, who have sympathy for none but "black brothers." The addresses presented to Mr. Eyre on leaving Jamaica, endorsed as they have been at Southampton, shew what the opinion of enlightened and patriotic men really is, and it now only remains to give practical expression to those opinions by subscribing funds to meet the expenses with which this ill-used public servant is threatened. His persecutors know very well that they cannot

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procure his condemnation on any of their charges by a jury of his countrymen; but they also know that he is not affluent, and they have a well-grounded hope that they may ruin him by bringing him into court. It is, therefore, a plain duty for all those who respect a man who has dared to do *his* duty, to come forward, and a fund will then speedily be raised, which will not only defeat the unprincipled calculation of his enemies, but will shew Mr. Eyre that though an extinct Government has censured him, his countrymen and countrywomen dissent from the verdict.

Mr. Ridgway, of Piccadilly, has just published an English translation of the "Military Memorial," by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, which attracted so much attention some time since. As every one knows, this brochure has been regarded somewhat in the light of a challenge to France, and now that things look rather dubious between the old and the new great military Power of the Continent, it may be worth while to reproduce the Prince's view of the French mode of making war, and also how he proposes to meet it.

The Prince lays down the following six rules as containing the art of war according to France.

1. The first of these principles is, and one publicly avowed, to set absolutely aside, as soon as the army is in the field, the regulations of the barracks, and the very recollection of the parade ground.

2. A second principle, which soon becomes as familiar to the soldier as to the general, rests in the axiom that "moral force is superior to physical force."

3. Another principle of the French is to keep in close columns against enemies little exercised in manœuvring, because in general these are more bold and enterprising; while on the contrary when the French have to deal with a body of men of regularity and well drilled, they fight it in irregular form and as skirmishers.

4. One of the most essential principles of the French, one of those moreover which appear to me to have been most often put in execution in the last campaigns, is that of never defending themselves in a passive way, but of constantly acting on the offensive, even in the case where it is only a question of defending themselves.

5. The idea which predominates in the regulation of skirmishers in France, appears to me particularly important; it is nearly this:—"Skirmishing is only a make-shift." (noth behelf.)

6. We should give very particular attention to the manner which the French have of attacking with that ardour which is peculiar to

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them (die angriffe der Franzosen), and with which Cæsar was surprised. Even in his time he considered their first attack as the most dangerous, and those which followed as less powerful.

These principles, the Prince maintains, are not of French origin, but if not originally Prussian, such as Frederick the Great practised; and from this he draws the conclusion, that his countrymen would infallibly be the victors in a contest with France, if they would but observe the three following conditions.

1. To develope the military qualities of each individual soldier earnestly in time of peace.

2. To give the army leaders who have a thorough acquaintance with the three principal arms.

3. To oppose to the French a more varied and elastic form of tactics.

These new tactics he enumerates thus:

1. To employ skirmishers by columns of one company.

2. By this means to augment the mobility of the Prussian infantry, and open to them a freer field of action.

3. To dispose the army rather in depth than in breadth, which increases the power of resistance in the flanks, and prevents the rapid consumption of the forces.

4. To dispose the army rather in échelon than in squares, which is the best way of meeting and sustaining the impetuous attack of the skirmishers sent out in double quick time with the bayonet.

That such tactics would succeed against the hosts of France is more than we are prepared to believe; and the attempt to introduce them into such a military machine as the Prussian army has always hitherto been attended by some very untoward consequences.

The fatal collision of the Amazon and the Osprey, followed as it has been by another collision between two merchant steamers on the east coast, attended by a lamentable loss of life, makes it a duty to render the "rule of the road" at sea so plain that mistakes cannot occur. The following rules appear to us a valuable means to that end, and therefore we print them, although they were drawn up before the catastrophe of the Bruiser and the Haswell.

COLLISION OF STEAM VESSELS.—As a remedy for the doubt which sometimes arises at a critical moment, with regard to the duty of either vessel when two meet under steam, at night or in thick weather, the following Rules are suggested in modification of the present "Rule of the Road." 1st.—It is proposed to divide the Compass Card into two equal parts, and that Steamers on any course which lies in the Western half should give way on all occasions to those steering courses on the Eastern half of the card, and pass astern of them. These last should

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invariably keep their course, unless imminent collision through mistake of the other vessel, should dictate a deviation from this rule at the last moment, in conformity with the general regulation now existing to that effect. I conceive that so broad a line would fix in the mind of any person in charge of a ship his duty as to steering out of the way of another vessel

Always keep your course when Easting.

Always give way when you are Westing.

The simple alliteration, though possibly useful for keeping the rule in mind, is not the reason for thus dividing the Compass Card on the north and south line. The principal deviations of Ships' Compasses occur near the East and West points of the card, while the points of minimum deviation are always near the North and South. Hence, the smallest liability to a misconception of the "rule of the road," on the part of ships when steering nearly opposite courses within a point or two of North and South; while from Westerly courses being made to give way to Easterly ones, no doubt would arise as to the correspondence of their compasses on those points on which deviation is the greatest. It is obviously much safer for one vessel to yaw, than for both to do so, and possibly both in a wrong direction; for, an error is very infectious. 2nd.—The other rules remaining as at present, greater precision might be imparted to their fulfilment if a vessel, about to use Starboard helm, were bound to show a flashing light in the direction of a meeting ship before moving her helm to starboard, and to continue the light so exhibited while acting under Starboard helm. 3rd.—One other regulation appears important: viz., that vessels under steam at night should reduce the speed of their engines to an officially appointed half-speed immediately on approaching other vessels, and so continue until past their beam. The penalty for infraction of this rule should be forfeiture of all claim to compensation for damages sustained, and liability to the highest legal penalty for damages inflicted, by the vessel neglecting the regulation. 4th.—Steamers having square-sails set should follow the rules which apply to sailing-vessels; while those with only fore and aft sails set, should conform to the rules laid down for Steamers.

W. HORTON, Captain, R.N.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[With the view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Sir,—In your Number for August, 1866, I observe an article headed "The Army in India," in which mention is made of my name.

It is not my present intention to enter upon a controversy through the medium of the Press on the subject to which that article refers. I have, on several occasions, in matters of detail (officially and otherwise) requested the very serious attention of Her Majesty's Government to the all important subject of "the Army in India," but I have never as yet been called upon to place on record my sentiments entire on what I consider the grossly imperfect state of our affairs as regards the military occupation of our Indian Empire.

It is my intention to give publicity to my sentiments on this and other subjects connected with India, in a work which will sooner or later

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see the face of day, entitled "Fifty-three Years in Harness in the East. Strictures on our Military Occupation of the Indian Empire: its past, present and future. By Lieut.-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., who has served Her Majesty in all the Presidencies of India, including Burmah and the Indian Archipelagoes, and was many years in command of a vast body of troops on the north-west frontier of India."

It will be manifest to you, with this in prospect, that I cannot place before the Public in your columns a statement in full showing what I consider the gross mismanagment of our military affairs in India but I do not hesitate to state, *ad interim*, that I by no means advocate a measure by which our European forces would be made reliable altogether on railways, which of all policy, might surely prove to be the most fatal to our empire in the East, neither do I think that Sir John Lawrence (who, I believe is in his own estimation the most perfect of all oracles in Indian Military matters) has by his *own* measures ever displayed the least talent in grappling with a subject which he, in common with his brother civilians, so thoroughly, in my humble opinion, misunderstand.

There cannot be the slightest doubt in the world but that our European armies in India might be to a great extent numerically reduced, and indeed they must eventually be reduced. England cannot afford, even in time of peace, so large an expenditure of our European forces, but our system must be entirely changed ere that object can safely be attained, and seriously do I advise Her Majesty's Government (as I have done before) without a moment's loss of time to "put their house in order."

Should war break out in Europe or elsewhere ere this object is attained, reinforcements for India could not be found, and it would then be too late to reorganise our military systems in that country.

We rule our Indian Empire more by demonstrations of power than by power itself, and the Natives, ever wide awake to our embarrassments, would soon discover the weakness, which a sudden reduction in our military forces must evince under our present very imperfect and erroneous military systems.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
SYDNEY COTTON.
(Lieut.-General commanding Northern District.)

OFFICERS OF MILITIA.

Sir,—The officers of Militia must feel much gratified by the way in which General Peel has spoken of this useful and neglected force. I give all the praise due to the Volunteers for their patriotism in "stepping out" in defence of their Queen and Country, but the Militiamen surely should also be recognized when the "Army, Navy and Volunteers" are honoured with notice at our public meetings and festivals.

The purport of this letter is to express the hope that the gallant General will add to the favour conferred upon us by authorising the insertion of the names of the few officers of Militia who have retired from the Service with Her Majesty's permission to retain rank and to wear uniform in the Monthly Army Lists. It is a boon that would gratify us, without putting the country to expense.

AN OFFICER OF MILITIA.

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CRITICAL NOTICES.

LORDS AND LADIES. By the Author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," &c.

Novel-writers often choose odd subjects on which to dilate for the amusement of the reading public; and the present work is an instance of it. The title, "Lords and Ladies," has no reference to "people with a handle to their names," but is given to ordinary folks of the two sexes, though their doings are extraordinary enough. Mrs. Joscelyn, the wife of a worthy squire, has lately fitted her dining-room with dainty muslin-curtains, and, when retiring with her troop of ladies, she imprudently desires her husband and his friends to smoke somewhere else. He, though the best-natured man alive, takes this in high dudgeon, sits longer over his wine than he otherwise would do, and when he and the other men at length reach the drawing-room, the explanation that ensues is so far from satisfactory, that a challenge is given and accepted, to the effect that the "Lords" and the "Ladies" shall resort to separate islands, called Luff and Puff, and remain there for a month, without communication, in order to see which party can best do without the other. So many preparations are made, that the whole affair becomes a kind of picnic on the part of the "Ladies," who are lucky enough to fall in with an admiral and a colonel, and be fully entertained without losing their bet, but the not half so clever "Lords" make a sad muddle of "smoking the pipe of independence," and being their own housemaids and cooks into the bargain. They have with them a returned convict, who, of course, steals the teeth out of their heads, and next, with some rascally companions, invades the territory of the "Ladies." How the "Ladies" are saved from injury, and how the challenge is settled, must be learned from the book, as must also some love-making, which renders it at last much like other novels.

WORDS OF COMMAND Employed in Manœuvring a Regiment of Cavalry, a Battalion of Infantry, and a Battery of Artillery. By Lieutenant H. W. Hime, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Author places on his title-page a pithy sentence on "Drill," from the "Life of Sir Charles Napier." "Drill is tiresome, and often disheartening amongst men; but remember it is drill that makes companies and regiments and brigades and divisions act together, and strike, as it were, with great and mighty blows, and it is drill that gives you the battle, and the flag of victory." With praiseworthy industry, he has collected above 200 "Words of Command," which are arranged in a tabular form, so as to be readily consulted, and he has added a column headed "Nature of Manœuvre," which will often be of material assistance. The work is only a thin pamphlet, but it is calculated to be very useful to the officers of each Arm of the Service.

TRAVELS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY IN 1865 AND 1866; Including a Steam Voyage down the Danube, and a Ride across the Mountains of European Turkey, from Belgrade to Montenegro. By Captain Spencer, Author of "Travels in Circassia," &c., 2 Vols.

So practised a traveller as Captain Spencer could not visit such well-known lands as France or Germany, without finding matter for profitable remark. Accordingly, we have before us a striking record of the thoughts and feelings of the natives respecting their rulers, which bear the full impress of truth, and may be accepted as conclusive evidence on many points on which differences of opinion prevail in England. First among these, is the stability of the present French Empire, against which the majority of Captain Spencer's informants decidedly pronounce. Then

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comes the question of German unity, on which there seems a general agreement, that it is so necessary, that any means may be used to bring it about, and any evil consequences flowing from it will be readily accepted. "The end justifies the means" appears to be the creed of Germany at the present day. Lastly, we have the total collapse of the Ottoman Empire spoken of as inevitable, and, at no distant day, to be succeeded by a mighty Empire, formed of the countries now called Turkey in Europe, countries which Captain Spencer has repeatedly visited, and which, he says, want only the expulsion of the Moslem to become the most flourishing in the world. The account of their Christian inhabitants, particularly the Servians, is very interesting, and goes far to make us of our author's opinion.

At the present time, when the small states of Germany seem swallowed up by Prussia. it is both pleasing and sad to read what our author has to say of the condition of the people in them; and, from his account of them, it would seem that the "small Germans" will have but a sore bargain of it, when they are honoured by being incorporated in the bran new Prussian German Empire—the change of King Log for King Stork.

THE MOTHER'S FAVOURITE. By S. Russell Whitney, 3 Vols.

This is an interesting novel, the plot of which turns on the machinations of Lady Harriet Hargreave to procure a title and estate for her son, which really belong to his elder half-brother. Her ill-usage drives her stepson abroad, and the iniquitous plan is, for a time, successful. The "Mother's Favourite" is an altogether worthless character, who has no regard for the parent that has sinned so deeply for his sake, and he enters on a career of crime, which is only prevented from ending in murder by the opportune appearance of the brother, who has long been supposed to be dead in Australia. The scheming mother dies of a broken heart, the false Baronet retires to the Continent, with his ill-gotten gains, and a fair lady, who has been beloved by both brothers, gives her hand to the elder, whom she has long known under his assumed name of Morton. Though everything thus ends as it should do, the story is very gradually developed, and the interest of the tale is well sustained throughout.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant General Sir Harry David Jones, G C.B., Royal Engineers, and Governor of the Royal Military College, on Aug. 2nd, at Sandhurst. Sir Harry Jones obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in September, 1808, and in the following year served in the expedition to Walcheren. He also served in the campaigns from 1810 to 1814 in the Peninsula. In February, 1815, he joined in the army under General Lambert in Dauphin Island, and by the return of an American flag of truce was sent to New Orleans on special duty. On his return to Europe he proceeded to join the army in the Netherlands, and landed at Ostend on the 18th of June, 1815. He was appointed commanding engineer in charge of the fortifications on Montmartre after the entrance of the British troops into Paris in 1815, and was appointed a Commissioner to the Prussian Army of Occupation in 1816. At the commencement of the war against Russia in 1854 he was appointed Brigadier-General for particular service in the Baltic, and commanded the British forces at the siege operations against Bomarsund in the Aland Isles. For his services in the Baltic he was promoted to major-general. He was appointed in February, 1855, to command the Royal

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Engineers in the Eastern campaign, which he retained until the fall of Sebastopol. He was wounded in the forehead by a spent grape-shot, on the 18th of June. He was made a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was created a Grand Cross of that Order in 1861. His commissions bore date as follows:—Second Lieutenant, September 17, 1808; First Lieutenant, June 24, 1802; Second Captain, November 12, 1813; Captain, July 29, 1825; Brevet-Major, January 10, 1837; Lieut.-Colonel, September 7, 1840; Brevet-Colonel, November 11, 1851; Col., July 7, 1853; Brigadier-General, July 10, 1854; Major-General, December 12, 1854: and Major General, July 6, 1860. He was appointed Col.-Commandant of the Royal Engineers on August 2, 1860. In 1856 he succeeded General Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B., as Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The earthly remains of this gallant officer, one of the last survivors of the hard-worked engineers of Wellington's sieges, were carried to their chosen resting-place in the cemetery of Sandhurst College on Wednesday, August 8. Sir Harry Jones had lost a son during his term of Government, and had long since expressed a wish to be laid near him in the secluded burial-ground of the institution over which he had presided these last ten years. Under Horse Guards' Order, the arrangements for the ceremony were left entirely to the authorities of the college, aided only by a mounted detachment of the Royal Engineer Train. The procession was a considerable one, however, including the staff and students of two colleges, a deputation from the Board of Commissioners, the members of the Council of Military Education, and a large number of officers of the Royal Engineers, especially of those who had served under the deceased general during the term of his command in the Crimea. Of the latter there were present, among others, Colonels Sir W. Gordon, K.C.B., Chapman, C.B., and Ewart, and Major Sir John Cowell, K.C.B. The pall-bearers were Generals Sir J. Yorke Scarlett. G.C.B., and Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B., representing the commissioners of the college; Generals Napier and Sir F. Abbott, and Colonel Pocklington, of the Council of Education; and Colonel Chapman, C.B., R.E.

Lieutenant-General James Fogo, on retired full pay, Royal Artillery, died on August 7, at Kirtleton House, Dumfrieshire, aged 78. He entered the service June, 1804; became Lieut., December, 1804; Capt., Oct., 1814; Major, Jan., 1837; Lieut.-Col., Nov., 1841: Col., June, 1854; Major-Gen., Aug., 1857; and Lieut.-Gen., Feb., 1866. He served in America during the whole war, including the battle of Plattsburg.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Sanders, died on the 26th July in his 82nd year. This officer entered the Navy in April, 1797, and served in the Channel and Mediterranean until April, 1802. During that period he lost two of his fingers by the breaking of the spankerboom, on which he happened to be standing when a smuggling vessel was endeavouring to effect her escape to leeward. He afterwards served in the River Humber, on the Channel, Lisbon, and Plymouth stations. under Admirals Cornwallis, Nugent, Earl St. Vincent, and Sir James Saumarez, and was promoted to Lieutenant September 19, 1806. He next cruised in the Atlantic, and in 1809 accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He subsequently visited the Baltic, North America, Cherbourg, and the River Gironde, where in 1814 he witnessed the destruction of a French line-of-battle ship, three brigs of war, several smaller vessels, and all the forts and batteries on the north side of the river. He next served on the Channel, Cork, and Mediterranean stations, and was promoted to Commander, September 16, 1816, for his services at the battle of Algiers. He was posted in 1841, and became retired Rear-Admiral in 1862.

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STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(*Corrected to August 26.*)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Channel Squadron
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-Com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. B. S. de R Hall, 1861, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. C. L. Waddilove, 1862, China
Advice, st. ves, Second Master Com. M. C. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1 pad., Staff Com. Welch, 1863, special service
Albacore, 1, Capt. W. J. Pullen, 1856, Bermuda
Alert, 17, sc. Com. A. J. Innes, 1861, Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut -Com. Tucker, 1855, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Bruce, 1859, Woolwich for West Coast of Africa.
Arethusa, 35, sc, Captain Macdonald, Sheerness.
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. H. L. Bound, 1862, China
Asia, Rear Admiral George Elliot, Capt. H. Caldwell. C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc., Commander W. H. Pym, 1860. Mediterranean
Aurora, 35, sc. Capt. A. F. R. De Horsey, 1857. North. America and West Indies
Banterer, 2, sc., Lieut.-Commander Tonkin, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861.
Barrosa, 21, sc., Captain H. Boys, 1858, China
Basilisk, 6, Captain W. N. W. Hewett, V.C. Sheerness, 1862.
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Tatham, 1854, particular service.
Black Eagle, 2, pad, Staff-Com. Whillier, 1863, Portsmouth
Black Prince, 41, sc. Capt. Lord Frederick H. Kerr, 1857, Flagship of Rear Adl. Frederick
Boscawen, 20, Com. MacLeod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southampton
Brilliant, 16, Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol, 39, Commodore. G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, W. C. Africa.
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Captain R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington 1859, N. America and W. Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Adams 1855, China
Buzzard, 4, st. ves., Com. C. G. Lindsay, 1861, North America and West Indies
Cadmus, 21, sc., Cap. A. C. Gordon, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Flag of Rear Ad. Yelverton, Devonpt.
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Devonport.
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Capt. T. H. Mason, (1849) Devonport
Caradoc, paddle, 2, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. C. K. Jackson, 1854 Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Challenger, 22, Capt. R. Maguire, 1855, Sheerness.
Cherub, 3, Lieut.-Com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, N. America and W. Indies.
Clio, 22, sc., Capt N. E. B. Turnour, 1859 Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc. Com. A. D. Boyle, 1865, Mediterranean
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Howard Kerr, 1857, China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 Pacific
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander A. G. R. Roe, 1863, China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
Cordelia, 11, sc, Com. De Wahl, 1860, North America and West Indies
Coromandel, 5, st. ves., Lieut. Com. D. A. Denny, 1858, China
Constance, 39, sc., Captain E. K. Barnard, special service
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Mediterranean
Cruiser, 5, Com. E. Field, 1859, Portsmouth for Australia.
Cumberland, 24, Capt. G. G. Randolph, receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 23, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., C.B, Australia
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, 1862, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushell, 1861, Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymond 1858, particular service
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 30. sc., Captain Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies.
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. R. Elliot 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. Allard, (1851), particular service
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan, 81, sc, Vice-Adm. Sir James Hope, K.C.B, Capt. R. Gibson, 1863, N. America and West Indies
Eagle, 50, Commander W. E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. E. R. Fremantle, 1861, Australia
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mas.-Com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, particular service
Enterprise, 4, sc., Com. George S. Bosanquet, 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, Austral
Espoir. 5, sc., Com. M. L. S Peile, 1862 W. C. of Africa
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth
Fairy, sc. yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert Staff-Com. D. N. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth

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Falcon, 17, sc. Com. William H. Blake, 1860, Australia.
Favourite, 10, sc., Captain F. H. Short, 1858, Mediterranean
Fawn, sc., 17, Captain Basil Hall, 1860, North America and West Indies
Ferret, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. R. Mansel, 1852, Southampton
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff Com. F. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Fisgard, 42, Commodore. H. Dunlop, C.B., Woolwich
Flamer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. A. Eaton, 1857, China
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir C. Talbot, K.C.B., Capt. John Fulford, 1848, Sheerness
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut. Com. H. W. Fox, 1855, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. Moriarty, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Cap. John J. Kennedy C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Ganges, training ship, Com. F. W. Wilson, 1862, Falmouth
Gannet, 11 Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, N. America and West Indies
Gibraltar, 81, sc. Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Mediterranean
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt Aplin, 1861, Devonport
Gleaner, gunboat, Lieut. Charles F. Hill, 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. G. D. Morant, 1857, China
Greyhound, 17, Captain C. Stirling, 1863, Devonport
Griffon, 5, Com. D. C. Davidson, 1863, Sheerness
Handy, 1, st. ves., Sub.-Lieut. Jones (acting) Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. Morice, 1859, China
Harpy, pad., 1, Lieut.-Com H worth, 1856, Devonport
Hastings, 50, sc. Rear-Ad. Charles Frederick, K.C.B., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, Queenstown
Havock, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. P. E. Luard, 1855 China
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Mainwaring, China
Hector, 34 sc., Capt. W. G. Luard 1855, Channel Squadron
Helicon, Commander Morgan Singer, 1862, Portsmouth
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Stevenson, North America and West Indirs
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Staff-Com. Thain, 1863, China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859, Malta
Highflyer, 20 sc., Cap. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean (survey)
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865, Mediterranean
Implacable, 24, Com. E. L. H. Ray, 1860, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral T. M. C. Symonds. C.B., Capt. W. Edmonstone, C.B., 1853, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-Com. Nicholas, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Sub.-Lieut. Duthy, Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton.
Isis, 2, Store Depot, Mast.-Com. Loney, 1860, Sierra Leone
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. H. M. N. Dyer. 1855, Scotch Fisheries.
Janus, 1, Lieut.-Com. Powys, 1854, China
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. W. J. H. Grubbe (1861 Coast of Africa
Jason, 21, Capt. C. M. Aynsley, 1862, Devonport.
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland, West Coast of Africa
Leander, 39, sc. Commodore Michael de Courcy, 1852, Pacific
Lizard, 1, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. Telfer, 1854, Coast of Scotland
Leopard, 18, st. vessel, Capt. C. T. Leckie, 1858, China (ordered home)
Leven, 3, screw gun vessel, Lt. Com. H. P. Knevitt (1855) China
Lightning, 3, st. ves., Capt. E. J. Bedford, survey. Coast of Scotland
Lily, 4, sc., Com. A. C. F. Heneage, 1857, North America and West Indies
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. Salwey, Brazils
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855 Portsmouth
Lion, 60, sc. Captain J. M. Hayes, C. B., 1855, Coast Guard. Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc. Captain R. Dew, C.B., 1858 Plymouth
Lyra, 9. sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861, C. of Africa
Mæander, 10, Capt. J. G. Bickford, 1860) Ascension
Malacca, 17 Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 862, Portsmouth
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. B. Stuart, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. Hon. J. FitzMaurice, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. Potter, 1851 Sheerness
Megæra, 6, Capt. M. B. Dunn, store service 1862
Mullet, 5, Commodore C. A. P. V. Robinson 1861 Sheerness.
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. William Swinburn, 1858, Pacific
Naiad, 6, store ship, Mas. Com. G. Reid, 1850, Callao
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B. Capt. C. Wilson, Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne 1864, Woolwich.
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Niger, 13, Captain J. Bruce, 1862, West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A. J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Captain Chandos Stanhope. Devonport
Octavia, Capt. C. F. Hillyar, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. Edmund H. Verney, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hire, 1862, troop service
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, China
Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, particular service
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. Edward Stubbs, 1863, Coast of Africa
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. F. Purvis, (1860), Bombay
Pelican, 17, sc. Com. R. Cator, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell, 1858, China
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. J. O. Johnson, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, sc., (tender to Princess Royal) Lieut.-Com. E. S. J. Garforth, 1857, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. C. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3. Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861
Phœbe, 36, Capt. W R. Rolland, 1857, Mediterranean, about to pay off
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. Petch, 1861 Portsmouth.
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-Com. Calver, 1863, Downs (survey)

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President, 16, Com. J. R. Dunlop, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.
Prince Albert, 4, sc., Captain Arthur Wilmshurst, 1861. Woolwich.
Prince Consort, 31, sc., Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1863, Channel Squadron
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves. Mast.-Com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Captain M. S. Nolloth, 1856, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Princess Royal, 73. sc. Rear-Adm. G. St. V. King, C.B., Capt. W. G Jones, 1861, China
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. Sir Francis Blackwood, 1859, Mediterranean
Pylades, 21, sc. Capt. A. W. A. Hood, North America and West Indies
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. William Armytage, 1860, Channel
Ranger, 5, sc. Com. W. A. Gambier 1865, Coast of Africa
Rapid, 11, sc. Com. C. T. Jago (1860) E. Indies
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. J. W. Webb, 1854, China
Research, 4, sc. Com. R. A. E. Scott, 1848, Portsmouth
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1856, Mediterranean
Revenge, 73, Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, Devonport
Rifleman, 8, sc., Com. J. Ward, 1858, China Seas (survey)
Rosario, 11, sc., Com. L. H. Versturme, 1860, North America and West Indies
Royal Adelaide, 26, Admi. Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B. Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, C.B. 1854, Devonport
Royalist, 11, sc. Com. H. E. G. Earle, 1862, N. America and West Indies
Royal George, 78, sc. Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin.
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, 5, sc., Capt. F. A. Herbert, 1864, Portsmouth
Salamander, 6, st. ves., Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, Australia (survey)
Salamis, 1, st. ves., Com. F. G. Suttie, 1863, Portsmouth
Saturn, Captain W. Loring, C.B., 1848, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 4, Commodore C. J. Bullock, 1863, China
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, China.
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. J. N. Croks, 1855, Devonport
Seamew, Com. Sterne 1865, W. Coast of Ireland
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Capt J. H Cockburn, 1850, Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, sc, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. R. Hare, 1857, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, Pacific.
Simoom, 4, troop-ship, Captain Thomas B. Lethbridge, 1863.
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-Com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Keats, 1855, China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. H. A. Trollope, 1863, Coast of Africa
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedwell, 5, sc. Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, Coast of Africa
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mas.-Com. C. Burney, 1861, Channel Islands
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. John B. Mitchell, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. A. D. W. Fletcher, 1856, for Brazil
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-Com. G. Allen, (acting) Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. E. B Rice 1855, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. S. J. Greville, 1860, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. T. T. Bullock 1861, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship, Staff Com. C. Bawden, 1864, Woolwich
Surprise, 4, sc. Com. G. Tryon, 1860, Mediterranean
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml. Hon. J. Denman. Captain T. P. Coode, 1862, Pacific
Swallow, 9, sc., Mast. Com. E. Wilds, 1855, China and Japan (survey)
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, troop service
Terrible, 21, Captain Commerell, V.C., 1859, Atlantic Telegraph.
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze. 31, Captain W. Montague Dowell, C.B., 1858, Pacific
Torch. 5, sc., Cap. G. Douglas, West Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1865, Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Trincomalee, 16, Com. W. J. Pollard, 1854, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Trinculo, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. Creagh, 1855, Channel Squadron
Triton, sc., 3, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Napier, 1857, Brazils
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. H. F. Hovenden, 1856, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc. troop ship, Capt. S. H. Henderson, 1863, Portsmouth
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, K.C.B. (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., G.C.B. Captain Francis Scott, C.B., (1848) Portsmouth
Victoria, 102, sc., Vice Adm. Robert Smart, K.H., Captain A. H. Gardner, 1863, Mediterranean.
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1859, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2, store ship, Mas.-Com. Wise, 1853, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. v. Staff Com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, 1862, Mozambique
Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. Fred. P. Doughty, 1855, China
Wellesley, 17, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B 1854, Chatham
Wildfire. st. ves., Mast.-Com. G. Brockman, 1854, Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut. Com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859 Coast of Syria
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, North America and West Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*Corrected up to 26th August*, 1866, *inclusive.*)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is tationed.

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.— Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Aldershot
1st Dragoon Guards—Colchester
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto
4th do.—Cork
5th do.—Dublin
6th do.— Dublin
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Manchester
2nd do.—Newbridge
3rd Hussars—Aldershot
4th do.—Edinburgh
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Bombay, ditto
7th Hussars—Bengal, ditto
8th do.—Aldershot
9th Lancers—Curragh
10th Hussars—Dundalk
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Cahir
13th Hussars— York
14th do.—Hounslow
15th Hussars—Aldershot
16th Lancers—Madras Canterbury
17th do.—Aldershot
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto
20th do.—Bengal, ditto
21st do.—Bengal, ditto
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops 5, 7, 9, 18, 20, 21,—Chatham, 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 4
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Dublin, 6 and 8
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 2, 10, 11, 12, 17, 22 and 24
Do.—Curragh 1 and 3
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—St George's Bks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Windsor
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Chelsea
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—Wellington Bks.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Tower
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Chatham
Do (2nd bat.)—Cork ditto
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay.
Do. (2nd bat)—Bermuda, Chatham
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Calcutta, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto
5th do. (1st bat.)—Curragh Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Good Hope, Shorncliff
6th do. (1st bat.)—Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Jamaica, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras ditto
11th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—New Zealand, Gosport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Shorncliff
14th do. (1st bat.)—Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Chatham
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, Chatham
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, Colchester
17th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (2nd bat.) Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.)—Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do. (1st bat)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do (2nd bat.)—Hongkong ditto
21st do. (1st bat.)—Glasgow
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do (1st bat)—New Brunswick, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, ditto
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat.)—Curragh.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Mullinger
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Shorncliff
28th do.—Aldershot
29th do.—Malta, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, Chatham
31st do.—Dublin
32nd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield
34th do.—Bengal, Chatham
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th do.—Calcutta, Preston
38th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
39th do.—Manchester
40th do.—New Zealand, Portsmouth
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
43rd do.—Portsmouth
44th do.—Dover
45th do.—Bombay, Parkhurst
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Canada, Pembroke
48th do.—Aldershot
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—New Zealand, Chatham
51st do.—Bengal, Sheffield
52nd do.—Aldershot
53rd do.—Fermoy Shorncliffe
54th do.—Gosport
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Portland
57th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Athlone
60th do. (1st bat,)—Malta, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Curragh
62nd do.—Cork
63rd do.—Aldershot,
64th do.—Kilkenny
65th do.—Devonport
66th do.—Aldershot
67th do.—Cape, Mullingar
68th do.—Portsmouth
69th do.—Jersey
70th do.—Dover
71st do.—Aldershot
72nd do.—Edinburgh
73rd do.—Limerick
74th do.—Dover
75th do.—Dublin
76th Foot—Madras, Shorncliffe

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77th Foot—Bengal Gospost
78th do.—Gibraltar, Stirling
79th do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Devonport
81st do.—Aldershot
82nd do—Bengal, Colchester
83rd do.—Enniskillen
84th do.—Malta, Colchester
85th do.—Dublin
86th do.—Gibraltar, Gosport
87th do.—Gibraltar, Shorncliff
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Aldershot
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Stirling
92nd do.—Dublin
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Bengal, Gosport
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—Cape, Preston
100th Foot—Malta: Colchester
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do.—Bombay, ditto
104th do.—Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
106th do.—Bombay, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada. Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Bahamas
2nd do.—Barbadoes
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do—Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.—Chatham
3rd do.—Chatham
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th do.—Preston
10th Depot Battalion—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

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PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 9.

Lieutenant Henry Hippisley to be Commander.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Richard Mayne to the Nassau; G. S. S. Stanhope to the Ocean, commissioned.

Commanders—F. W. Wilson to the Ganges, vice Stevens; Edward Field, late of the Dædalus, drill-ship for Royal Naval Reserve, Bristol, to the Cruiser, 5, screw-sloop, at Portsmouth. The Hon. Henry W. Chetwynd to the Cygnet vice Miall, invalided. Charles W. Manthorp to the Ocean.

Lieutenants—Ernest B. Wadlow late of the Rattlesnake, to the Gladiator, 6, at Spithead; Rougemont, late of the Bulldog, and R. H. W. Cornwall, lately promoted from the Conqueror to the Ocean, 23, armour-plated ship, at Devonport; James W. Gambier, late of the Defence, to the Cruiser, 5, screw-sloop, at Portsmouth; Francis W. Prosser to the Indus; Arthur R. Tinkler to the Ocean; John F. Lenon to the Racoon; G. N. Smallpiece to the Ganges. J. Houghton to the Ocean; George F. Lyon to the Indus; Francis Vincent to the Excellent, for service in the Royal Sovereign; Dashwood G. Tandy to the Nassau Edward F. Weld to the Lion; David M'L. Smith to the Megæra; James Y. F. Sulivan to the Nassau; Weyland M. Latham, late of the Severn, in the East Indies, to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth; John P. Bayly, recently promoted from the Resistance, for service in the Mediterranean, to the Tamar, troopship, at Portsmouth; Cavendish G. Harvey to the Liverpool; Charles H. Wilkinson to the Cruiser; W. F. Goold to the Royal Adelaide.

Master—Clement Hirtzel to the Wivern, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, at Devonport.

Sub-Lieutenants — James Bedingfeld, late of the Meanee, to the Cruiser; Walter H. Joliffe and Thomas H. Leventhorpe, late of the Black Prince, to the Ocean; Edward S. Nuthall, from the Bellerophon to the Cruiser. John H. Olebar to the Nassau. Alfred J. Booth to the Cruiser.

Second Master — William H. Stephens to the Dee.

Master's Assistants—H. R. Johnstone to the Antelope; J. W. Jago to the Ocean.

Midshipmen—Sid. S. H. Dickens, Cecil W. Wright, Lloyd W. Matthews, Charles B. K. Smith, and John S. E. de Watteville to the Bristol. W. A. D. Acland, C. B. K. Smith, Walter S. King, and Herbert R. Simons to the Ocean, 23, armour plated ship at Devonport.

Naval Cadets—H. S. Phelps, G. M. Henderson, A. F. Balfour, and F. G. Stopford to the Ocean.

Naval Cadet nominated—Alex. Cockburn Hawkins.

Staff-Surgeons—T. R. Pickthorn to the Saturn; Fysher Negus to the Hibernia.

Surgeons—John Coogan, from Sheerness Dockyard to Aboukir, 86, receiving-ship, at Jamaica; John S. Adams to the Cumberland (additional) for Sheerness Yard. Alexander M'Bride, M.D., to the Cruiser; Edward T. Mortimer (additional) to the Caledonia, in lieu of an assistant-surgeon. A. Fisher, M.D., late of the Cameleon to the Fisgard (additional) for service in the Royal Marine Infirmary, Woolwich; John Rarie to the Ocean: Pierce Mansfield, M.D, to the Victory (additional), for service in Portsmouth Dockyard; Samuel

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Davidson, M.D., and Joseph May to the Ocean.

Paymasters—F. A. B. Bedwell to the Nassau; Edmund B. Walker to the Cruiser. Richard Curgenven to the Ocean.

Naval Instructor—J. K. Laughton, B.A., from the Prince Consort to the Excellent (additional), for service at the Royal Naval College.

Assistant-Surgeons—J. Brown to the St. Vincent, for service in the Martin; Robert Ferguson to the Wivern. William H. Stewart, M.D., from the Caledonia to the Cruiser. Henry D. Stainstreet to the Revenge. Samuel Campbell M.D., to the Nassau; William S. Fisher to the Woolwich Division of Marines; John Buckley to the Implacable.

Assistant-Paymasters — Robert N. Haly to the Ocean: Marcus O'Neil W. G. Markham from the Flora to the Cambridge; Francis D.B. Smith to the Irresistable. H. W. Andrews to the Trafalgar; D. W. Wise to the Royal Adelaide, as supernumerary, for disposal; E. W. Jago, from the St. Vincent to the Dasher, paddle-ship, in the Channel Islands; William A. Westaway to the Hector.

Assistant-Paymaster-in-Charge —Julian W. Tarbett to the Dart.

Clerks—William J. Brown to the Frederick William. Sidney H. Scraggs to the Cruiser; W. Rintoul to the Hector. Henry E. Whitley to the Ocean.

Assistant-Clerks—Charles W. Jago to the Dasher; John S. Darling to the Ocean. Henry Allard to the Nassau, in lieu of a clerk.

Chief Engineer—Samuel Madden to the Ocean.

Engineers—William H. Jenkins and James Meiklejohn to the Ocean.

First-class Assistant-Engineers —John Green and Andrew Gibson to the Ocean.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer — William H. Gulliver to the Ocean.

COASTGUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting-Commander — William Jardine to the Royal George, for the Clifden Division, Ireland.

Lieutenant—Annesley T. Denham, late of the Dædalus to the Lion, Coast-guard ship at Greenock.

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ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions to bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 27.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant John Henry de la Poer, Earl of Tyrone, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Lewis Watson, who retires; July 27. James Graham, Marquis of Graham, to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Earl of Tyrone; July 27.

3rd Hussars—Lieutenant Henry Francis Dent to be Captain, by purchase, vice Frederick Grant Forsyth Grant, who retires: July 27. Cornet Albert Praed Hallifax to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Halifax: July 27.

7th Hussars—Charles FitzGerald Thomson, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice James Moffat, who retires; July 27.

9th Lancers—Cornet Hugh Mac Calmont to be lieut. by purchase, vice Hamilton Hamilton Johnston, who retires; July 27. Francis Alphonse Herbert, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice McCalmont; July 27.

11th Hussars—Cornet Herbert Wynne Apperley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ronald Mackintosh, who retires; July 27. Alan Coulston Gardner, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Apperley; July 27.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant Alan Coulston Gardner has been permitted to resign his Commission July 27.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut, St. George Gray to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable Thomas O. Westenra Plunkett, who retires; July 27. Ensign F. Charteris Henry Brooke to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gray; July 27. Augustus William Munsey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brooke; July 27.

2nd Foot—Captain Thomas F. Beamish, from half-pay late 4th West India Regiment, to be Capt., vice William M. Dixwell Alderson, who retires upon temporary half-pay; July 27.

5th Foot—The third Christian name of Ensign Hunt, appointed on the 15th June last is Carew.

6th Foot—Ensign William O. Lanyon to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Harrison Falcon, who retires July 27.

13th Foot—Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred Griffin to be Quartermaster, vice Thomas Hoban, who retires upon half-pay; July 27.

15th Foot—Ensign Henry L. Dundas to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Lewis Riall, promoted; July 27.

16th Foot—Lieutenant George Lee LeMesurier Taylor to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Lancelot Le Feuvre, who has resigned the appointment; February 26, Ensign John Edward Orange to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice James Bell, deceased; June 19. Gentleman Cadet George Mainwaring, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Orange; July 27.

26th Foot—Major Simpson Hackett, from the 28th Foot to be Major, vice Calcott, who exchanges; July 27.

28th Foot—Major Charles Rowland Berkeley Calcott, from the 26th Foot, to be Major, vice Hackett who exchanges; July 27.

32nd Foot—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Bassano to be Major, without purchase, vice Robert Stacy Colls, promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy, without purchase; July 27.

41st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Rowlands to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Julius Edmund Goodwyn C.B., seconded on appointment t the command of a Brigade in Indi

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March 23. Captain and Brevet-Major Charles P. Bertram to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland; March 23. Lieutenant R. Pack to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Bertram; March 23. Ensign George West Barnes to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Pack; March 23. Gentleman Cadet Lawrence Dinwiddie, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barnes; July 27.

43rd Foot — Ensign John S. Langland, from 97th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sir Charles Legard, Bart., who retires; July 27.

54th Foot—Major James Sinclair Thomson to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Charles Herbert, C. B., who retires upon full pay; July 27. Captain Edward T. Shiffner to be Major, without purchase, vice Thomson; July 27. Lieut. John Ayton Wood to be Captain, without purchase, vice Shiffner; July 27. Ensign Charles Frederick Carey to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wood; July 27.

55th Foot—Ensign Robert Patch to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas Dunn, who retires; July 27 Gentleman Cadet Audley W. Washbourne Money-Kyrle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Patch; July 27.

63rd Foot—Major and Brevet-Colonel John Blaquiere Mann, from half pay, late 90th Foot, to be Major, vice Robert Prescott Harrison, promoted to a half pay lieut.-colonelcy, without purchase; July 27. Captain Archibald Wyberg to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Mann, who retires; July 27.

66th Foot—Captain Thomas H. Sangster, from the 106th Foot to be Captain, vice Westropp, who exchanges; July 27.

68th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Reeder Clarkson to be Captain, by purchase, vice George John Arata Oakley, who retires; July 27.

77th Foot—Quartermaster-Sergeant George Hope to be Quartermaster, vice Henry Blissett, who retires upon half-pay; July 27.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Anderson James Ashmore to be Captain, by purchase, vice Anthony Butler, who retires; July 27. Ensign W. Goetwyck Gard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Hay Kirkbride Saul, who retires; July 27. Ensign Evelyn Campbell Money to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ashmore; July 27. G. Christopher Oldfield Courtenay, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gard; July 27. Evelyn C. Martin, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Money; July 28.

90th Foot—The name of Quartermaster appointed on the 23rd March, is Gibbins, and not Gibbings, as then stated.

97th Foot—Dacres Thomas C. Belgrave, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John S. Langlands, transferred to the 43rd Foot; July 27.

106th Foot—Captain Robert G. Westropp, from the 66th Foot, to be Captain, vice Sangster, who exchanges; July 27.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward B. Cureton, from half pay, late 12th Lancers, to be Assistant-Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. Higginson Teush-Hecker, unattached, promoted Commandant; July 27.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Richard W. Hare, M.B., Supernumerary in the 80th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Frederick Powell, appointed to the 1st Foot; July 27.

Assistant-Surgeon William Orr, Supernumerary in the 18th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Patrick Barrett Kearney, placed upon half pay; July 27.

The surname of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, promoted in the *Gazette* of the 5th June, 1855, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, on half pay, appointed Honorary Physician to her Majesty, in the *Gazette* of the 16th of August 1859, is Fergusson, and not Ferguson, as then stated.

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HALF PAY.

Major Robert Stacy Colls, from the 32nd Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase; April 1.

Captain Alfred Wright, from the 81st Foot, to be Major, without purchase; April 1.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Beamish, retired upon full pay, 35th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-Gen.; July 27.

Quartermaster Henry Blissett, half pay, late 77th Foot, to have the Honorary rank of Captain; July 27.

Quartermaster Thomas Hoban, half pay, late 13th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain; July 27.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia—R. H. Champion, Major half pay, Royal Artillery, to be adjutant, from April 12, vice Ward, retired, April 23.

MEMORANDUM.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia—Captain W. Ward to have the honorary rank of major, from April 11, when he retired from the adjutancy.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Dorset Regiment of Militia—Lieutenant Albert Wilmott to be captain, vice Gould, resigned, July 18.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia—John Barrett Lennard Nevinson, Esq., to be captain, July 14. Hubert C. Gould, Esq., to be captain, vice Byrne, resigned, July 16.

Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Captain F. Winn Knight to be Lieutenant-Col., vice Pakington, resigned, July 16. Lieutenant Frederick Smith to be captain, vice Bennitt, resigned, July 16. Lieutenant E. W. Haywood to be captain, vice Knight, promoted, July 16. Lieutenant John S. Isaac to be captain, vice Berkeley, resigned, July 16. Cornet S. C. Allsopp to be Lieutenant, vice Galton, deceased, July 16. Cornet John Henry Empson to be Lieutenant, vice Moilliett, resigned, July 16. Cornet E. A. N. Royds to be Lieutenant, vice Isaac, promoted, July 16. Henry Francis Dowdeswell, gent., to be Cornet, July 16. W. Henry Bagnall, gent., to be cornet, July 16.

3rd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia—William Vernon, gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Cadman, resigned, June 29.

MEMORANDA.

3rd West York Militia—Lieut. F. A. Roberts and assistant-surgeon Richard Hayes Pery, who were absent without leave from the training of the regiment, have been removed from the strength of the regiment.

4th West York Militia—Wm. Vincent Bowen Hewett, gent., to be Lieut., vice Stow, deceased, July 14.

2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—W. Rothwell, Esq., to be captain, vice Haigh, who retires, June 21.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 27.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Queen's Own Regiment of Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant-Col. the Lord Digby to be Lieutenant-Col.-Commandant, vice Lord Rivers, deceased, July 19. Lieutenant Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor to be Lieutenant-Col., vice Lord Digby, promoted, July 19.

East Suffolk Artillery Militia—Lieut. J. Killery to be captain, vice Rowley, July 5.

MEMORANDUM.

West Essex Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Quartermaster W. P. D'Allington Jones, late captain 4th Royal Middlesex Militia, being allowed the honorary rank of captain.

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THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Battalion of Banffshire Rifle Volunteers—W. Thorburn to be major, vice Adam, resigned, July 17.

5th Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Henry Pelly Fry, gent., to be Ensign, July 16.

7th Denbighshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W. Harbottle Pattison to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers, resigned, July 7. Thomas Sofwith Hindhaugh, to be Ensign, July 6.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps—C. Edward Squarey to be honorary assistant-surgeon, June 20.

2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Edward Lewis to be Lieutenant, April 18. W. Campbell to be Lieutenant, June 20.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—E. Stagg to be hon. quartermaster, July 14.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Wm. Clowes to be hon. quartermaster, July 19.

7th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—George W. Gidney to be Ensign, vice Holmes, promoted, July 19.

15th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick W. Abram to be Ensign, vice Barwell, promoted, July 19. The Rev. B. John Armstrong to be hon. chaplain, July 19.

16th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—H. S. Mariott to be Lieutenant, vice Hamond, resigned, July 19.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—George Henry Warrington Carew, late captain 1st Dragoon Guards, to be major, vice Hedley, resigned, July 20.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—B. Gladwin to be Sec. Lieut., July 13.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—J. W. Elliott to be Second Lieut., July 10.

26th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Wm. K. Kilburn to be Ensign, vice Elletson, resigned, July 25.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 25th May last.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Walker to be Ensign, vice Lowenthal, promoted, May 14.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant W. N. Leslie, of the 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of captain, May 11.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 27.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

9th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant James Barwick to be captain, vice Howlett, resigned, July 24. The Rev. E. H. Hopkins to be honorary chaplain, vice Baynes, resigned, July 24.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. W. C. Downie to be First Lieutenant, July 9. James Smith, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, July 11. S. Wellington, gent., to be Second Lieut., July 11.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign H. J. Simpson to be Lieut., July 18.

8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign T. B. Hartley to be Lieutenant, July 18. D. Taylor, gent., to be assistant-surgeon, July 17.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Thomas G. Sandy to be captain, July 11. Ensign Robert Harrison to be Lieutenant July 11. Ensign W. Smith to be Lieutenant, July 11. Tom Holroyd, gent., to be Lieut., July 11. Robert Folds, gent., to be Ensign, July 11. Norman Slater, gent., to be Ensign, July 11. J. Fishwick, gent., to be Ens., July 11.

88th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer

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Corps—W. Brindle, gent., to be Ens., June 27.

1st Elginshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Robert Kynock to be Lieutenant, July 12. Robert Urquhart to be Ensign, July 12. J. G. Mackenzie to be assistant-surgeon, July 12.

1st Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. John Goss to be honorary chaplain, July 11.

13th Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A. Brown, Esq., to be captain, July 10. John Walker, gent., to be Lieutenant, July 19. W. White, gent., to be Ensign, July 19.

9th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W. C. B. Wyse, Esq., to be captain, vice Pickwick, resigned, July 16.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th inst.

9th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Robert Edgar to be honorary chaplain, July 1.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sir C. Legard, Bart., to be captain, vice Sir D'A. W Legard, Bart., deceased, July 20.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant John Mair, of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of captain, July 21.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 3.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant James Dyson Bourne to be captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Lewis Hampton, who retires, August 8. Cornet Henry John Blumberg to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bourne, August 3. Gent. Cadet Frederick Ferdinand Burkinyoung, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Blumberg, August 3.

7th Hussars—Veterinary Surgeon Francis Walker, from the Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice J. Burr, superseded for being absent without leave, Aug. 3.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Col. Sir W. Thomas Denison, K.C.B., to be removed from the Seconded to the Supernumerary List, March 27. Lieutenant V. Gardner Clayton to be Second Captain, vice Brevet-Major G. Longley, placed on temporary half-pay, July 6.

Military Train—Captain W. J. Lane Milligan. from the 73rd Foot, to be captain, vice Shaw, who exchanges, August 3.

Coldstream Guards — Ensign and Lieutenant C. Dashwood Thomas to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Reginald A. E. Cathcart, who retires. August 3. Archibald, Earl of Cassillis, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas, August 3.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Ponsonby Bagot to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Edward Pennefather Wade Brown, who retires, August 3. M. W. Wilson, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase. vice Bagot, August 3.

1st Regiment of Foot—Captain George Rowland to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Mein, promoted to a half-pay Lieutenaut-colonelcy, without purchase, August 3.

15th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Edmund Layard to be Captain, by purchase, vice F. B. Ehrenberg Allhusen, who retires, August 3. Ensign John Gwennap Dennis Moore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Layard, August 3. Gent. Cadet W. Andrew Cuthell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dundas, promoted, August 3. Gent. Cadet Raymond Henry de la Poer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moore, August 4.

17th Foot—Captain David F. Allen has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, August 3.

Lieutenant W. M. de Rune Barclay has been permitted to

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retire from the service by the sale of his commission, August 3.

31st Foot—Ensign Henry W. Bateman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. G. Brakspear, who retires, August 3.

40th Foot—Captain W. Hickes Hornden Messenger has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, August 3.

52nd Foot—Ensign the hon. A. Hood has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, August 3.

35th Foot—Lieutenant Robert S. Shinkwin to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. R. Dane, promoted, July 5.

60th Foot — Lieutenant W. Warren to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Pennyman White Worsley, appointed to the Staff at Hythe, June 27.

64th Foot—Gent. Cadet Fred. H. Saunders, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. J. Jackson, transferred to the 35th Foot, 3rd August.

73rd Foot—Captain W. Shaw, from the Royal Military Train, to be capt., vice Milligan, who exchanges, August 3.

82nd Foot—Lieutenant E. S. Lock to be captain, by purchase, vice C. Spencer, who retires, Aug. 3. Ensign Thomas W. O'Driscol, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lock, August 3. James Brown M'Dougal, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Driscol, August 3.

86th Foot—Lieutenant-Col. C. Osborne Creagh, from half-pay, late 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Col., vice Brevet-Col. Thomas Bromhead Butt, who retires upon half-pay, August 3. Captain and Brevet-Major C. Darby to be Maj., without purchase, vice C. O. Creagh, promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant - Colonelcy, without purchase, August 3.

89th Foot—Ensign Duncan Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. H. Rudall, who retires, August 3. Gent. Cadet A. W. Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, August 3.

94th Foot—Ensign John M. Elliott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry V. Cullinan, who retires, August 3. Gent. Cadet Wadham Locke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elliott, August 3.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Hugh Mackenzie, 15th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain W. Newnham Morris Orpen, 77th Foot, the depôt of which has been moved to another station, June 23.

Captain Sydenham Malthus 94th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt. Constantine W. Septimus Gaynor, 38th Foot, moved to another station, June 29.

Captain George Wedderburne, 7th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry; vice Captain S. B. Kekewich, 5th Foot, moved to another station, July 15.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Staff-Surgeons having completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgeons-major under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3. E. W. Bawtree, M.D., July 6. R. Thornton, July 6.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. R. Mein, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., without purchase, April 1.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Col. W. James Hutchins, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieutenant Col., without purchase, April 1.

Major Henry C. Lodder, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, April 1.

Major C. Osborne Creagh, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Col., without purchase, April 1.

Captain and Brevet-Major F. P. Cassidy, from the 35th Foot, to be Major, without purchase, April 1.

Captain and Brevet-Major H. Ferdinand Turner, from the 65th

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Foot, to be major, without purchase, April 1.

Captain John W. Preston, from the 28th Foot, to be major, without purchase, April 1.

BREVET.

Major Edward Hungerford Eager, half-pay depôt battalion, and late assistant adjutant-gen. in Tasmania, to be Lieutenant-Col., April 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Major Francis P. Cassidy, half-pay, late 34th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the provisions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum dated 15th February, 1861; Aug. 3.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 2.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions, alterations of rank, &c., amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Government of India.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers, who have completed the prescribed term of service, to be colonels in the army, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859:— Lieutenant-Col. Thomas Edward Hinde, Bengal Infantry, September, 1, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Taylor, Bombay Cavalry, February 5. Lieutenant-Col. Thomas A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, March 18. Major M. Scrimshire Green, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Col., in succession to Gen. Truscott, Bengal Infantry, deceased, June 13, 1865. Major Henry Francis M. Boisrazon, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col., Captain George Brown Roberts, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-Gen. Watkins, Madras Infantry, deceased, June 13, 1865. Major C. Henry Barchard, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Col., Captain Henry White Best, Bengal Cavalry, to be major, in succession to Major-Gen. Sir Stuart Corbett, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased, August 2, 1865. Major Thomas Edward Kennion, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col, Captain Robert Peniston M. Crew, Madras Infantry, to be Major, in succession to Gen. Salter, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, deceased, August 22, 1855. Major A. Light, Royal (Bengal) Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Col., Captain James Forbes Robertson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be major, in succession to Major-Gen. Showen, C.B., deceased, Bengal Infantry, October 9, 1865. Major W. C. Russell, Royal Bengal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Col., Captain Robert Church, Madras Infantry, to be major, in succession to Major-Gen. Scott, Bombay Infantry, deceased, October 12, 1865. Major Thomas Harmer Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col, Captain Edward H. Coachman, Royal Madras Artillery, to be major, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sargent, Madras Infantry, November 20, 1865. Major John Joseph Lowrie, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Col., Captain G. Holland, Royal Bengal Artillery, to be major, in succession to Lieutenant-Gen. Gowan, C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery, deceased, December 20, 1865. Major E. Long Grant, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Col., Captain Geo. Beresford Brydges Holmes, Royal Madras Artillery, to be major, in succession to Lieutenant-Gen. Sim, Madras Engineers, deceased, Dec. 21, 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonels:—Lieutenant-Col. Arthur Purves Phayre, C.B., Staff Corps, February 18. Lieut., Col. Francis E. Voyle, Staff Corps, February 18. Lieutenant-Col. John T. Shakespear, February 18. Lieutenant-Col. George Mytton Hill, Staff Corps, February 18. Lieutenant-Col. James Corse Scott, Staff Corps, February 18. Lieutenant Col. W. Henry Ryves, Staff Corps, February 18. Lieut. Col. Henry Ramsay; C.B., February 18. Lieutenant Colonel Frederic Dayot Atkinson, Staff

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Corps, February 18. Lieutenant Col. Brooke Boyd, Infantry, Feb. 18. Lieutenant Col. Robert Troup, Infantry, February 18. Lieutenant Col. John Liptrott, Infantry, February 18. Lieut. Col. Frederick Maitland, Infantry, February 18. Lieutenant Col. Herbert Edward Stacey Abbott. Infantry, February 18. Lieut. Col. S. Brougham Faddy, Infantry, March 9.

To be Lieutenant Cols:—Major Robertson Larkins, late 49th Native Infantry, December 10, 1865. Major George Gibson Anderson, late 15th Native Infantry, December 10, 1865. Major Edward Tulloch, late 69th Native Infantry, December 10, 1865. Major Lenox James Farquharson, late 3rd European Cavalry, January 3. Major Richard Nicholas, late 64th Native Infantry, January 3. Major John Hood, late 49th Native Infantry, January, 29. Major John Scott Philpotts, late 66th Native Infantry, Feb. 15. Major Hugh Lowman Pester, late 63rd Native Infantry, March 8.

To be Majors:—Captain W. Robert Gordon, Staff Corps, Dec. 12, 1865. Captain W. Henry Smith, late 56th Native Infantry, December 20, 1865. Captain Danvers Henry Osborn, late 54th Native Infantry, December 27, 1865. Captain W. Harrington Hawes, late 63rd Native Infantry, January 7. Captain James A. Grant, late 6th European Regt., January 26. Captain Henry Lockhart Gleig, late 32nd Native Infantry, January 29. Captain W. B. Girdlestone, late 67th Native Infantry, February 4. Captain S. Douglas, Unattached, February 10.

To be Captains:—Lieutenant John Skynner Walters, late 28th Native Infantry, December 9, 1865. Lieutenant Francis Fred. Rowcroft, late 2nd Native Infantry, December 10, 1865. Lieutenant Henry De Brett, late 57th Native Infantry, December 10, 1865. Lieutenant Thomas R. Devereux, Bingham, Staff Corps, December 13, 1865. Lieutenant George N. Saunders, late 24th Native Infantry, December 20, 1865. Lieutenant Henry Loftus A. Tottenham, late 67th Native Infantry, December 20, 1865. Lieutenant R. Stanwix Robertson, late 6th European Regiment, Feb. 4.

MADRAS ARMY.

To be Lieutenant Cols:—Major Christian Disandt Grant, 11th Native Infantry, January 3. Major Francis Mardall, Staff Corps, Feb. 8. Major J. J. Jenkins, 46th Native Infantry, Feb. 8.

To be Majors:—Captain Robert Brown, late 29th Native Infantry, January 26. Captain J. Norman Macleod, late 7th Cavalry, Jan. 26. Captain Douglas Scott, Staff Corps, February 4. Captain A. Frederick Williams, 9th Native Infantry, Feb. 4. Capt. W. J. Vizard, 35th Native Infantry, February 4. Captain C. James, Staff Corps, February 20. Captain Francis D'Arcy, 22nd Native Infantry, February 20. Captain Theodore Austin, 22nd Native Infantry, February 24. Captain Richard W. Daunt, 25th Native Infantry, February 24, Captain Hervey George Dickinson, late 45th Native Infantry, March 1.

To be Captains:—Lieutenant C. Henry Plowden, 19th Native Infantry, February 14. Lieutenant James B. Reid, 16th Native Infantry, Feb, 10. Lieutenant A. Augustus Davidson, Staff Corps, April 1.

BOMBAY ARMY.

To be Lieutenant Colonels: Maj. George U. Price, late 3rd European Regiment, December 10, 1865. Major W. Montriou, 24th Native Infantry, December 10, 1865. Major W. Fergus Anderson, 11th Native Infantry, December 11, 1865. Major Edward Thompson, 8th Native Infantry, Dec. 22, 1866. Major W. Augustus Neale, 3rd Native Infantry, Dec. 29, 1865. Major W. Edmund Campbell, late 3rd European Regiment, Feb. 23. Major Henry Ebenezer Jacob, 18th Native Infantry, Feb. 25. Major W. Leigh

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Cahusac, 11th Native Infantry, March 31. Major E. M. McGregor, 2nd Cavalry, April 12.

To be Majors: Capt. R. Wallace, 5th Native Infantry, December 12, 1865. Captain J. Forbes Robertson, Staff Corps, Jan. 3. Capt. S. J. Thorp, late 3rd European Regiment, March 3.

To be Captains: Lieutenant W. M. Lane, Staff Corps, December 9, 1865. Lieut. George Lodwick Warden, 17th Native Infantry, December 9, 1865. Lieutenant Edward H. Ashe, Staff Corps, December 20, 1865. Lieutenant Arthur Phelps, 11th Native Infantry, December 20, 1865. Lieut. Thomas Edmond Strong, Staff Corps, Jan. 4. Lieut. J. M. Boyd, Staff Corps, Feb. 20. Lieutenant Anthony Durand, 10th Native Infantry. Feb. 20. Lieutenant Henry W. Harris, 10th Native Infantry, April 4. Lieutenant George B. Leslie, 24th Native Infantry, April 4.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Lieutenants: Lieut. T. W Hogg, 20th Hussars, May 18, 1868. Lieutenant Howard J. Barton, 2nd Dragoon Guards, May 10, 1861.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels:—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Octavious Hamilton, Jan. 24, 1865. Major Augustus Henry Ternan, January 24, 1865. Major W. R. Eliott, December 10, 1865. Major Thomas Rattray, December 10, 1865. Major John Matthew Cripps, December 11, 1865. Major John W. Bristow, December 11, 1865. Major J. B. Dennys; Jan. 3. Major John Robertson Pughe, Jan. 3. Major George G. Moxon, Jan. 3. Major B. Pryce Lloyd, Jan 3. Major J. Brooke Young Matheson, Jan. 26. Major O. John McLeod Farrington, Feb. 15. Major A. Blackwood, Feb. 15. Major (Brevet-Colonel) R. George Taylor, C B., C.S.I., Feb. 26.

To be Majors; Captain Augustus Kirkwood Comber; December 12, 1865. Captain James Burn; December 12, 1865. Captain J. Dowell Swayne; December 12, 1865. Captain James Creighton Wood; December 12, 1865. Captain C. Matthew Longmore; December 12, 1865. Captain Francis Atherton Dickins; December 12, 1865. Captain Thomas Francis Forster; December 13, 1865. Captain Fred. Cortlandt Anderson; December 13, 1865. Captain (Brevet-Major) W. Dashwood Hoste; December 14, 1865 Captain Thomas Branfill Harrison; December 20, 1865. Captain George Price; December 27, 1865. Captain (Brevet-Major) George Leith Fraser; January 6. Captain (Brevet-Major) John Mackillop Mackenzie; Jan. 9. Captain Browne William Byall; January 14 Captain Edward Dandridge; Jan. 14. Captain William Campbell MacDougall; February 20. Captain Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew; February 20. Captain Herbert Johnston Hawes; February 24. Captain Thomas Taylor; March 6.

To be Captains: Lieutenant W. Lyttelton Powys Drummond; Dec. 9, 1865. Lieutenant Horatio Nelson Noble; December 9, 1865. Lieutenant William Rice Morland Holroyd; December 10, 1865. Lieutenant Robert George Armstrong; December 14, 1865; Lieutenant Charles Smith Maclean; December 14, 1865. Lieutenant Harry Chippendale Plunkett Rice; December 30, 1865. Lieutenant Robert Durie Osborn; December 20, 1865. Lieutenant Alexander Copland; January 14. Lieutenant George Robertson Hennessey; February 4. Lieutenant Montagu Charles Perreau; February 4. Lieutenant Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester; February 20. Lieutenant Alex. Shand Thain; February 20. Lieutenant Alex. Haldane Eckford; February 20. Lieutenant Herbert Sconce; Feb. 30. Lieutenant James Nicholas Brulton Hewett; March 4. Lieut. William Gorndon Chalmers; April 4. Lieutenant Frederick Macdonald Birch; April 4. Lieutenant John Withers Macqueen; April 4. Lieutenant George Henry Welland

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Hoggan; April 4. Lieutenant C. Edward Stewart April 4.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) Sydney Joseph Hire, to rank from June 12, 1861; Captain Thomas Quin, to rank from February 20, 1861.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.—Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) Rowland Rees Mainwaring, from late 6th European Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Spence (Staff Corps,) removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels; June 5, 1865. Major Nicholas Carnegie Boswell, from late 2nd Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in succession to Travers, promoted to Major-General; 23rd July. Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Robert Cunningham, from late 5th European Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Whish (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels; August 22, 1865. Major John Scott Phillpotts, from late 66th Native Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, vice Darvall promoted to Major-General Nov. 20, 1865.

Late 4th European Infantry—Captain (Brevet-Major) John Ward to be Major, Lieutenant Malcolm George Clerk to be Captain, in succession to Liptrap, promoted to Major-General; August 22, 1865.

Late 6th European Regiment—Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Need to be Major, in succession to Spence (Staff Corps,) removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels; June 5, 1865.

Late 2nd Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge to be Captain in succession to Travers, promoted to Major-General; July 23, 1865.

Late 12th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Frederick Donnelly Harington to be Captain, vice Remington, resigned; November 30, 1865.

Late 20th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Hobert Tyler to be Captain, in succession to Richards (Staff Corps) removed from list of lieutenant-colonels; June 5, 1865.

Late 28th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Skynner Walters to be Captain, vice Chapman, retired; August 11 1864.

Late 46th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James John Russell to be Captain, vice Smith (Staff Corps), deceased; Jan. 20.

Late 54th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham to be Captain, vice Vanrenen, retired; March 10.

Late 55th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Edward Humphrey Woodcock to be Captain, in succession to Harris, promoted to Major-General; June 5, 1865.

Late 60th Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet-Major) William Clarke Green to be Major, Lieut. George Anthony Aufière Baker to be Captain, in succession to Turner Staff Corps, removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels; 22nd Aug., 1865.

Late 66th Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) Campbell Claye Grant Ross to be Major, in succession to Darvall, promoted to Major-General; 20th November, 1865.

Late 67th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Hon. Loftus Alexander Tottenham to be Captain, vice Smith, deceased; March 4.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Late 2nd European Cavalry—Captain John Shakespear Irvine to take rank from December 28, 1864.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Surgeons Major—Surgeon Thomas Maxwell, M.D.; January 26. Surgeon Charles Palmer, M.D.; February 20. Surgeon J. King Walter; February 20.

To be Surgeons—Assist.-Surg. Robert Moir, M.D.; July 27, 1865. Assist-Surgeon Theodore Duka, M.D.; August 1, 1865. Assist.-Surgeon George Vernon Currie; November 24, 1865. Assist-Surg. Lachlan Hector John Maclean,

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M.D.; January 1. Assist.-Surg. Francis Hugh O'Donel,; January 1. Assist.-Surg. John J. Trevor Lawrence; January 1. Assist.-Surg. (Brevet-Surgeon) Henry Martineau Greenhow; January 3. Assistant-Surgeon Henry William Graham; January 14. Assistant Surgeon John Elliot, M.D.; Feb. 20. Assist. Surg. Thomas Beard Farncombe; February 20. Assist. Surgeon Frederick John Earle; March 20. Assist. Surg. Theobald Ringer; April 17.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Surg. Alfred Godley Crewe to rank from May 24, 1865. Surgeon Nathaniel James Grant to rank from June 3, 1865. Surg. Marcus William Mott, M.D, to rank from June 14, 1865.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Cols.: Major John Curry Day; January 26. Major George Baldock; February 15. Major C. Philip Taylor; Mar. 8.

To be Majors: Captain (Brevet Major) George Brown Roberts; December 20, 1865. Captain Alex. James Bruce; December 20, 1865. Captain Arthur Francis: December 27, 1865. Captain Geo. Falconer Pearson; January 14. Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Clerk; Jan. 20. Captain Pritzler J. Pakenham Wetherall; January 20. Captain John William Sinclair; February 4. Captain Thomas Spence Hawks; February 5. Captain Geo. Robert Frederick Bardin; February 20. Captain Henry Leslie Grove; Feb. 24. Captain Charles Vincent Gordon; February 24. Captain James Hale Warden; February 24.

To be Captains: Lieutenant D. Wilson Laughton; January 14. Lieutenant William Henry Campbell; January 20. Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Fred. William Dobree; January 23. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) John Charles Hay; January 28. Lieutenant Fred. James Hicks; February 1. Lieutenant Henry Morris Stanley Clarke; February 4. Lieutenant George Washbourne Williams; February 9. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong; February 28. Lieutenant Charles Hallyburton Grace; March 14. Lieut. Henry Tristram O'Reilly; March 24.

MADRAS ARMY.

Cavalry—Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) William Vine, from late 6th Light Cavalry, to be Lieut. Colonel, in succession to Fraser, Staff Corps, removed from list of Lieut. Cols.; Feb. 6.

Late 2nd Cavalry—Capt. (Brevet Major) Richard Godfrey Jones to be Major, in succession to Arbuthnott, deceased; February 6

Late 6th Cavalry—Capt. (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) John Murray Macgregor to be Major, Lieut. Peter Lawrence Gordon to be Captain, in succession to Fraser, Staff Corps removed from list of Lieut.-Col; Feb. 6.

General List of Cavalry Officers—Lieutenant Arthur Robert Kenney to be Captain, vice Kensit (19th Hussars), deceased; December 23, 1865. Lieutenant Stanley Bullock to be Captain, in succession to Arbuthnott, deceased; February 6. Lieutenant Atwell Curtois to be Captain, in succession to Macdonald, Staff Corps, removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels; Feb. 6.

Infantry—Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Robert Woolley, from 28th Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Greenlaw, Staff Corps, removed from list of Lieut.-Cols; October 12, 1865.

17th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Walter Rowlandson to be Captain, vice Chapman, retired; December 12, 1865.

20th Native Infantry—Lieut. Augustus Drummond Grant to be Captain, vice Drury, deceased; March 13.

32nd Native Infantry—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) John Swiney to be captain, vice Gordon, Staff Corps deceased; December 27, 1865.

Late 48th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Clinton Whish Bruce to be captain vice Metcalfe, deceased; March 19.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry — Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Edward Walpole to take rank from October 10, 1865.

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1st Native Infantry—Major Alf. Louis Rishton to take rank from October 10, 1865.

2nd Native Infantry—Captain Adam Hugh Montgomery Dickey to take rank from October 10, 1865.

16th Native Infantry—Major John Daniel to take rank from October 10, 1865.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons-Major: Surgeon William Aitken, M.D.; January 26. Surgeon Patrick Gerald Fitz Gerald, M.D.; March 20. Surg. William Judson Van Someren, M.D.; April 7.

To be Surgeons: Assist.-Surg James M'Donald; February 14. Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Jardine Wyndowe, M.D.; March 24. Assistant-Surgeon William Robert Cornish; April 1.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels: Maj. James Hyde Champion; December 10, 1865. Major John Robert Maxwell Johnstone; December 11, 1865. Major John Pitcairn Sandwith; December 11, 1865. Major Charles Augustus Moyle; Dec. 22, 1865. Major Chamberlen William Walker; March 10.

To be Majors: Captain Cyril Jackson Prescott; January 17 Captain Edmund Lewin Taverner; January 17. Captain Ryrie Alexander; February 3. Captain A. Phillips Chesshyre; February 5. Captain Peter Dods; March 3.

To be Captains: Lieutenant Geo. Shepherd Stevens; December 10, 1865. Lieutenant John Germain Watts: December 10, 1865. Lieut. Thomas Lyons Fraser; December 10, 1865. Lieutenant Carey James De Lancey; January 4. Lieut. Adam George Forbes Hogg; Jan. 4. Lieutenant John Foster Forbes; January 4. Lieutenant Ronald Laurentz, Campbell; January 20. Lieutenant Simon Fraser McGillivray; February 4. Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Edward Hopper Ashe; February 12. Lieutenant Charles Henry Harrison; March 20. Lieut. John Hayes Lloyd; April 4.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) Sir Rob. William Honner, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Shortt, deceased; February 10.

Late 3rd European Regiment—Lieutenant Sir John Louis, Bart., to be Captain, vice Armstrong (109th Foot) deceased November, 27, 1865.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons Major: Surgeon Robert Miller, M.D., December 24, 1865. Surgeon C. George Wiehe, M.D., January 20. Surgeon W. Davey, Feb. 5. Surgeon James M. Knapp, March 7. Surgeon T. Murray, March 7.

To be Surgeons: Assistant Surgeon Robert Crossing Thorpe, M.D., Jan. 4. Assistant-Surgeon T. G. Hewlett. Jan. 20.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officer to resign his commission:—Capt. A. G. Remington, late 12th Bengal Native Infantry.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, July 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Carmarthenshire Artillery Militia—Arthur P. Jones, Esq., to be major, vice Lewes, promoted, July 14.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug 3.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT.

Hussar (Princess of Wales's Own) West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—The Right Hon. Hugh Richard, Viscount Downe, to be Cornet, vice Maxwell, promoted, July 25.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Henry Bonus, gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, resigned, July 26. Richard James Hartland Mahon, gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Locke, resigned, July 26.

Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry—Edward W. P. Clinton, Esq. (commonly called Lord Edward Pelham Clinton), to be Captain, vice Machin, resigned, July 26.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation

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of the commission held by Major R. R. Noel in the Leicestershire Regiment of Militia.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 31.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps—H. S. Dobson, Esq., to be Lieut., July 25.

1st Administrative Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—Sir Henry Oglander, bart., to be Major, vice Sir J. Simeon, Bart., resigned, July 24.

5th Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps—Mark Huish to be Captain, vice James Coape, resigned, July 14. A. B. Camplin to Lieut., vice C. Fisher, resigned, July 24.

2nd Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—J. Gibson, gent., to be First Lieut., vice Lyon, resigned, June 25.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Lieut W. Clode to be capt., vice C. M. Frodsham, resigned, July 18. John E. Pawson to be Lieut., July 18. George Hubert Edmonds to be Ensign, July 18. E. H. Howell to be Ensign, July 18.

6th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Shadford Pinder, gent., to be Ensign, vice Ward, resigned, July 10.

4th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign W. C. Quilter to be Lieut., July 26.

7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Octavius Vaughan Morgan to be Captain, vice Rigg, resigned, July 26.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—Reverend Robert Bartlett to be Honorary Chaplain, July 25.

4th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—E. Gray, Esq., to be Captain, vice Gleadow, resigned, July 21.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, Aug. 3.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—Lorenzo G. Lysans to be adjutant, from July 11, vice Gilborne, resigned.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Aberdeenshire Artilllery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Patrick Jamieson to be Captain, vice Morrison, resigned, July 26. Second Lieutenant Robert Maitland to be First Lieutenant, vice Jamieson, promoted, July 26. Alexander Forbes to be Second Lieut, vice Maitland, promoted, July 26.

1st Ayrshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. J. Dickie to be First Lieut., vice Samson, resigned, July 27.

3rd Ayrshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Reverend John Kinross to be Honorary Chaplain, July 26.

9th Ayrshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John Gilchrist Crooks to be captain, vice Norie, resigned, July 21. J. G. Stevenson, to be Lieut., vice Taylor, deceased, July 21.

3rd Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Gordon to be capt., vice Thurburn, resigned, July 26.

4th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Thomas Dundas Bruce to be Lieut. vice Hutchinson, promoted, July 5. G. Stillman to be Ensign, vice Bruce, promoted, July 6.

5th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—F. J. Hale to be Ensign, vice Clements, resigned, July 7.

12th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant Thomas Goodan to be captain, July 27.

2nd Wigtown Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Maitland, Esq, to be Second Lieutenant; July 28.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant Richard Cockerton to be First Lieutenant, June 7. Second Lieutenant Roger Pocklington to be First Lieutenant, June 7. A. Henry Bevan to be Second Lieut., June 7.

London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps—John George Edward H. D. Sutherland, Marquis of Lorn,

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to be capt., vice Mitchell, resigned, May 21.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—H. A. Herbert, M.P., to be Major, vice the Earl of Belmore, resigned, July 25.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commissions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 7

11th Hussars -Major E. Lennox Jervis, from half pay late 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major; July 20.

17th Lancers—Captain Samuel Boulderson, from the 18th Foot, to be capt., vice Abadie, who exchanges; Aug. 7.

Royal Artillery—Staff Assist.-Surg. Howison Young Howison, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Tarrant, promoted on the Staff; August 7.

12th Foot—Major George Fred. Berry, from half pay late 24th Foot, to be Major, vice William Henry Queade, who retires upon temporary half pay; August 7. Lieutenant Walter John Boyes to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Henry J. MacDonnell, who resigns the appointment; June 9.

18th Foot—Captain Geo. Aug. Elliot to be Major, without purchase, vice Edmond William Sargent, promoted to a half pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, without purchase; Aug. 7. Captain Hen. Richard Abadie, from the 17th Lancers, to be Capt. vice Boulderson, who exchanges; Aug. 7.

19th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas H. Kirby to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Onslow, who retires; Aug. 7. Ensign John Jameson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Kirby; Aug. 7. Gentleman Cadet Thomas Richard Martyr, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Jameson; August 7.

33rd Foot—Lieutenant Richard Spurgeon Green, from the Bengal General List, to be Lieutenant, vice James Phillips, transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps; Aug. 7.

34th Foot—Captain William M. Frobisher, from the 55th Foot, to be captain, vice Nedham, who exchanges; Aug. 7.

53rd Foot — Sydney Edward Underwood, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Geo. Reed Carr, promoted; Aug. 7.

55th Foot—Capt. Charles Needham, from the 34th Foot, to be Captain, vice Frobisher, who exchanges; Aug. 7.

59th Foot—Captain Matthew S. Blyth, from half pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Adolphus Halkett Versturme, who retires upon temporary half pay; Aug. 7. Lieutenant John Trohear Rudd to be Captain, by purchase, vice Blyth, who retires; Aug. 7.

61st Foot—Gentleman Cadet A. Edward Wilby, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Sydenham George Hanson, transferred to the 85th Foot; Aug. 7.

77th Foot—Lieut. Percy Kirk to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant George Cook, who has resigned the appointment; May 1.

85th Foot—Lieutenant Chester Doughty to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Weir Cosens, who has retired; Aug. 7. Ensign George Henry Parker Jervis to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Doughty; Aug. 7. Ensign Sydenham Geo. Henry Parker Jervis; Aug. 7.

86th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. William Mc Watters, to be Assist. Surg., vice Rob. William Jackson, promoted on the Staff; Aug. 7.

94th Foot — Lieutenant John Mackinlay to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major William West James Basset, who retires; Aug. 7. Ensign George Russel Salvin Bowlby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackinlay; Aug. 7. Gentleman Cadet Edmund Smith Brook, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bowlby; Aug. 7.

95th Foot—Lieutenant George Nicholas Channer, from the Bengal General List, to be Lieut., vice Charles Edward Fisher, transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps; Aug. 7.

103rd Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg.

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William Wakefield, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice John Edward Barker, M.D., who exchanges; Aug. 7.

106th Foot—Lieutenant William Heathcote Unwin, from the 56th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Alfred Lionel Mc Nair, transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps; Aug. 7.

107th Foot—Capt. Albert Locke Nicholson to be Major, vice David Kemp, who retires upon half pay; Aug. 7. Lieut. Frederic Henderson to be Captain, vice Nicholson; Aug. 7. Ensign Fred. William Nicolay to be Lieut., vice Henderson; Aug. 7. Gentleman Cadet George Montalt Bellasis, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Nicolay; Aug. 7. Lieut. Wilmsdorf George Mansergh to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Christopher Middlemass, who resigns the appointment; June 14. Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Anderson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John John Dustan, appointed to the Staff; Aug. 7.

3rd West India Regiment—The first Christian name of Ensign Gray is Walter, and not William, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 20th ultimo.

4th West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet William Henry Moberly, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice George James Marshall, promoted; Aug. 7.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Tomkinson, from half pay Unattached, to be Major; Nov. 17, 1857.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Staff Assist.-Surg. Edmund Humphrey Roberts, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major Henry Downes, M.D., who retires upon half pay; Aug. 7.

Assistant-Surgeon Rob. William Jackson, from the 86th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Edward Thiselton, who resigns; Aug. 7.

Assistant-Surgeon John Edward Barker, M.D., from the 103rd Foot to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Wakefield, M.D., who exchanges: Aug. 7.

Assistant-Surgeon John Dunstan, from the 107th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Anderson, appointed to the 107th Foot; Aug. 7.

Caleb Sherar Wills, late Assist.-Surg., 83rd Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Howison Young Howison, M.D., appointed to the Royal Artillery; Aug. 7.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Valentine Stone has been permitted to resign his commission; Aug. 7.

HALF PAY.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Rob. Carey, C.B., half pay 40th Foot, and late Deputy Adjutant General in New Zealand, to be Lieut.-Col., without purchase; April 1.

Major Edmond William Sargent from the 18th Foot, to be lieut. col., without purchase; April 1.

Capt. and Brevet Major Winter Goode, from the 64th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; April 1.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL (Netley).

Paymaster Nathaniel Eyre Robbins, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster (with honorary rank of Major) John Mackenzie Kennedy, deceased Aug. 7.

BREVET.

Staff Surgeon Major H. Downes M.D., who retires upon half pay to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; Aug. 7.

The promotion of Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Dominic Jacotin Gamble, C.B., Unattached, as Col. and of Captain and Brevet Major George Richards Greaves, 70th Foot, as Lieutenant Colonel, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 13th Feb., 1866, to be antedated to the 21st March, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

The promotion of Lieutenant Arthur Peel, late of 101st Foot, and now of the 7th Hussars, to be dated 19th, instead of 20th Nov., 1863.

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THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL. Aug. 7.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS

LIEUTENANT.

Kent Artillery Militia—Lieut. John Durtois Adolphus Bones to be Captain, vice Dalison, resigned July 30.

Queen's Own Tower Hamlets Regiment of Militia—Thomas Tredinnick to be Lieut, vice Marshall, removed; July 20.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 10.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS.

LIEUTENANT.

Northumberland Light Infantry Militia — Shalcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, Esq., to be Captain, vice Pears, resigued; Aug. 2. R. Brown, Esq., to be Captain, vice Hughes, resigned; Aug. 2.

1st Warwickshire Regiment of Militia—John Wynn Griffith, gent to be Lieutenant, vice Yeatman, promoted; July 25.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain Ernest Augustus Prideaux Brune in the Cornwall Rangers Militia.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS

LIEUTENANT.

7th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Crozier to be Ensign, vice Forster, resigned, June 8.

4th Administrative Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers—Major S. Percy Groves to be Lieutenant-Col, vice Dyke, resigned, August 1.

7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Captain George S. Robertson to be Major, July 28. D. E. Hamilton, Esq., to be captain, July 28.

88th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign W. Brindle to be Lieut., July 11.

1st Tower Hamlets Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant J. Gearns to be First Lieutenant, vice Vevers, resigned, July 28.

1st Administrative Battalion of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers—C. Skidmore King to be Hon. Assist.-Quartermaster, vice Webb, resigned, July 21.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd inst.]

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—A. A. Cole to be Ensign, May 31.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd inst:—

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Simon Drielsma, gent., to be honorary assistant-quartermaster, vice Gambell. deceased, July 23.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Ernest Christian Wilford, of the 7th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of capt., July 13.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 10.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS

LIEUTENANT.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—E. C. H. Wilkie, Esq., to be major, May 10.

1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Morris Dickinson to be Lieutenant, July 30. Charles Thornley, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Dickinson, promoted, July 30.

1st Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant C. Thomas D. Acland to be Captain, vice T. D. Acland, resigned, July 11.

10th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—W. G. Gimson, M.D., to be honorary assistant-surgeon, July 28.

12th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—C Dighton, gent., to be ens., vice Jackson, resigned, August 6.

23rd Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—W. E. Baker to be Ensign, August 7.

1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—George Otto

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Trevelyan to be Captain, July 14. John Wait to be Second Lieut., July 14.

12th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant John Edmund Fellows to be captain, vice Gibbs, resigned, July 24. Henry F. Rose, gent., to be Lieut., vice Fellows, promoted, July 25.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th inst.

16th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edwin James Worth to be Ensign, vice Roberts, resigned, June 27.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commisions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 14.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant George H. Heaviside, from the Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant, vice Howard James Barton, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, August 14.

13th Hussars—Capt. George E. Hill, from the 71st Foot, to be capt.. vice Gilbard, who exchanges, August 14.

20th Hussars—Cornet George R. J. Shakespear to be Lieut., vice J. R. Glover Sweeny, deceased, May 22. Cornet A. W. Gordon Brebner to be Lieut., vice Theodore W. Hogg, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, August 3. Gent. Cadet Laud Kavanah, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, vice Shakespear, August 14.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Henry Bond to be second capt., vice Thomas Henry Pitt, removed to the Supernnmerary List on being appointed to an Instructorship in the Royal Military College, Aug, 14. Surgeon Matthew Combe. M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, July 20.

Coldstream Guards — Captain and Lieut.-Col. Clement W. Strong to be major, without purchase, with the rank of col., vice Major and Brevet-Col. Arthur St. George Herbert Stepney, C.B., who retires upon half pay, August 14. Lieut. and Capt the Hon. Henry W. Campbell to be Capt. and Lieut-Col., by purchase, vice Strong, August 14. Ensign and Lieutenant the Hon. John Robert W. Vesey to be Lieutenant and capt. by purchase, vice the Hon. H. W. Campbell, August 14. W. P. Hughes, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable J. R. W. Vesey, Aug. 14.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Richard L. Roberts to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant St. George Gray, promoted, July 27.

11th Foot—Ensign George Brehon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice George Theobald, deceased, June 5. Ensign W. Henry Beevor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Brehon, whose promotion by purchase on June 15 has been cancelled, Aug. 14. Ensign W. Wynyard Baird O'Brien, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Beevor, August 14.

13th Foot—Lieutenant Richard John Woodhouse has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, Aug. 14.

16th Foot — Ensign Rigby Wason to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frederick Grant, who retires, August 14. Gent. Cadet C. W. Clement, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wason, August 14. Gent. Cadet W. C. James Lacy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Henry Eyre Coote, who retires, August 15.

20th Foot—Gent. Cadet Nathaniel W. Werry, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase; vice W. B. O'Brien, transferred to the 11th Foot, August 14. Lieutenant David O'Neil Power, to be Adjt., vice Lieutenant W. Glencross, who resigns the appointment, June 12.

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32nd Foot—Surgeon Jonas K. Carr. M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, July 24.

34th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur A. Boggs, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Wyatt, who exchanges, June 8.

36th Foot — Captain Edward Hugo Budgen, from half pay, late 82nd Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the honorary rank of major, Thomas Smith, who retires upon half-pay, Aug 14.

51st Foot—Captain James Warren Hastings Anderson, from half pay, late 87th Foot, to be capt., vice C. L. B. Hamilton, placed upon half-pay, August 14.

55th Foot—Lieutenant Louis Wyatt, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Boggs, who exchanges, June 8. Surgeon Thos. Parr, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, July 21.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Meade has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. August 14. Ensign Henry D. Browne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Henry Gumbleton, who retires, August 14. Ensign Edward B. Coleman, from the 13th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Browne, August 14.

71st Foot—Captain George J. Gilbard, from the Hussars, to be Captain, vice Hill, who exchanges, August 14.

97th Foot—Major Edward D. Harvest, from half-pay, late 97th Foot, to be major, vice James F. Murray, promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-colonelcy, without purchase, August 14.

100th Foot—The services of Paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, Joseph Hutchinson, have been dispensed with, Aug 14.

105th Foot — Quartermaster-Sergeant John Bignell, from a Depot Battalion to be quart.-mast. vice Langford, deceased, Aug, 14.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign W. H. M. Fitzherbert to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice C. Fairfield, who retires, August 14. Richard Frederick Thompson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzherbert, August 14.

1st West India Regiment—E. John West Laing, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lockhart Mure H. Kennedy, whose appointment on June 15 has been cancelled, August 14.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Sergeant-Major John Connors to be Quartermaster, vice Thos. Miller, deceased, August 14.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Andrew Thomas Corbery has been permitted to resign his commission, August 14.

Assistant-Surgeon S. Archer, from the 98th Foot, to be Staff Assist.-Surg., vice George Traynor. who resigns, August 14.

HALF PAY.

Major James Florence Murray, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase; April 1.

Capt. and Brevet Major Robert Hudson Wood, from 67th Foot, to be major without purchase; April 1.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. Nicholson, C,B., Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut. Col., to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, July 20.

Capt. and Brev Lieut. Col. F. C. Maude. C.B., Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut. Col., to be Col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, July 20.

Paymaster, with the hon. rank of major, John Wheatley, half pay, late of a recruiting district, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. Col., June 27.

Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Major, Thos. Smith, half pay, late 37th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. Colonel; August 14.

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Major C. Armstrong, 35th Foot, to have the local rank of Lieut. Col. in India, April 25.

The following officers to have the local rank of Major in India—Capt. Robert A. Taylor, 103rd Foot, March 7. Capt. W. F. T. Marshall, 19th Foot, March 13. Capt. George T. Gough, 2nd Dragoon Guards, April 4. Capt. R. D. Barrett, 19th Foot, April 14. Capt. F. George King, 21st Foot, April 14. Capt. E. Kent Jones, 97th Foot, April 21. Capt. A. Scheberras, 98th Foot, April 21. Capt. S. Fritche Blyth, 35th Foot, April 28. Capt. Peter E. Quin, 33rd Foot, May 22.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 14.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Dorset Regiment of Militia—Lieut. Edwin Burnett to be Capt., vice Brown, resigned, August 7.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 17.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—W. Richardson, gent., to be Lieut., vice Locock, promoted, August 10.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 14.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps—Daniel Broadhurst to be adjutant, from July 5.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

3rd Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. W. Graham, 2nd Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be capt., vice Robert Glassford Mitchell, resigned; August 10.

7th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick W. Longman to be ensign, vice Brooking, resigned; July 24.

1st Administrative Battalion of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—The Rev. John F. Halford to be hon. Chaplain; Aug. 6.

10th Leicestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. James Hand Ward to be capt.; August 6. Ens. Samuel Davis to be lieut., vice Ward, promoted; August 6.

14th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Jones, gent., to be ensign.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Sussex Rifle Volunteers—William Austen Pearless to be Hon. Assit.-Quartermaster; August 3.

7th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Phillips Thorpe to ens., vice Hawes, resigned; Aug. 3.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Henry E. Newton to be second lieutenant; Aug. 2.

24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Hetherington to be ens; July 24.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Samuel Smith C. Richards to be major, vice Ware, resigned; June 18. Lieutenant Nathaniel David Lyon to be capt., vice Richards, promoted; June 18. Ens. Henry Stedall to be lieut., vice Lyon, promoted; June 18. William Feetham Sayer to be ens; July 31. William Henry Miles Booty to be ens; July 31.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 17.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

3rd Perth Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Archibald Fletcher to be capt.; Aug. 11. Michael Grieve to be lieut.; Aug. 11. T. Smith to be ens; Aug. 11. Rev. John Campbell to be Hon. Chap.; August 11.

4th Administrative Batallion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—J. Fraser, gent. to be Assist.-Surg., vice Nesbit, deceased; Aug. 3.

29th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Howard Wadehampton Smith to be ens., vice Gibbs, resigned; August 3.

3rd Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J. Thomas, gent., to be lieut., vice Albony Price, resigned; Aug. 15. Lewis Bishop, gent., to be ens., vice Thomas, promoted; August 15.

8th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Davidson, gent.; to ens., vice Bell, resigned; Aug 14.

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NAVAL AFFAIRS DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

In the last two numbers of the United Service Magazine, we have taken a rapid survey of the various measures adopted by the late Board of Admiralty, and we have shown what they have done, and what they have left undone. We hope we have calmed the anxiety which must have been caused by the announcements that we are degenerating into a second-rate naval power; and that the introduction of iron into the manufacture of ships of war has equalised the fleets of England and other nations. There is, no doubt, much left to be done which the predecessors of Sir John Pakington and his colleagues ought to have accomplished; for the amount of money spent, we are perfectly safe in stating that there ought to be more to show in the shape of broadside and turret-ships. But we must remember that building ships on a new principle is not the only duty which the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget had to perform. They had to keep up an ample reserve of ships of all sizes and descriptions, they had to construct new docks and basins suitable for the iron giants, and they had to adopt measures for ensuring an ample supply of seamen. It is to the latter subject that we would now draw attention.

It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that, year after year, the subject of procuring a ready and proper supply of seamen for the fleet was brought under the notice of Parliament and the public; that we were constantly reminded by those who had commanded ships that hoisting the pennant and obtaining a good ship's company were very different things, and often widely apart; that line-of-battle ships used to lie at Spithead for several weeks, or even months, without being manned, and that they then put to sea with crews that were not trained to the use either of guns or large spars. The problem had been often put, but had not been once solved, of how to readily man the ships required for the ordinary and usual service of the country, at home and abroad, and to provide reserves, which would be immediately available on the commencement of hostilities.

It was under these circumstances that a Royal Commission was appointed, in 1859, during the previous administration of Lord Derby, to inquire into the subject. That Commission consisted of civilians, naval officers, and members of the mercantile community. Lord Hardwicke was the Chairman, Sir William Fanshawe Martin, Admiral Shepperd, the present Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Richard Green, and Sir James Elphinstone were the Members. The evidence received by them was most valuable, and it disclosed facts which led the Commissioners to recommend measures that entailed considerable outlay. This is the case with nearly all inquiries, whether of Commissioners appointed by the Crown, or

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of Committees nominated by the House of Commons; it is, in fact the natural consequence of inquiries of this kind: it merely means that if improvements are required, they can only be effected by increased expenditure. This rule is applicable to all affairs, whether public or private, and is especially so in naval matters, for, as a rule, seamen were the worst paid and the least cared for of all skilled workmen.

The problem given to the Royal Commissioners for solution, was, "how, after the services of the various naval stations have been sufficiently supplied with seamen for all purposes during a time of peace, the Crown will be enabled to lay its hand upon some 30,000 or 40,000 men, in the event of circumstances arising which may render them necessary for the defence of the country." This problem was raised by the government of which Sir John Pakington was a Member, and it was left to be solved by the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget. The Commissioners recommended measures which would have raised the amount of reserve at the disposal of the Crown to 60,000 men, viz:

Reliefs in the Home ports . . .	4,000
Coast-guard	12,000
Marines, embodied	6,000
do. short service pensioners . .	5,000
Seamen, short service pensioners . .	3,000
	30,000
Royal Naval Volunteers	20,000
Naval Coast Volunteers	10,000
	30,000
Making in all	60,000

and these numbers did not include an addition to the Marines of 5,000 men, nor 5,000 Volunteers, whom it was assumed would be absent on long voyages.

These ideas were boldly conceived, but only partially carried out. It has been found that, in practice, it is most difficult to obtain so large a number of Volunteers as was herein recommended, and this difficulty is becoming daily much greater. Her Majesty no doubt still "possesses in the merchant service elements of naval power, such as no other government in the world enjoys." But some of the highest authorities on the subject have recently stated that the merchant service is gradually decreasing, and that the number of British seamen employed in merchant vessels is much less than it was a few years ago.

This falling off in the efficiency and number of the seamen belonging to the Mercantile Marine was foretold by several of our

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leading statesmen when the navigation laws were abolished, and the apprentice system was done away with. Nor was it long before some of the prophecies were fulfilled. The shipowners, naturally enough, relieved themselves of the expense attendant on entering apprentices. They had not to consider whether the service would be eventually injured; at the very worst the contingency was a remote one, and any ill effects could not be felt for several years. As time rolled on, however, it was found that merchant captains had some difficulty in obtaining good sea-going crews, and that many of those who entered and were paid as A.B's, were really only "ordinaries." Several of the witnesses who were examined before the Manning Commission propounded schemes for altering this, and for preventing the deterioration extending. Commander Brown, the experienced Registrar-General of Seamen, went most carefully into the question,—as also did several others who had given the matter consideration. All their recommendations tended towards the restoration of the apprentice system, but in a new shape;—they were for educating boys in training ships, and for thus creating a nursery for the seamen of the Mercantile Marine. In the following year, Captain Ryder, who had been one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the Navigation Schools, and was afterwards Commodore Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard, and Mr. Graves, chairman of the Local Marine Board, Liverpool, addressed a letter to the Duke of Somerset, "on the national dangers which result from the great deterioration in the seamen of the Mercantile Marine, with reasons for the adoption of an apprentice system." In this letter they stated that "the existence of this deterioration, and that to a most alarming extent, is universally admitted, and threatens to imperil our maritime supremacy," and they went on to say that "the deterioration of the mercantile marine is a complaint made by all the witnesses interrogated on the subject. Only a very small proportion of the so called seamen are really such. This is owing partly to the faulty and inefficient system of recruitment, and also to the gradual substitution of steam for sails in our Mercantile Marine." They therefore suggested the enactment of a reasonable apprentice law, which would meet the views of the shipowners. No notice seems to have been taken of these suggestions, and we have gone on from year to year in reducing the numbers of men employed in merchant ships, and the proportion of seamen to others, and increasing the number of foreigners. Mr. Graves has lately again called attention to this important question, to which we shall revert by-and-bye.

The great feature in the scheme recommended by the Royal Commissioners was the establishment of the Royal Naval Volunteers. The necessity for this was generally admitted, and the Duke of Somerset's Board had to devote their attention to the subject soon after they were installed. They did not adopt the proposals

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of the Commissions as they stood; but they modified a portion of them, and they brought into Parliament a Bill for the establishment of the Royal Naval Reserve, which became the Act 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 40. The sum of £100,000 was voted under a supplementary estimate in 1859, for "annual retainer to volunteers, conduct money, expenses of billeting, wages and issues of clothing when under drill, expenses of training ships and other contingent charges consequent upon the formation of a Reserve Force of Seamen." A similar vote was taken in the following year, and the Reserve was duly established. In 1861-62, a smaller sum (£80,000) was required, as it found that the £100,000 previously voted was not all wanted. The officers of the Merchant Service were also admitted into the force, and rank given them with Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants.

The anxiety which had been felt for many years with regard to manning the fleet, had by this time abated, and according to the statements of the late Secretary of the Admiralty, we were no longer under the necessity of reflecting that our ships would be useless for want of seamen. The great problem of manning the Navy was at length solved, and Lord Clarence Paget boasted that we had crews enough at command to send squadron after squadron to sea; that the Reserves were in a most satisfactory condition, that the Royal Naval Reserve alone numbered upwards of 10,000 seamen of the first quality, that they were first-rate seamen, and that we had 8,000 Coast Volunteers.

In the year following, 1863-64, the sum required for the Royal Naval Reserve was increased to £138,000,—provision being made for "annual retainers" to 16,000 men. We cannot do better than take the words used by the Secretary of the Admiralty, to show in what state our reserves were at this period. "That great body of seamen" Lord C. Paget said, "which has now become a national institution, has largely increased in number during the last year. Last year the number of men enrolled was 10,000. We have now nearly 17,000, of whom 15,000 are drilled and ready to serve their country. Of these, 7000 are at home, and can be called out at any moment. Of the 400 officers, which Parliament empowered us to engage, we have already 191. Then we have the Naval Coast Volunteers, a very fair body of men, whom we think we may still improve." In 1864-65, votes were again taken for 16,000 men; as also in 1865-66, at which number they stand in the Estimates for the present year, and when the Duke of Somerset resigned the duties of First Lord, and transferred them to Sir John Pakington, the return of the Registrar of Seamen showed "that 23,641 applications had been received, and 20,555 volunteers enrolled, of which forty-nine possess certificates of competency as masters, 1,007 possess certificates of competency as mates; the force also includes 2,829 petty officers in the Merchant Service. Deducting from the total of 20,555 men, 437

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who have joined the Royal Navy (a very small number indeed) "812 who have been discharged, 1,343 who have died, 1,265 who have not applied to be re-enrolled,—in all, 3,857; the present strength of the Reserve is 16,698." The number of Coast Volunteers, at the same period, was 5,100.

This is, of course, a large Reserve compared with what we had some eight or nine years ago, but compared with the number of the men from whom they are taken, the force is miserably small. It is, moreover, much under the estimate formed by the Royal Commissioners of 1859, as they mentioned 20,000 Naval Volunteers and 10,000 Coast Volunteers, or 30,000 men in all. It is also small for the money expended, the exact amount of which we cannot state from official returns, but the approximate amount may be taken from the annual votes, which have been as follows:

	Royal Naval Reserve.	Royal Naval Coast Volunteers.
1859-60	£100,000	£22,000
1860-61	100,000	39,280
1861-62	107,949	38,137
1862-63	174,046	40,517
1863-64	193,060	40,230
1864-65	204,439	38,918
1865-66	205,052	29,866
1866-67	208,447	29,575

These sums include the wages of the crews of the Drill Ships, the cost of their provisions and of the men of the Reserve, and other charges belonging to the Reserve, and make in the aggregate £1,571,516. We hope the new Board will devote their attention to this important portion of their duties, and make great efforts to complete the force to at least the number recommended by the Royal Commissioners. Their predecessors took the matter up very warmly at first, and appeared to feel great interest in it for some four or five years, but latterly they seem to have given the preference to questions relating to accounts and other matters of detail, which are all very well and very necessary, but which are the mere shadows, while men, ships, guns, and docks are the substance.

On another part of the suggestion made by the Manning Commission, Sir John Pakington's predecessors have only partially acted. We allude to the Reserve of Marines, which the Commissioners recommended should consist of 6,000 men embodied, and 5,000 short service pensioners. The portion of this force employed on shore comprises about 8,000 men, but of the pensioners we can say very little. The fact is that men who leave the Army or the Navy, after serving a few years only, are not the men who care to enter again as Volunteers, they leave because they do not like the Service, or because they have opportunities of obtaining employment more consonant with their wishes, and instead of being glad to remain as quasi-soldiers or sailors, they seem to prefer to abandon warlike pursuits altogether.

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While, however, we speak of the Reserves as being below the proper standard, we must not forget that the demand on the labour market for seamen is very large, and is greatly in excess of what it formerly was. As it has been stated that the scarcity of men from which shipowners have been suffering is beginning to be felt in the Royal Service, let us extract from the Navy Estimates the numbers borne on the books of Her Majesty's ships and for the Coast Guard Service on the 31st December during the last seven years.

		Number borne.	Number voted.	More.	Less.
December	1859	69,791	65,000	4,751	—
„	1860	73,300	76,000	—	2,700
„	1861	69,220	69,000	220	—
„	1862	65,178	67,000	—	1,822
„	1863	62,246	66,000	—	3,754
„	1864	61,863	63,500	—	1,637
„	1865	60,157	62,000	—	1,843

For the Coast Guard Service:

		Number borne.	Number voted.	More.	Less.
December	1859	6,547	7,400	—	853
„	1860	6,688	8,100	—	1,412
„	1861	6,944	8,000	—	1,056
„	1862	7,530	7,850	—	320
„	1863	7,687	9,000	—	1,313
„	1864	7,731	7,500	231	—
„	1865	7,052	7,000	52	—

It is evident, therefore, that, as a rule, the Admiralty have not obtained so many men as they intended to have had on the passing of the Estimates, and that we now have about 10,000 men less than we had in 1859. It is also evident that until the number of Coast-guard men required was reduced, there was a deficiency in that branch of the Service. Comparing the present year with 1859, we stand thus as regards seamen in commission and in reserve. In 1859, there were 69,791 men employed afloat, and there were about 6,000 Coast Volunteers, making about 76,000 men available. There are now about 60,000 men afloat, 17,000 men in the Royal Naval Reserve, and about 5,000 Coast Volunteers, making in all 82,000 men, so that we have increased our available force by about 6,000 seamen, to which must be added the increase of 2,000 marines employed on shore. There is certainly room for improvement here, and it is clear that while Sir John Pakington has to set his wits to work to obtain proper ships, he must also turn his attention to the supply of men.

This brings us back again to the discussion which took place in August last in the House of Commons, on the state of the Merchant Service. The cry which has been raised does not proceed from the Government authorities, but those connected with shipping. The owners of Merchant Vessels are, in fact, begin-

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ning to get alarmed at the difficulties they experience in obtaining men for their ships. Mr. Graves, who cannot be considered otherwise than a high authority on the subject, put the matter very clearly before the House of Commons, when he stated that in 1858 our total tonnage was about 4,000,000 tons, and we had 66,000 able bodied seamen, and 11,000 foreigners. In 1865, when the tonnage of the country was nearly 5,500,000 tons, our able bodied seamen had increased only to 72,000, while the foreigners had risen to 20,000. The number of English seamen has consequently not risen with the tonnage of the ships, while the number of foreigners is nearly double what it was before 1859. Now it is clear that these 20,000 foreigners, being aliens in language and feeling, would on an emergency arising, deem themselves bound to obey a summons to fight against that very flag under which they had earned a livelihood in time of peace; we should consequently have to fall back on the 72,000 British merchant seamen, and as 17,000 of these men belong already to the Reserve, our reliance for augmenting the fleet, over and beyond what may be termed our own men, would be placed on about 55,000 British seamen attached to the Mercantile Marine. But the commerce of the country could not be entirely stopped, and a large portion of these 55,000 would be required by the shipowners for their own purposes, several thousands would also be wanted for the transports and hired vessels which must be employed, and six or seven thousand would be serving abroad; where then is our *final* Reserve?

From the statements made by Mr. Graves it appears that the deterioration going on amongst the mercantile crews, is not confined merely to the numbers, but that it applies also to the conduct and morality of the seamen, and that the superintendents of the shipping offices as well as the stipendiary magistrates at some of the principal commercial ports, attribute this to the introduction of so many men from southern climes. "It is the men of southern climes," said Mr. Graves, "the men of bad habits, and vicious conduct, without rectitude, and without honour, who excited a most injurious influence over our men." His remedy for all this consists in establishing training ships at our different ports. This was, in substance, what was recommended in his and Admiral Ryder's letter to the Duke of Somerset in 1860. Liverpool has indeed set a bright example in this respect, and the Conway stationed at that port is the admiration of everyone who has seen her. Mr. Graves is naturally desirous to have "Conways" established at every port, and he thinks "that the establishment of a system of organised training ships, by which youths throughout the country would be draughted into the mercantile marine, would be an inestimable advantage to the rising generation, and though the expense would be too great to be defrayed solely by private individuals, shipowners would no doubt cheerfully supple-

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ment a grant from the public purse for such a purpose. Natives instead of foreigners would thus fill vacancies as they arose, and the country would have the satisfaction of feeling that in the merchant service they had a body of men ready and willing, whenever an emergency arose, to come forward in defence of the English flag."

Now, everyone connected with the Royal Navy will admit that the plan proposed by Mr. Graves is a good one; but everyone will not admit that the Crown should contribute towards the cost of the ships. It is manifestly the duty of the shipowners to take such measures as may be necessary for securing good crews for their ships; the Underwriters are also greatly interested in the question, for if the deterioration in the number, quality, and conduct of our seamen, to which we have already referred goes on increasing, we shall have heavier losses and more wrecks than we have been accustomed to. Had the crew of the 'London' been made up of the "good old stuff," she would not in all probability have added to the treasures of the deep, and we would ask, whose duty and interest was it to take care that so fine a ship was not only ably commanded, but that she was also well manned? The owners, and through them the underwriters. We therefore agree with Mr. Henley, in considering that the employers of labour, the shipowners, must put their shoulders to the wheel and endeavour to train servants for themselves; in other words that they must bear whatever expense may be necessary to restore the merchant service to what it was before the Navigation laws were repealed. They must, moreover, do much more than they appear disposed, to improve the condition and create comforts for their crews. They must give them better pay, better provisions, and better accommodation on board; they must increase their pay in the same ratio that the wages of all other skilled labourers have been raised; they must supply provisions equal in quantity and quality to those furnished to the crews of men-of-war, and they most enlarge and improve their berths; give them decent bedding; and favour them with light and airy forecastles.

Before we bring to a conclusion these remarks on the administration of Naval affairs by the late Board of Admiralty, we must not omit to mention that they made two valuable additions to the list of Queen's Troop Ships, a list which has been gradually increasing during the last ten years. The Tamar and Orontes were built under their orders, and by altering the internal arrangements of the Simoom, Himalaya, and others, as suggested and planned by Captain Mends, the Director of Transports, means have been provided for the conveyance of considerable numbers of troops to any part of the world, and at any moment. Proof of the advantage of having these men-of-war Troop Ships at the command of the Government has recently been given in sending reinforcements to Canada; and had the Himalaya been ready for service, as she

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ought to have been, instead of being under the care of the dockyard authorities, the Admiralty might have been entirely independent of the Mercantile Marine. Nor must we forget that in the course of another year these Troop Ships will be augmented by five others, which are now being constructed expressly for the conveyance of the Indian reliefs, by way of Egypt, and which, we are informed on good authority, and by those who ought to speak decisively on the subject, will be the finest vessels of the kind ever yet built.

MODIFICATIONS IN WAR, CAUSED BY RAILWAYS AND BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

By W. W. Knollys, Captain 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

The recent battles, and the already achieved results of the campaign in Germany, shew beyond dispute that war must, for the future, be carried on in a very different manner from that hitherto followed. The chief characteristics of future wars will be undoubtedly their rapidity and sanguinary nature. It is railways and the breech-loading rifle which have brought about these results, and the nation which disregards the lessons taught by the astonishing Prussian successes, is simply insuring defeat and annihilation for the first occasion on which it enters into a struggle with a foe, who is less blind to the warnings of history. We can no longer, as heretofore, gather wisdom during the beginning of a contest, to bear fruit only after a painful apprenticeship of disaster. At the commencement of almost all our wars, we have found in temporary failure and mishaps, the natural consequences of being unprepared for the contest. When, however, victory was only obtained after several years of methodical campaigns, early want of success was of less importance, and, taught by our very failures, before long, systems were changed, soldiers trained, generals formed, and we emerged from the furnace of adversity purged of dross, and more powerful than ever. Now, on the contrary, when railways facilitate operations, and deadlier fire-arms render battles more decisive than even Napoleon's mighty combats, we cannot afford to turn war into a school. By the time antiquated arms and systems had been changed for others more suitable to the actual circumstances, and the place of incapable generals filled by others of greater talent, the fate of the war would have been decided, our power broken, our trained soldiers expended, and the new Wellington would have no army to command. No, it is evident that our lessons must be so conned during peace, that when hostilities break out we may be able at once to apply our knowledge, and not be compelled to rely on the rude teachings of adversity, or to trust to special commissions of enquiry.

There is no doubt, that if, with our present system and arms, we

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were to engage in a contest with Prussia, victory would be almost hopeless, and if through British bull-dog courage attained, would be scarcely less disastrous than a defeat. The question therefore arises, what modifications must we introduce into the art of war in order to have at least a fair chance of success? As regards strategy, the principles of that science still remain the same, though the application of them would be somewhat modified. This application, however, must be made by the general commanding in the field, and by no other, except with reference to an invasion of our own soil, when it would, to a certain extent, rest with the military counsellors of Her Majesty. To lay down distinct rules for the necessary modification we speak of would be impossible, and if not impossible, still beyond the scope of this article.

Railways are merely roads giving increased facility of communication, and in modern campaigns will play the same part that formerly did common roads, only they will be of greater importance. By means of railroads, concentration on any one spot can be very rapidly effected, and though one hundred miles further off in distance from the objective point than your adversary, the possession of a railway may make you actually much nearer in time. Owing to the increased means and rapidity of transit, both for men and materiel, larger armies, can be brought and maintained into the field, and they can traverse the theatre of war with greater celerity. Owing to these facts we are of opinion, and our opinion is confirmed by the experience of the present war, that small fortresses will be disregarded by an advancing force. It will therefore be wise to employ the garrisons which would be uselessly shut up in them, to swell the effective of the active army.

The same campaign, however, leads us to infer that one or two large fortresses or intrenched camps, containing an arsenal and depôt of supplies capable of sheltering an army, will be of the highest importance. If Austria had possessed one of these large fortresses or entrenched camps near Olmutz, the shattered remains of her defeated army could there have taken refuge, re-established its moral, recruited its ranks, and repaired loss of equipment. Such a place of arms could not be slightingly passed by, as have been Konigsgratz and Josephstadt.

Another effect of railways will be that owing to the decisive nature, and consequent brief duration of operations, armies will be able to dispense with much of the baggage in the shape of tents and kits, which now encumber their march.

But it is in tactics, drill and administration that the great modifications are necessary. As regards our arms, our Government have to their credit, promptly recognised the necessity of at once arming our troops with the best breech-loader which can be at once supplied, instead of waiting till a still more superior weapon shall have been considered and tested. It may be therefore assumed that before the end of 1867 the whole of our army will have been supplied with

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converted Enfield rifles. Let us see then what will be the probable effect of this new weapon in contests of infantry with infantry, infantry with cavalry, infantry with artillery, and cavalry with cavalry.

In the first place, it will be necessary to keep infantry as much as possible under cover till wanted, to execute all interior movements of the battalion in double time, and to perform them when concealed from the enemy's view by smoke, hills, &c. The reason of the first axiom is obvious, that of the other two is, that troops, when executing a movement, are more liable to be thrown into confusion by any sudden loss than at other times, and are also defenceless, or comparatively so, owing to the necessity of discontinuing their fire.

It is clear that henceforth a steady advance in line—as at Alma—without firing, for three or four hundred yards against stationary infantry armed with breech-loaders will be impossible. By the time the assailants came near enough to cross bayonets, there would be scarcely a man left to use them. Hence no amount of dash or determination could suffice to force a position by a mere volley and charge in the national fashion. It needs no calculation to show that a line could not advance without firing for any distance against a body of troops, which, beginning at say 400 yards distance, could up to the very moment of contact, fire five shots per minute, the present rate of the Prussian rifle. Still troops must sometimes advance against a stationary enemy, and under the present system, they could not fire at the same time. The problem then is how to advance, and yet keep up an equal fire to that of the opposing force. We see but one way of solving it. Before proceeding to attack a position, form your force into continuous double column of companies under cover of smoke, a village, or some inequality of the ground. Take care that your line of columns is equal in front to that of the force about to be attacked, and occupy the attention of the rest of his line either by demonstrations, by refusing a flank, or by taking advantage of the configuration of the ground, or in some manner by tactical skill neutralise the remainder of his army. The attacking columns should then, under cover of artillery, and a cloud of skirmishers, advance to within three or four hundred yards of the enemy, keeping as much under shelter of inequalities of ground in doing so as possible. At three or four hundred yards from the position the columns should be halted. The two leading companies should then commence independent firing. After this has been continued for a few rounds, numbers 7 and 4 (see diagram) should get the word, "outward face, right and left wheel, quick march;" on which these two companies would file off perpendicularly to their former front, keeping under cover of the companies in front till they had passed them. As soon as each man passes the outer flanks of the company in front he should, without word of command, run at once straight to the new align-

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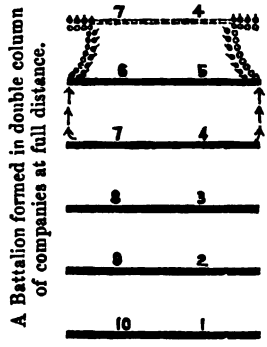
ment at full distance in front. Each file of the advancing companies should commence firing as soon as he reached his proper place, while the men of the standing companies should continue their fire till each individual was masked by the gradual coming up of the advancing companies. While this movement was taking place, the companies in rear of seven and four should advance till No. 8 and 3 occupied the ground hitherto held by seven and four. In the same way, after No. 7 and 4 had fired a few rounds, Nos. 8 and 3 would file round and take place in front of them, the remainder of the column closing up as before. In this manner, the column would be steadily advancing with scarcely any cessation of fire till near enough to charge. There is no objection to this formation of columns which has been recommended by many writers to be employed in the attack of a position. They are extremely handy, and capable of being deployed, wheeled into line, or formed into square with the utmost rapidity. The use here made of them is simple, and the method of firing by successive companies is only a modification of that laid down for street firing.



New alignment partially formed of Nos. 7 and 4 companies.

New aligment of Nos. 7 and 4 companies.

Direction of march in files of Nos. 7 and 4 companies.

Men of the front rank of these companies.

Ditto of the rear rank of ditto.

This manœuvre might be rendered still more effective if the two leading companies were to fire kneeling, and the two next standing.

It may be objected that while moving up in file, the whole company would be liable to be destroyed by a raking fire of artillery. To this it may be answered that the movement would take a very short time, that being on a line parallel to the fire, with a front of only two men, and at constantly varying distances, the chances would be against the artillery firing with sufficient accuracy to effect the dreaded result; and that opposite any portion of the enemy's line occupied by a battery, a cloud of skirmishers would be substituted for a column. Moreover, the fire of our own guns as

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well as that of the skirmishers, placed on the flanks of the general line of columns, would tend greatly to diminish the activity of the enemy's artillery.

Let us now consider the case of infantry storming works or obstacles of any kind. It is evident that by the introduction of breech-loaders, the inferiority of the defence to the offence will be much diminished, and that it will be more important than ever to detain an assailant under fire, by means of obstacles, such as ditches, abattis, &c. With regard to works and obstacles thrown up on a field of battle, it will be necessary either to turn them, to silence the fire which can be brought to bear from behind them on the assailing columns, to fill them up in the case of ditches, with sand-bags, &c., or to destroy them by artillery fire in the case of parapets, stockades, &c., before they can be assaulted with any chance of success. As regards the siege of fortresses, it is clear that the defenders can be kept in bombproof, till the enemy's columns mask the fire of their own guns, when the garrison lining the breach will be able to pour such a rapid fire on the storming party, that none of the latter will be able to reach the summit alive. For the future then, the besiegers will be obliged to abandon all idea of storming, and to have recourse to the slower process of sapping up the breach.

The skirmisher will more than any one else benefit from the breech loading rifle. For the future, he will be able to load while lying flat on the ground, and will not, as at present, be compelled to withdraw his rifle from a loophole in order to recharge his piece.

The effect of breech-loaders will also diminish, to a great extent, the destructive power of artillery, and will render it necessary to keep the enemy at a distance from the guns by a strong body of skirmishers pushed out in front. These skirmishers, even at a considerable distance in advance, or on a much lower level, will be greatly annoyed and rendered very unsteady by the shot from their own guns passing so close over their heads, and indeed would be liable to some loss from the effect of shells bursting too soon, from an accidental alteration in elevation or charge, and from the wads, wooden bottoms, lead coatings, or the plates of tier shot, &c. If, on the other hand, a body of skirmishers lying down behind stones, inequalities of the ground or banks at 200 yards distance, would be liable to little injury from the enemy's guns, while by the superior rapidity of their fire the latter would soon be silenced.

We now come to the case of infantry opposed to cavalry. In this case also, the infantry will possess a much greater advantage than formerly. From the number of shots they can fire, it will be unnecessary to abandon their line of formation, and thus diminish their destructive power, till much later than they have hitherto been obliged to do. Or, on the other hand, if they form square as soon as they perceive cavalry moving against them, they will be able to commence firing at very long ranges without

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any fear of finding their rifles unloaded when the enemy's horsemen approach quite close.

As to cavalry being able to break a square of steady infantry, that will be henceforth impossible, when we consider that even the kneeling ranks will be able to commence and keep up their fire from the moment the square is formed, until the very instant of contact. Let us assume a battalion to be 800 rank and file, that the cavalry are exposed in charging for two minutes to their fire, and that each rifle can be discharged five times in a minute, which is the Prussian rate, but probably much below that will be eventually attained. The cavalry, we will suppose, charge in open column of squadrons, each squadron consisting of 50 files or 100 men. Then during the two minutes of charging, these 100 men would be exposed to the fire of one face of the square, *i.e.* of 200 men, and would receive 2000 shots. Surely but few, if any, of the leading squadron would reach the square alive, but leaving the plain encumbered with the carcasses of men and horses, would but serve to break the order and retard the progress of those who followed them, whose ranks would also be thinned by the bullets which failed to hit the leading horsemen.

In retreat they would also suffer most fearfully, as the rifles of the infantry would not, be as heretofore, for the most part then empty.

The last case we shall consider is that of cavalry against cavalry. It is related that during the present campaign the Prussian cavalry when attacked by the Austrian dragoons remained at the halt till the fire from their breech loading carabines had thrown the opposing ranks into disorder, when they drew their swords and charged with complete success. If such was really the case, it proves that the Austrian cavalry must have charged at a very slow pace, or such a result could not have happened.

If cavalry halted were to begin their fire at a very great distance and only fire a round or two, but little effect would probably be produced, owing to the constantly and quickly varying range, the difficulty when mounted of adjusting the sights, and the unsteadiness of the horses. On the other hand, if cavalry stationary were to continue their fire till the enemy are within 150 yards, they might do some execution but would not have time to cast aside their carabines, draw their swords, and get their horses into full speed before their adversaries were upon them. In such a case, allowing that the enemy lost a quarter of their number by the carabine fire, the survivors, if determined men, having their horses at full speed must by the very impetus of their shock break their opponents. The Prussian practice would be a very dangerous experiment against men who could charge as did our light brigade at Balaklava.

It cannot be too often repeated that the weapon of the dragoon is the sword, and it is the impetus of the charge which breaks an opposing line.

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If we deny this and adopt the Prussian system, we at once go back to the days before Gustavus Adolphus, when the cavalry were in the habit of firing by successive ranks and caracoling to the rear to reload. In such a case, cavalry cease to be of any use save against broken infantry and fugitives, or as vedettes and patrols.

In conclusion, we would venture to offer an opinion which is contrary to the ideas of many, and will at first appear paradoxical. Our conviction is that while in battles the loss of life will be increased, in the whole war it will be diminished. Battles being more murderous will in consequence be more decisive, and the contest sooner brought to an end. A war will generally be decided in one brief campaign now, instead of lasting over many years as formerly. The military force of the defeated power will be at once expended, and there will be no time to recruit and train those totally unused to arms. A beaten army may, under cover of a large fortress or intrenched camp, with advantage complete its number from the militia, but without such a refuge there will be no time to render the mere peasant fit to take place in the ranks. Formerly there was time for raising fresh armies, and as it were providing new fuel continually to feed the flames of war. Now the struggle will be so short and decisive, that from mere want of trained soldiers the defeated party will be obliged to give up the contest. Once struck to the ground, he will not have recovered from his swoon before the dagger of his foe will be in his heart.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

(Continued.)

In our last number we endeavoured to prove that the French Navy suffered a serious loss in having no tradition. This was shown by its history, which was neither continuous nor brilliant. But tradition is a very difficult thing to prove. It has many means of existence; and it is so important in its effects, that we ought not to be satisfied with the assumption that the French people have none with regard to their Navy, simply because its history is inglorious. For an institution or an idea to be traditionally powerful is to invest each with a power which it often would not otherwise possess; on the other hand, some traditions which have been handed down from generation to generation, and which exist as historical facts, are effete and powerless as inducements to any course of thought or action. Tradition is only powerful when the subject of it still exists. It can assist and supply the most worn-out institution, and the most irrational doctrine, if either really exist, with an artificial power and a claim to consideration, which would otherwise be denied; let them be abandoned or superseded, and the tradition remains, but degenerates at once into story or to superstition. How will this apply to the French Navy which still exists? There ought

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to be some Naval tradition in France, and if so, we ought to be able to trace it amongst the French people themselves.

Now to discover whether a tradition exists, with what power and what tendency, we cannot do better than look into the education of the people. Education in its broadest sense—scientific, literary, artistic, or social—is a fair test of tradition. The proof may be negative, but it is, nevertheless, a proof.

For instance, where we find gross errors committed continually in the literature or the conversation of any people about any subject, we have a very palpable proof that it is one in which they cannot be strongly interested. They may be interested in it as an abstract fact, but not as one which appeals strongly to their hearts and imaginations. This, I think, will be found to be the case in the French Navy. M. Robert, in his paper on the "Cause of the Decline of the French Navy" in the "Revue Contemporaine," of 15th June, 1865, draws special attention to this point. He quotes Goethe's epigrammatic summary of a Frenchman's character, in which he asserts that "he is known by his ignorance of geography." M. Robert then shows how plainly the literature of the French people proves their utter indifference to the Navy, by giving instances of absurd errors in books, in plays, and in conversation, in the use of nautical terms. After pointing out that the Navy is commercially unnational, because the French have no mercantile Navy of sufficient influence to require protection he shows that it is educationally unnational, because in their language and literature they betray their ignorance of Naval matters, and therefore their want of interest in the Navy.

Such proofs as these are necessarily inconclusive and indirect; yet still they are admitted to exist, and by authority of a Frenchman. But France is not alone in affording a test of Naval power by means of tradition. In England, in America, and in Italy, the same test can be applied; in their language and in their literature a certain knowledge of Naval matters will be found, and a frequent use of nautical terms. In these nations we find that their geographical position has made them commercial, and their commercial interests have, in requiring the maintenance of a large merchant Navy for centuries, imported into their literature and education, a naval element. Every English school-boy, of whatever class he may be, is as familiar with the deeds of Naval heroes, as the French boy is with deeds of military daring.

An English boy, who has never seen the sea, will ardently burn for a sea-life; the French boy will, without any experience of military matters, even the most limited, pant for an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the army. With both, the same incentive exists—tradition, which has been made familiar in the nursery, the toy book, the story book, in songs and in poetry, has made the Englishman proud respectively of his Navy and his Army. But the tradition which has inspired Englishmen with pride in their

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Navy has been wanting to the Frenchman. The French Navy can hardly indeed be said to have any real tradition, except when history has proved to the people its importance, and education shown by their ignorance of Naval matters the people's indifference to its existence.

Though traditionally the French Navy is not popular, there are other causes to which its weakness must be attributed. Now, M. Robert refers it almost exclusively to the centralisation system, and the Inscription Maritime; but M. Block, in a paper in the "Dictionnaire Général de la Politique," as strongly urges the absence of a strong mercantile marine as the cause.

The Inscription Maritime must, it is feared, be now rather a source of weakness than strength to the Navy, at least in the way in which it has been carried out.

As Colbert devised it, it was not so rigorous as it was made after his death; but it was necessarily founded upon the theory of centralisation, which has pervaded every department of the French Government. Now Colbert knew that to be really useful this system required to be relaxed, as far as the Navy was concerned; his successors did not appreciate this principle, and mistaking a relaxation of rigour for a defect in organisation, extinguished the small spark of life it ever had. Its regulations are part and parcel of the French system, and are perhaps so far necessary; but it will readily be seen that the very power and force which the British Navy possesses, namely, the self-reliant, independent spirit of its men, cannot exist under a system which ties men hand and foot, and makes them at every step in their career feel their unqualified dependence upon the State.

Naval enterprise is unlike many other professions, in that it requires enthusiasm; and enthusiasm can only be fostered by encouraging to a certain extent selfishness in men, that is to say, each man, each individual must be taught to feel that upon his own exertions everything depends; that upon his personal bravery the country is interested, and that his own success will be rewarded. In the English Navy this spirit has been strongly cultivated in every conceivable way. A man is taught theoretically that individual exertion is necessary, that personal bravery will be specially rewarded, that he can exert it or not, as he likes, by choosing his station or his ship; though practically we know that he is part of a machine which can only be worked by the rigorous execution of strict rules.

The French sailor, on the other hand, is taught both theoretically and practically that he is part of a machine, and also that the machine of which he is a part, is but the part of a larger machine called the State. He is taught that he is one of many atoms, that he can do nothing by himself, that he cannot take care of himself or think for himself, and that if the State require it, he might as well be soldier as a sailor.

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The Inscription Maritime acts as injuriously upon the sailors, as the centralisation system upon the seaport towns of France. Till very recently, local enthusiasm and interest were effectually checked by the absorbing and attractive power of the French capital. Independence, therefore, either amongst men or amongst corporations was impossible under such a system. As a consequence, the love of a sea life was not fostered locally, because the Government considered itself quite capable of managing such matters. However, the decree of October 22, 1863, which granted more power to local government, will no doubt do a great deal to remedy this. When a man finds that he is allowed to have an interest in a certain town, and that this town has an interest in him, it cannot but operate favourably to the cultivation of good sailors. Local power will be the means of exciting an interest in sea life at seaport towns, which a Government, acting at a distance, is powerless to accomplish.

But there is still the difficulty of the Inscription, which, as a system, is fair enough and superior to our old resource of pressing men into the service, but it cannot compare favourably with the continuous service system.

Yet, supposing that the Inscription is abolished, and that individual interest is excited amongst sailors; there is still the want of a commercial navy, which is the best service for training seamen, and the best stimulus to Naval enterprise. Unfortunately, up to the present time, the French Navy has been not only traditionally and educationally, but commercially, unnational.

It has been stated that a large Mercantile Marine is necessary for the existence of a strong Military Navy, or that an armed navy is essential and absolutely necessary to a country whose commerce is extensive. Now it will hardly be denied that France is a prosperous country, and that its internal resources are very productive; but its prosperity has depended much more upon its resources than upon its foreign trade. It has not, like England and America, made its foreign transactions a principal part of its prosperity. Therefore its Merchant Navy has never been of sufficient importance to arouse the sympathies of the nation, either directly or indirectly in favour of a military navy.

Since the value of statistics has been recognised so highly, few men in France have assisted in their production as M. Block. According to him, it will be found that France internally has been improving gradually since 1815. He shows that the occupation and tillage of land, which consisted of about four and a-half million hectares in 1815, had increased by more than two millions in 1857; and that the quantities of corn and other products had increased in similar proportion. Wheat yielded in the latter year a hundred and ten million hectolitres, instead of only thirty in 1815. Rye and barley showed no extraordinary rise, but the produce of maize was nearly doubled, and potatoes yielded a produce greater by four times in 1857 than in 1815.

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This extraordinary increase is due of course to the progress made of late years in agricultural science, and to the attention which the Government bestowed on agriculture. Since the establishment of peace, an entirely new product was cultivated, beet-root, which yielded annually about 350 millions of pounds. These facts are sufficient to shew that there has been an increase in the home produce during the last forty years, which still continues, and which must evidently have the effect of either cheapening these articles of consumption at home, or of developing more strongly a taste for foreign trade. If we take hemp or corn, or any other home produce, we shall find the same result. Peace in France, as in other countries, has produced the same effect.

Now this progress is not confined to home products, but will be found to have been made in an equally remarkable degree in goods which are both imported and exported. Let us take hemp and flax as examples. Both these articles yielded a produce in 1842 of nearly two hundred millions of pounds, which has not varied considerably since. But note this point, that whereas the home produce has been nearly stationary for more than twenty years, the foreign importations have increased steadily and remarkably. For, in the course of the ten years from 1847 to 1857, they rose by about twelve millions of pounds, and since then have continued to increase proportionally. But let us take now a commodity peculiar to France, namely, wine, and it will be found that, though we might expect to obtain some forcible result from studying its statistics, there are so many disturbing causes in the shape of blight, bad vintages, and variable weather, as to practically exclude it from consideration. Fish, however, is both imported and exported freely in France. In 1858, the imports were valued at more than twenty millions of francs, and the exports at about twelve millions; and since then they have been steadily increasing. Yet fish and wine, hemp and flax are only a few of the resources of France. She has others which are even now undeveloped. She has iron, coal, and marbles, with which nothing has yet been done, but which, now that they are not subject to the depressing influence of political changes and disturbances, will no doubt be freely worked.

So far then as can be learnt from the slightest inspection of the commercial resources of France, it would appear that she is willing, nay, even anxious to avail herself of the resources of other countries, and that her own sources of wealth are being rapidly and extensively developed. Therefore, it may be concluded with almost absolute certainty that, independently of the commercial treaty which she has entered into with this country in 1863, her foreign trade must almost necessarily increase and become more extensive and enlarged. And the result of this will, in the natural order of things, be to correspondingly increase the Merchant Navy of France.

It appears that in the last ten years, the exports of France have increased in value by more than two millions of francs, and the im-

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ports by more than one million; that the ships employed in the import trade number about 30,000, and those in the export about 26,000. And it is clear that with this gradual increase in trade there must be a corresponding increase in the number of trading vessels. So then we may feel sure that, unless some convulsively disturbing power is introduced, France will, in turn, be a great commercial nation; that, in its present state, it is rapidly rising to that position; and that, as foreign trade increases in France, and a taste for it is fostered, so will the interest in the Merchant Navy, and in its protection be proportionally felt.

But it is no exaggeration, it is no mere fancy to say that this taste is at present, wanting; or, if it exists, it is without enthusiasm. The Merchant Navy is, in itself, too small, and its operations are too limited to appeal powerfully to the feelings of the people; and this absence of sympathy is one of the most serious drawbacks to the power of the Imperial Navy. Until it is felt and acknowledged as an undoubted truth, as a positive fact that the well-being of France depends upon its commerce, the Imperial Navy will never be popular. Until the people are convinced that not only the prosperity of their country depends upon the extent of its foreign trade; that an extensive trade requires a large mercantile marine; that the Mercantile Marine must be protected by a war navy; so long will the power of the Imperial Navy be artificial and uncertain.

There is, however now, every reason to suppose that, though this feeling does not yet exist, it must in time be developed. As France is every year progressing in commercial prosperity; is every year becoming more business-like and business-loving; is every year making more of her own resources, and availing herself more liberally of those of other countries; and as this progress is steady or fitful, rapid or slow; so will the French people be more or less interested, and feel more or less how essential to their welfare is the existence of a powerful Navy. But it must not be forgotten that there will be many difficulties in the path of this development. She will have to contend against the absence of any traditional interest in a navy, in the want of any educational assistance, and in the existence of the fact that the commercial Navy is in itself unnational. These three obstacles are powerful and dangerous, and will go a great way to counteract the most energetic stimulus which an extending trade and an increasing love of commerce can supply.

The question of the Nationality of the French Navy is, to a certain extent, theoretical, and therefore of less importance than the knowledge of its actual condition at the present time. It may be educationally, traditionally, and commercially weak; but if its actual strength is greater than that of our own Navy, all other questions about it will be practically valueless.

Among the many prejudices against it, the strongest perhaps is that which is held about its sailors. There is a popular belief still existing that a French seaman cannot climb aloft, makes a great noise

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when on duty, and is in most ways utterly unfit for a sea life. But this fiction has been vanishing for a long time, and ought to have been annihilated last year when the fleets met at Portsmouth. They are entered under the regulations of the Inscription Maritime. This system, whose object is to bind all men engaged in seafaring occupations more or less to the Imperial Service, has been modified and altered by various acts, the latest of which was made in 1852, and ordains that all men engaged in maritime avocations between the ages of eighteen and fifty, shall be liable to be enrolled; but it is so far indulgent as only to exact three years compulsory service from each man. At present their number is between 150,000 and 200,000, of whom 40000 are on service in time of peace, and about 60,000 can be relied upon in time of war. These numbers may be subdivided in the following way according to the returns for 1864, namely, 30,000 petty officers and seamen, 500 officers, and 17,000 marines and artificers. These make altogether 47,000 officers and men, and the gendarmerie, if included, will raise the number to about 60,000.

As might have been anticipated, the number and character of the ships have undergone great changes. Between 1814 and 1846 they had increased from 46 to 212: and in 1864 the number was 214. This Navy consisted of twelve men-of-war, six frigates, ten transports, and fifty other ships, which were all screws; the paddle-steamers consisted of one frigate and fifty-six other vessels; there were fifty sailing ships; and lastly, there were six iron ships, and twenty other vessels in reserve.

There have, however, in the past year, been a great many changes which are now being carried out, and which will tend materially to alter the character, if not the size, of the Navy. It is now six years since the French Government built its first iron-clad ship the "Gloire," and from that time the Emperor has striven hard to raise the Navy to as high a condition of excellence as was possible with the means at his command. For he has had the same difficulties to contend with which have affected the construction of the English Navy; in the various and rapid improvements in machinery; in the reformation of the means used for attack and defence; in the special character which ship-building has assumed, requiring, as it does, a special knowledge, which limits the supply both of constructors and workmen; in the extravagant cost of maintaining a large and fully armed fleet; and in the possible inutility of throwing upon the nation a heavy burden for an object, which the discovery of to-morrow may entirely frustrate. These difficulties have not less obstructed the French Government than our own; but it has had, in addition, to contend against the fact that, whereas our Navy is an essentially popular institution, its own is the very reverse. Its policy, therefore, and that of the Emperor, has been necessarily, a compromise, which has resulted in the production of as good a fleet as could be obtained at a small cost to the State. With an expenditure seldom in

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excess of six millions sterling, it is clear that no great scope could be given to invention, or ability; and that whatever was undertaken would be immediately directed to the practical end of strengthening the Navy in the best and cheapest way possible. Therefore we may remark that the Emperor has aimed at obtaining a serviceable rather than an experimental fleet: he has not devoted his attention to constructing the most powerful ships which skill could invent or money procure, but to placing at the service of the nation a navy, compact, uniform, and useful, whose power would be great, and service good, though only to a certain point. Yet it would be unfair to infer here that, because this is fundamentally the character of the French fleet, experimental construction has been altogether abandoned. It has not been abandoned, but subordinated to the purpose of having at command a ready-made navy, useful if necessary for immediate service.

In the English Navy, on the contrary, has been carried out a policy of an almost opposite character. We have sacrificed compactness for the sake of experiment; uniformity for the sake of variety; and utility for the sake of theory. We have therefore built ships of every conceivable shape and size, and for every possible service; we have indulged in the luxury of endeavouring to construct the largest and most powerful vessels in the world. And though we may possibly have attained this object, yet we are still forced to confess ourselves far from perfection.

To be able, however, to appreciate the real difference between the two navies at present, it will be well to show what their actual and relative strength is. At the beginning of last year the number of sea-going ships, which are iron or iron cased, in the French Navy, was seventeen. Of these, the largest are the Magenta and Solferino, which are wooden ships partially plated, they are 280 feet long, and have a tonnage of 6,737; their speed is about thirteen knots, and the armaments of each consists of 44, 63, and 50-pounders. Then we have the Gloire, Invincible, and Normandie, which are built of wood, and plated with iron, 4.7 inches thick, have a tonnage of 5,630, and are each armed with 32, 66, and 50-pounders. The Couronne was the first real iron ship built for the French Navy, being iron-plated 4.5 inches thick in the broadside, and three inches in the bow and stern; having a tonnage of 5,982, and a speed slightly inferior to the ships already mentioned. After this there are nine ships which were built in 1862 and 1863, whose average speed is fourteen knots an hour, whose tonnage is 5,711; whose armaments are thirty guns of the same calibre, and whose plates are of the same thickness as those of the Gloire. The Heroine is of exactly the same dimensions and speed, except that, like the Couronne, she is entirely built of iron. Lastly, we have the Belliqueuse, which was built on the same principle as the Magenta, but reduced to the size of a frigate, and is a very powerful ship; for its plates are 5.9 inches thick, its armament consists of twelve 66-

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pounders, and its speed is thirteen knots an hour. These seventeen vessels then make up the sea going iron fleet of France, which no one can fail to notice, is remarkable for uniformity in size, speed, and armament, and is therefore compact, and would be serviceable, if not very powerful, in the event of any sudden emergency. For the sake of these advantages, which are not slight, is has sacrificed power, but it is evidently far inferior to our new iron fleet.

Besides these seventeen sea-going vessels there are sixteen iron-ships for coast service, which are more powerful, but have been constructed upon the same principles as those already described. Omitting to notice four floating batteries which are built on the old principle, there is the Taureau, a wooden vessel coated with iron, 5·9 inches thick, with a tonnage of 2,500, and with a speed of about thirteen knots an hour. In addition to these, there are eleven vessels, such as the Paixham, the Arrogante, and the Opiniâtre, of which seven are plated with iron 5·5 inches, and four with iron 4·5 inches thick, but which all have a tonnage varying from 1,220 to 1,550, and going at the uniform rate of seven knots an hour.

These thirty-three sea going and coast guard ships then, form the iron Navy of France, and make altogether a decent war fleet. They have this advantage, that they can act together, and are all manned, armed, and can be handled in the same way. But though this uniformity has the manifest advantage of simplifying gunnery instruction, what a pop-gun, a 66-pounder is to be instructed to use. In the present stage of naval warfare, such a gun is but a poor weapon of defence or attack, and 4·7 inches of iron is but a weak protection against the ponderous impetuosity of a three hundred pounder. However, it is but fair to add that during the last year, the Emperor has made great progress with his ship-building. According to the "Patrie," two corvettes were built at Cherbourg, which are to have central forts on deck, for the protection of riflemen. They are called the St. Jeane d'Acre and the Atlanta, and are to carry very heavy artilley, and are about two hundred feet long. Though apparently built on the turret principles, it appears that the turrets are not to be used for mounting guns, as that principle was supposed to have the disadvantage of rendering a ship unseaworthy. Three other very powerful vessels are also being built upon the same principle as the Taureau, which are called the Belico, the Boule Dogue, and the Cerberus.

There is still this one point most noticeable in this fleet, both existing and prospective, the weakness of its artillery. Our 110 Armstrong has been ridiculed, and its apologists and patrons have been sufficiently reviled; but it is, after all, better than a 66-pounder. At last, this fact seems to have struck the French naval authorities so forcibly, that orders have lately been given to manufacture and prepare for all the iron ships a more powerful weapon. Accordingly, Rear-Admiral de la Roncière, who is Commander-in-chief at Cherbourg, has received instructions to carry these orders

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out, and at Toulon the same directions have been given. At present, we know that large and heavy guns, not far inferior to 200-pounders, have passed the ordeal of the Polygon, at L'Orient, and have been approved by the military authorities. The Magicienne, which is now fitting out at Brest, will be used as an experimental ship, to make the first trials at sea with the guns which are, it is said, from 150 to 350 pounders. She will soon be followed by the Guyenne and Revanche, which are soon to be launched at Toulon, and are to be armed in the same manner, while the two corvettes already noticed, will be armed with the heaviest guns that can be carried. The old Magenta and Solferino have now a part of their armament 30-pounders, but these are to be replaced by much heavier guns; and it is hoped and intended that these new armaments for the whole fleet will be ready by the spring, so that in the month of May, it may make its experimental cruise.

Thus, then, it is clear that France can hardly have the merit of being the first country to initiate naval reforms, and leave us to follow them. Yet such accusations were, but a short time ago, freely used by all classes of writers and speakers. The predominant idea was that France was our naval superior; that, in invention, in construction, in armaments, and in organisation, we were content to follow in her wake at a respectful distance, and that our best endeavours were but faint or abortive reproductions of successes which France, by the pure force of inspired genius, had obtained. And this idea was not confined to the thoughtless or uninformed, but to men who might be supposed to speak with authority, and who could cast doubts, which were believed in, upon the statements of men like Mr. Lindsay or Mr. Baxter, when they endeavoured to explain that France was not our most formidable enemy. Mr. Baxter showed in 1861 that our navy, which then consisted of 688 ships, was equal to two or three of the leading navies of the world; that the number of men voted for the navy exceeded the number of the French Mercantile marine which was about 60,000, excluding fishermen; and that, if we included our Merchant Navy in the calculation, we had 484,000 men against 156,000 in the service of France. Mr. Lindsay maintained in the same year that our fear of the French was groundless, and proved that we had more ships carrying twenty guns than all the navies of the world put together! And he then, in the course of the debate upon the condition of our Navy as compared with that of France, very pertinently added that if, for twelve millions a year, we are not much better off than France, which only spent six, it was clear that either our navy must be vastly superior to the French, or that we must have simply squandered money with the most reckless extravagance.

The cost of our navy has been to a certain extent extravagant because of its experimental character, and because we have aimed at building the most powerful ships in the world. Had we, on the

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contrary, been, like the French, content with building ships on a uniform pattern, the chances are that though our Estimates would have been much smaller, our navy would have been worse than useless; but it is surely ridiculous to suppose that the nation, with the opinions which it has had about naval matters for the last five years, would have been content with a fleet, however large, of ships whose plates were not more than five inches thick, and whose largest guns were 68-pounders. The aim we set up for ourselves was to produce the finest war-ships in the world, and if now we are not satisfied with the result of the best materials and workmanship, which can be obtained in this country, we must either know but little of our own ships or we must have a blind faith, amounting to infatuation, in the necessary superiority of other countries under exceptional and unfavourable circumstances.

Can America, can France, can Spain, can Italy produce vessels more powerful than, if as powerful as, the Achilles, the Agincourt, the Bellerophon, and the Minotaur? Can they produce ships more useful than the Royal Alfred, the Royal Sovereign, the Wyvern, or the Scorpion? If they can, let us at once discontinue shipbuilding, let us admit that we know nothing about the matter, for upon these ships, it may be said, with but little exaggeration, that all the mechanical skill and scientific knowledge possessed by this country have been well nigh exhausted. We are alarmed—why? Because we are afraid of France, or America, or any other country? Because we cannot get workmen? Because we cannot obtain materials? No; but because we are not perfect. We are alarmed lest we should be unable to carry to sea the largest gun that has been mounted; although we do not know that any other country can yet do so, and retain the properties and power of a sea-going ship. The Americans have certainly now built a Miantonomoh, and we are building the Hercules; which, though small, will be of a power hitherto unknown. But, as regards the French navy, as far as all human means of judgment go, we cannot but see that we are vastly superior in ships, in guns, in men, and in organisation.

In comparing the French with the English navy, the mere aggregate number of ships in each will not furnish a precise test of relative strength. The latter is necessarily much larger on account of the large extent of colonial possessions which we are bound to protect. Therefore, the only intelligible comparison will be between the iron fleets of each nation. In February, 1865, we had twenty-seven iron and iron-plated vessels, which consisted of eight iron ships, seven of iron and wood, four constructed on the cupola principle, and eight floating batteries or cruisers. This was an increase of seven upon the number which we had in 1864, and, during the last year, eight were added, which raised the war fleet to thirty-five ships. The French war fleet, as has been already shown, consisted of thirty-three vessels,

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which gives a majority of two in favour of England. Since then, both nations have kept evenly together in ship-building. France has brought out this year two corvettes and three formidable coast batteries, which have been already referred to, and for the English Navy have been built some small corvettes, called Alabamas. The Hercules, a ship whose iron plating is to be nine inches thick, and which is to carry a broadside battery, and a new vessel, which is to be constructed on the cupola principle, with a central battery have been planned, but ship-building with us is at present in abeyance.

France, then, so far as numbers go, is not inferior to England in her war fleet, but the English ships are stronger, are better built, and are altogether, for war purposes, more formidable. As far as guns are concerned, England has already decided upon having a 200-pounder, and will partially arm her fleet with three, if not six hundred pounders, while France has determined to improve her artillery, which is at present contemptible. The "Patrie," not a long time since, in referring to the ordnance question, claimed for France the merit of having introduced the best gun into Europe, and of having led the way in the invention and construction of heavy rifled ordnance generally; but, if this be true, the French Government has been guilty of peculiar and rather exceptional modesty in inventing guns for England to use, while it is content itself with a wretchedly inferior weapon. But in ships and in guns England is, at present, unquestionably in advance of France, for the very good reason, possibly, that she is willing to spend more money on her Navy, and is more enthusiastic in its interests.

Thus then has been shown, rather briefly perhaps, what the French Navy is now, what it has been, and what, judging from the past, probably will be its future. Like every other institution, it has passed through many changes, which have depended upon the life-giving power which the people who maintained it were willing to infuse. Both the French and the English Navies have owed their successes and reverses, their weakness and their power, not to any virtue inherent in themselves, but to the active or apathetic interest, which the people to whom they belonged, took in them. They, like every other institution, owe their origin to thought gradually developing into a generally received opinion, and finally resulting in action; and only when these three principles are harmonious can success be hoped for. When one or the other is arbitrary and has proceeded, not in opposition, but without reference to the other two, success and power can only be relatively existing for a time, and as long as the influence lasts which called them into existence. The French Navy will illustrate what I mean. In no case where the French Navy has been powerful, was the opinion as to its uses or its value generally received. Sometimes it belonged exclusively to the King or to the Emperor; at others, it was due to the Government: sometimes it proceeded from one party, and sometimes from

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another party in the State. But never was the opinion prominent or predominant.

Again have the French people thought upon the matter, but it is thought which has never assumed the shape of a definite opinion, and therefore never grown to the power of successful action. Or, when the opinion has seemed to be definite, it has proceeded from some vague idea of necessity, rather than from any rational thought which alone could give power and life to the opinion. Therefore the French Navy, from causes which it could not control, but which are perfectly intelligible, has never had any but an artificial power. England, on the contrary, is an instance of a country in which the Navy has been an institution founded, not on any vague idea of its possible necessity, but on an absolute conviction, which was not confined to the one or another party in the State, but was generally received as a principle upon which to act. England has suffered from the occasional loss of one of these principles; for the confidence in the truth of the opinion as to the want of a navy, and the consequent success of it as an active power, have often deadened all thought about it. It has at times suffered like many causes in which implicit faith is placed, from the want of a little wholesome doubt and opposition. But, on the whole, it will be admitted that in the English Navy, its arm when called upon to strike has been supported by the strong confidence of popular opinion, and has been guided by the discretion of careful thought.

It has been shown that the French Navy wants the support of tradition, because its history has been rather of reverses than successes; that it has had no educational assistance, because of this want of tradition; and that at the bottom of both these deficiencies may perhaps lie the real cause of the indifference of the French people to it, in the absence of any strong commercial spirit, calling into existence a large merchant navy and requiring the aid of a war fleet as an absolute necessity. There may be collateral disadvantages in the shape of prejudicial organisation, as in the case of the Inscription Maritime; but this would all be removed by the application of the powerful stimulus of commerce. And now, it may be safely said that this stimulus is not wanting; for in every part of France is the spirit of commercial enterprise spreading, which must affect the merchant service, and so re-act upon the Imperial Navy. Whatever form or position the French Navy may hereafter assume, it will assuredly never dwindle into insignificance, even were the energy which has been expended upon it exceptionally during the last six years removed. With an extending foreign trade its existence will be an absolute necessity to France; but, though it may be strong in material power many generations must pass before it can hope to possess that moral power which tradition and education bestow; which is the peculiar property of the English Navy; and which is, in reality, the only strength upon which any institution can safely rely.

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THE WOUNDS OF RIFLE BULLETS IN BATTLE.

There is in the Museum of the Army Medical Department, a very interesting specimen of a bullet, connected with a wound of the head, and exhibiting nearly one complete turn on its long axis after it had been thus caught or lodged. This bullet, a Russian conical rifle-bullet, has been divided in its deadly course by an oblique slit from the apex or tip to the base; and the two divided parts are only held together by a narrow isthmus of lead at one of the angles of the base of the section. But that is not all;—this isthmus, or connecting strip is twisted round itself, like a piece of cord, carrying with it the thinner section of the bullet, or that section which was most easily acted upon by the twisting force. There are ridge and furrow lines on the separated surfaces of the bullet, and they are contorted from the right to the left—indicating the direction towards which the rotatory force of the projectile had modified the direction of the bisecting force.

Here we have the demonstration of the influence of the spinning property of a rifle-bullet in motion, first detected, we believe, by Deputy-Inspector-General Thomas Longmore, Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School. Although, when the spinning force is first impresed upon the projectile, it is limited by the degree of spirality of the grooves of the bore to one turn in a distance varying from 20 inches to 78 inches, according to the rifle used, yet there seems to be reason for believing that the degree of turn, or the distance within which a complete spin takes place, constantly lessens from the time the projectile quits the muzzle of the barrel, owing to the greater opposition to the forward motion than to the spinning motion in its passage through the air. At any rate, when the forward motion is stopped, or nearly stopped by a substance capable of opposing sufficient resistance, the shortened turn is in certain cases rendered obvious to sight, and it is under such circumstances that the fact is of importance to surgeons.

Such are the suggestions from this Russian conical rifle-bullet. The influence of "rotation on the long axis" in our modern projectiles, may be chiefly observed when the tip of a rifle-bullet comes into collision with the sharp edge of a thin bone, as for example, with the edge of a broken bone of the cranium, and the bullet is partly bisected by its own inherent force from the rear or forward motion. In such a case, strange as it may appear, the divided surfaces of the lead are usually strongly marked by ridge and furrow lines, as before stated, caused by the irregulary jagged edge of the broken bone by which the division has been effected; and the direction of these lines will frequently serve to illustrate the twisting or spinning force—resulting from the rotation of the projectile on its long axis—which has been at the same time exerted.

In addition to this scientific mode of operation in the modern

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projectile, certain features in the wounds produced by "cylinder conoidal projectiles" as we term them, present marked differences when compared with those produced by the old round balls of Brown Bess and all her sisters. First, we have the larger proportionate number of wounds where the great cavities of the body are opened; then the greater number of injuries to the vital organs; the more extensively destructive and fatal effects in wounds of bones, which now occur in engagements where the modern bullets are employed than were met with formerly when the spherical balls were used; the more extensive laceration of the soft structures, owing, not only to the greater destructive power of the conical bullet and more violent dispersion of the substances struck by them in their flight —such as fragments of bones—but possibly also to the circumstance of their being able to be deflected into a partial rotation on some of their shorter axes, and thus to inflict in their passage through the soft tissues of the body wider spheres of destruction than the old round balls, which, from their form could only present one equal length of diameter in whatever direction they might travel.

The eminent Professor of Military Surgery before mentioned, Dr. Longmore, has thoroughly considered this curious and important subject and his conclusions respecting the surgical effects of the elongated projectile—especially the Whitworth bullet—are very remarkable, being not only consonant with the strictest scientific theory, but supported by facts and his own experience.

When a cylindro-conoidal projectile, as it ordinarily flies, is suddenly brought into direct opposition and collision with an unyielding substance, whether before or after entering the body, one of three consequences must follow. First, it may perforate the opposing surface and pass on, retaining its original line of flight; secondly, its progress may be arrested—being itself crushed and flattened, or divided into two or more portions; or, thirdly, it may be caused to pursue its course in a new direction. In this last case, when deflected, its line of flight may be simply altered, its original rotation and width of track being preserved; or, its rotation being checked, it may effect an opening for itself sideways, that is, with its long axis at right angles to the line of its course; or the rotation on its long axis may be changed, by the resistance it has met with at its apex, into a partial rotation on one of the short axes. The frequency with which the base of a lodged cylindro-conical bullet is presented to the surgeon, who has to excise it from the side of a limb opposite to that at which it has entered, is due to this secondarily acquired rotation on a short axis.

If this secondarily acquired rotation were to continue for any distance through the body, then the track of the projectile would be rendered actually equal in diameter to the diameter of a circle of which the radius corresponded in length with that of the long axis of the elongated bullet—that is, about an inch and a half (1·460 inch),

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or about the width of a florin-piece. In such a case we can well imagine that this altered movement of the projectile must be attended with great stretching and tearing of the tissues which immediately surround the tunnelled opening made by the bullet in its passage; and it alone can explain the wide laceration met with in the course of some flesh wounds in which the entrance opening corresponds closely in size with a section of the projectile through one of its short axes. Hence, the important influence of length in our modern bullets; and the strange fact just described as connected with some of its wonnds, is a terrible contradiction to the assertion of those who, some ten or twelve years ago, objected to the narrow, elongated bullet, that it would not make a hole big enough in a man's body!

Besides these properties, our modern bullet, especially the Whitworth, has increased velocity, a pointed tip, hardness, and weight. The greater the velocity at the moment of impact, the more pointed the apex of the bullet, and the narrower its diameter, the greater the ease with which the highly elastic skin is perforated, and the inner structures traversed. As length is increased, so will liability to more extensive laceration of the tissues through which the bullet passes, be increased. As hardness is increased, the greater will be the ease with which the metallic parts of the accoutrements, the stronger bones of the extremities, and the vault of the cranium be perforated. Finally, as weight is increased, so the degree and extent of destruction of the harder structures will be augmented.

The primary rotatory motion of rifled projectiles has also an influence on the wounds produced by them, but generally not in any important degree when their original lines of flight and direction of rotation on their long axes are retained through their whole course.

The number of wounds in battle will mainly be determined by extent of range, and lowness of trajectory. In the case of two opposing forces armed with our modern projectiles, that force which is furnished with a weapon of greatest extent of range, combined with the lowest trajectory, will, all other conditions being equal, so far as small arms are concerned, have the opportunity of inflicting the greatest number of wounds. And if, in addition to these properties we now add the rapidity of fire permitted by breech-loaders and the still greater rapidity promised by repeating rifles—there is a good chance that two armies, furnished with such "implements of mischief," will realize the fight of the two cats of Kilkenny, which only left their tails on the field of battle.

Dr. Longmore is especially emphatic on the attributes of the Whitworth bullets as a means of destruction. He believes that their accelerated force, combined with their form, will cause them to penetrate or perforate the head and trunk even more frequently than the Enfield bullet, preventing them from coursing round, glancing off or becoming arrested in their progress by the outer

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walls of the cavities so frequently, and with exceedingly few exceptions, such wounds must be fatal in their results. The difference in the diameters of the projectiles will not effect the issue of such wounds ;—if the head or trunk be penetrated by the Enfield or the Whitworth bullet, it will not matter whether it is half an inch or four-tenths of an inch in diameter. We may therefore expect that the use of the Whitworth bullet would lead to a greater number of fatal wounds of the head, chest, and abdomen.

The same causes which have been supposed to lead to a greater proportion of penetrating wounds in the head and trunk, act in producing a greater number of direct perforating flesh wounds. These, as a general rule, when the projectiles causing them preserve their original course of rotation, will perhaps be less serious, because less tedious in their consequences than flesh wounds in which the projectiles from diminished velocity pursue a more indirect and devious course after entering a limb. But the average length of time for the cure of such a wound—even when no nerves or other important structures are involved in the injury would be seven or eight weeks; and for this period the soldier would be removed from active service. As regards the special condition of the original line of rotation on the long axis being changed into a partial rotation on one of the short axes, the greater amount of destruction might be looked for, *cæteris paribus*, from the mixed tin and lead projectiles of the Whitworth rifle; because from their hardness, such projectiles would be less likely to be flattened on meeting with bones, and they would therefore, after striking them, preserve their full length in their continued rotating course through the soft tissues.

The general conclusion drawn by Dr. Longmore is, if elongated projectiles, such as the Whitworth bullets, were substituted for the Enfield,

First,—that the number of head and trunk wounds would be greatly increased; the amount of increase being proportional to the velocity and lower trajectory and greater hardness of the Whitworth hexagonal projectile.

Secondly,—that of these wounds a greater proportion than now usually happens in war, would be attended with fatal results on the field of battle.

Thirdly,—that there would be, in like proportion, a greater number of fractures of bones, as well as of flesh wounds of the extremities, but the comparative degree of severity of these can hardly be stated without further experience.

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NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF BRITISH LIGHT DRILL.

(Concluded.)

The manœuvres practised in the camp at Shorncliffe were, it would seem, almost precisely similar to those laid down for light movements in the Field Exercise book of 1833. The covering parties were now for the first time regularly divided into three bodies, Skirmishers, Supports, and Reserve, all changes of front being performed by wheeling on the flank files of skirmishers. Battalion movements were also practised in two ranks in place of the three deep formation prescribed in Dundas.*

The late Major-General Stewart in his 'Sketches of the Highlanders' claims the credit of first systematizing light movements in our service, for a Highland officer, a Major Mc Kenzie of the 90th Light Infantry. He says, "when a part of the British Expeditionary force under Sir R. Abercrombie was in Minorca in 1799-1808, the 90th then under the temporary command of Major Mc Kenzie, a noted drill, (during the absence of their Colonel Rowland Hill, afterwards Lord Hill) were daily practised in these evolutions on the glacis of Fort St. Philip at Mahon, General Moore being always a constant and observant attendant on these occasions, from which he acquired the ideas which he subsequently developed when in charge of the Shorncliffe force." This assertion may however, perhaps be partly due to national partiality, the unusual experience Sir John Moore had had in the conduct of "petite guerre," in Corsica, in those arduous though now scarce remembered operations, the campaigns against the Brigands in St. Lucia in 1796, and also during the rebellion of 1798 in the most difficult parts of the South of Ireland must we opine, have had some share in the matter as well. Be this as it may, a new era was at this time (1804) established in our drill, and to its value when combined with that more careful and perfect performance of outpost duties, chiefly acquired from our German legionaries, both cavalry and infantry, (but especially the former) the histories of the campaigns in Portugal and Spain bear lasting witness.

In 1809, five years later, it was determined to further increase the number of Light Infantry Regiments, and the 71st Highlanders who had returned after a long and distinguished service in India, at the Cape, and La Plata, were directed to be formed into a Light Corps, "retaining such portions of their Highland clothing as may not interfere with their duties as Light Troops," thus originating

* The two deep formation in which our battalions fought in the Peninsula, became in a few years subsequent to the period to which we refer above, the recognised method of forming a battalion. The old three deep formation was retained we believe by the Foot Guards for certain parade purposes as "Trooping," many years after it had disappeared from the pages of the Exercise Book.

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the motley but tasteful garb since adopted for all unkilted Highland corps. The 68th and 85th who had just returned from the West Indies and Jamaica respectively, were at the same time made "light," and the three regiments with some German Batts were formed into a camp for the practice of Light manœuvres upon Bexley Heath, under the command of Baron de Rottenburg, a German officer of considerable experience, who had entered our service in the Jager Battalion of the 60th Rifles.

The Light manœuvres of this period were, as they always ought to be, of the simplest kind, the complexities afterwards adopted as improvements by some regiments, being of much later date.

Many of our bugle calls regulation and otherwise, also date from this time, though it appears impossible now to ascertain, with whom or how they originated.*

We are no advocates for over-much bugling, as we believe, that with the most perfect troops it is apt on service to produce confusion at times; but it must be admitted that the British calls are more easily distinguishable than those in use on the continent in the armies of our French and German neighbours.

Skirmishing and outpost work, too, became recognised portions of Cavalry Drill, and as such were practised in the Cavalry camps at Colchester and elsewhere. The two deep front had then become usual (in place of the three deep laid down in Dundas for Cavalry and Infantry alike,) and mounted skirmishers were extended as at present at six or some other given number of horses lengths from a named file, rear rank men coming up into line on the left of the file leaders; the skirmishers were, however, a certain number of files told off for that purpose, on the flanks (outer) of each squadron, in place of a troop or a part of a named troop being employed to cover the front, as is now directed.

Rifle carbines were issued to two Hussar Regiments, but speedily discarded again, on account of the difficulty experienced in loading them on horseback.†

* It is possible that a greater attention on the part of the Bugle Majors to the *time* in which the regulations direct different calls to be sounded, or in some cases a more marked difference in the time prescribed for certain calls, would much increase their individuality and distinctness.

† Most of the French Light Cavalry at this time we believe carried Fusils, which were reputed more effective than the wretched little weapons our horse soldiers bore.

It is remarkable that the French Cavalry appear to have always hankered after the use of fire arms. In the old Fontenoy days, when our 42nd were charging home with backsword and target (having thrown away their muskets) on a body of French, a Dragoon Regiment of the latter caused heavy loss, not by charging, but by wheeling up, and pouring a musketry fire from their saddles, into the flank of the Highlanders.

Again at Waterloo, Captain Siborne tells us, the magnificent force of Cuirassiers arranged in line of squadrons of 3 ranks without intervals, received our Life Guards with a carbine fire from their ranks, which, however. did not empty a single saddle.

There was an impression generally prevalent among our soldiers, that the French

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We may here remark that the formation of a line (Infantry) four deep when Cavalry are expected, which has been introduced in the new edition of the Field Exercise was employed at Waterloo. The 1st Foot Guards, and we believe several other regiments, made the last charge in this formation. In the Guards, however, (we cannot speak as to the other corps) this was performed, not by forming four deep and closing to the centre, but by filing the flank sections of each company in rear of the centre sections, the battalion becoming thus a line of contiguous companies in close double columns of sections.

After the peace, came a number of innovations and alterations called improvements, in light manœuvres as practised in different regiments.

Some regiments revised the old system of carefully dressing their skirmishers, having a sergeant in the centre and an aid on each flank of the line, and firing vollies by alternate ranks at a signal from the centre sergeant or from the officers' whistles. Others again adopted a plan of advancing and retiring by alternate ranks.

Others of both advancing and retiring by alternate files, in the manner now laid down for "retiring firing."

Others again, when advancing firing, made their skirmishers run forward a certain number of paces and drop on the knee to fire, running forward again another short distance at another signal, after loading; this plan, which was supposed to represent the line running from cover to cover, was by some writers called the "skirmishers charging."

Some laid down when firing at the halt, others fired from the knee as at present.

In some regiments, the best shots were picked out for skirmishers, in place of a company being directed to cover the front. For this purpose they were placed, or were supposed to be placed, as the centre files of sections (or if the sections had an even number of files as the odd centre files,) and on the 'skirmish' sounding (the 'skrimmidge' it was usually termed by the drill instructors of the period) they moved to the front under the senior subaltern of the battalion, or some other named officer, their places in the front rank being filled up by the rear rank men of the adjoining files on the left of each. When the 'alarm' or the assembly sounded, the skirmishers ran back to their places in the battalion.

There was yet another plan we remember hearing suggested by

fire-arms were more effective than our own, clumsy enough as both were in all conscience. Statistics, however, do not bear this out.

The French flints were better we believe than the English Geologists tell us there are great differences in the structure of flint, possibly those from Normandy more closely resembled "agates" than those of Essex, whence our chief supply was derived.

The French flints were said to be practically distinguishable by emitting sparks of a far deeper red colour, and giving much fewer mis-fires. This trifling and now forgotten fact was probably not without its influence on the apparent service value of the two weapons.

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an excellent officer now no more, when Minie rifles were first introduced, twelve being allotted to each company. In this plan, which was we believe, copied from the system then in force for Jägers in some Prussian regiments; the riflemen were formed in a third rank in rear of each company and told off in two subdivisions, on "the skirmish" sounding, they faced outwards by subdivisions, filed round the flank of each company, and formed files and line of skirmishers to the front.

We have mentioned the two last methods, not because they were much in use, but because it would seem to us that a similar plan in regard to marksmen and steady* first class shots might be advantageously adopted under certain circumstances in the present day. A comparison of the number of good shots which could thus be furnished by *any* battalion, with the large percentage of second or second and third class shots in even the best shooting companies in our service, would lead us to infer that when the object is to silence the enemy's field artillery at long distances, or to fire at or from intrenchments at long ranges, such an arrangement *ought* to produce a marked increase in the effectiveness of the fire over that produced by the employment of any individual company for the same purposes.

To return, however, to our subject, the most complete system suggested at the period to which our notes now refer, was, perhaps, that of Capain Mitchell, long the adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles. This plan sought to lessen the time required for, and the fatigue entailed on the men by extensive changes of front. The system is doubtless fresh in the minds of most of our readers, and we will not therefore enter further into its details.† On paper, or when performed by a well drilled regiment, on an extensive open space like Phœnix Park, it was certainly an extremely elegant system of manœuvre, and, as such, it was extensively adopted by many of our best regiments, though not recognised by the Regulations.

It was however, an example of what we in our humble way, have so often essayed to urge, the paramount necessity of practising Light Drill on all the varieties of ground which may present them-

* We use the term "steady shots," because an examination of the company target practice and judging distance returns in some battalions, both Regulars and Volunteers, for several consecutive years, shows a far greater fluctuation than might have been anticipated; men who figure in the first class one year, being in the second or even third the next. The writer cannot say if this be generally the case, but in some battalions it does occur to a greater extent than might reasonably be expected.

† According to this system, a battalion of ten companies skirmishing; three companies skirmishing, three in support, and four in reserve. When 'change front,' a quarter circle to the left was ordered; the leading company of the reserve, the right support and right skirmishers become the new skirmishers; the second company of the reserve, the centre support, and the centre (old) skirmishers became the new support, the remaining companies the new reserve; so in changing front to the left, the leading company of the reserve, the left support and left skirmishers became the new skirmishers; the second company of the reserve, the centre support and centre skirmishers, the new supports; and so on.

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selves on actual service. Had this been done, it would have been seen that the evolutions practised by most of our best light regiments, however well suited they might be for parade purposes, or for covering brigade movements in the most open kinds of campaign, were utterly unadapted to those other occasions which were and are still ever-recurring in the course of colonial service.

When we consider the great experience our troops had in the latter descriptions of warfare, it seems curious that the matter should have been so generally overlooked. Omitting operations like those in Nepaul, in Affghanistan, and other parts of India, which possibly ought rather to be placed under the head of mountain warfare; we may instance the campaigns in Burmah, the constant operations against different hill tribes in various parts of India, the short but arduous campaign in Coorg, in 1834, the wars in Kandy, the Kaffir wars of 1835, 1846-7, 1851-2-3, the never-ending struggles in New Zealand, besides sundry other minor operations in Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and elsewhere.

Yet, despite this constant training, on every fresh outbreak the same deficiences were observable; the same apparent ignorance on the part of the officers, save in exceptional cases, of the form of tactics most suited to the work to be performed, which however, perhaps it were more just to attribute to the endless difficulties and obstacles offered on all sides to any plans of operations differing from those which had been tried and found comparatively ineffective before; and, on the part of the men, even of the élite of our regiments, the same palpable ignorance of those two most universally acknowledged essentials of skirmishing, making the most of cover, and of their fire, the former to be acquired after a little experience and some losses, the latter seemingly never.

Little wars, in truth they were, as regarded the extent of the line of operations, and the effects which usually resulted from them, but not to be lightly treated when we remember the expenditure of men and money which they entailed. The money cost of such operations as the Kaffir War of 1851-3, has indeed been pretty often brought to public notice, but it requires a very minute and patient investigation of the subsequent medical history of each corps engaged, to realise fully the cost in men, to appreciate the actual number of trained soldiers who, for years after, were discharged on account of disabilities contracted in the course of harassing operations, which experience has since shewn can be better performed by a handful of mounted men suitably equipped and properly handled.*

This leads us to ask whether the admirable system of drill for Mounted Rifle Volunteers, brought out under the auspices of the Military authorities might not be advantageously appended to the Infantry and Field Exercise Book.† To those of our readers who

* The frontier armed mounted police.

† It appears to us that many important additions might thus be made to the

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may be interested in colonial operations, we would recommend the perusal of an able paper by Colonel Warre, C.B., Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, which appeared in Vol. VII, of the Proceedings of the United Service Institute, entitled "New Zealand, its Defences against Native Aggression," which is the best we remember ever to have read on this subject anywhere.

There is, however, one more point in the history of our subject which we must not omit, the use of the bugle. Of the unsuitability of too great a use of the bugle to actual service operations, we have already spoken, but the ingenuity displayed in a work published many years since requires a passing word. This was the Bugle Horn Major's Companion, published by Parker. It contained the whole of the duty and field calls, ten company calls, and also sounds for forming column, line, square, and wheeling. It will thus be seen that by combining these with company calls, not only all Light movements, but every kind of battalion movement could be executed by bugle alone. There were also a series of telegraphic signals for keeping up communication with the outposts, and conveying orders by bugle. When we remember the limited capabilities of the instrument before bugle 'accompaniments' were invented, and, when we add that these calls were all short and easily distinguished by a tolerable ear, points not always observable in the bugle and trumpet sounds of other armies, it will be admitted that the work was not destitute of merit.

There were also certain calls adopted in some regiments which should not be passed over, we mean the so-called "division calls." When column has been reformed from skirmishing order, the companies become frequently inverted, and, if again extended, the use of the proper company calls would most likely create confusion. To obviate this, the division calls were adopted, CG being the call for No. 1 for the time being, CGG No. 2, CGC, No. 3, and so on. They were considered to be not as distinct as was requisite, and were never much employed, as, however, they supplied a want (when the bugle is to be used) which has not been met in any other way, they deserve perhaps not to be wholly forgotten.

Pocket Edition of the Infantry Field Exercise at very small increase of size; such as

1. A short abstract of the duties of troops at siege and in escalading, from the books in use at Chatham establishment.
2. Directions for embarking and disembarking as in the Admiralty Regulations and the Aide Memoire.
3. The service of garrison guns from the Artillery Exercises.
4. The Exercise of Mounted Riflemen (of the utility of which to Infantry, our own colonies and the details of the late war in America furnish so many examples.)

All these either are or might be given in a separate work, but the trouble of so many works of reference is great, and we find consequently that ignorance of the principles regulating these exceptional operations on which so much often depends, is *not* invariably confined to junior and inexperienced officers.

Such additions would not add more than seventy or eighty pages, if plates were substituted for long verbal explanations, and would certainly not increase the weight more than half an ounce, while the numerous advantages that would accrue, will we think, readily occur to most military readers.

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Of the light drill of the present day, it is not our intention here to speak. We may, perhaps, be allowed to ask if the present system of "retiring firing," admirably adapted as it is for disputing an open plain, is not apt in other cases to produce confusion. We would also submit that the system of combination among skirmishers, as in the French "Camarades du combat," together with certain modifications of our musketry practice and bayonet exercise, might be useful additions to the drill of those of our Line regiments which claim the special distinction of being "Light" corps. On this matter we hope to offer a few remarks in a future article.

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF A BRITISH LANDWEHR.

In a controversy or correspondence most voluminously extended, in the pages of a daily contemporary, the re-organization of our Military System has been forced upon the attention of the public and the authorities. We have have been urged to consider the Prussian military system, its immense and efficient reserves, with the view of more or less imitating the Landwehr organization of that most fortunate nation.

In the very threshold of the argument, however, we fear that reforms or alterations far too radical would be required to establish anything of the sort in Great Britain.

The leading peculiarity of the Prussian Army, which, by its bravery, celerity, endurance, discipline, and intelligence has won for itself so high a place among the armies of Europe, is, undoubtedly that it is an army only in war time; while in time of peace, it is part and parcel of the nation, discharging the duties and enjoying the freedom of civil life, and increasing the material resources of the country, instead of wasting and destroying them in compulsary idleness.

Prussia was certainly fortunate in possessing such a military system in the late conjuncture, when it enabled her to secure in a rapid "Ten Days War," all the advantages resulting from efficiency and celerity. But we must remember that celerity is the essential condition of such a system. From the very nature of the Prussian Landwehr system, it has ever been an established maxim that a six months' campaign would be the ruin of Prussia, simply by its abstraction of such multitudes of her productive population from the trades and avocations of social life. Possibly Austria counted on this maxim, if her delay or dilatoriness in the commencement of the tremendous game was not a downright strategic blunder. But Prussia knew that time was everything to her, and so in a few days and to the astonishment of every military man, made herself mistress of the situation, dashed off in every direction, with instantaneous mobilisation, the plan of a campaign, the chances of which were all dead against her slow and calculating opponent.

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Thus, whilst nothing that we have since read has shaken our belief that the ravages of the Needle Gun or rapidlyfiring breech-loaders, has been the "turning point" of this most astonishing war or campaign, we are free to admit the exalted merit of Prussia in her military organisation, her forecast, and her unexampled celerity.

It is not to be wondered at that people should, in the first place, doubt that anything of the kind could be done with our army, or our forces generally; and, in the next place, ask why we could not do the thing, considering our vast military expenditure, the immeasureable superiority of our financial resources, and all that sort of argument which amounts simply to saying that as with everything else, we should have an army fit for any purpose because we can pay for it.

The various, the multitudinous means suggested on all hands, in this curious controversy, are all more or less commendable, like the method of the doctors, whose "try this," and "try that," may always be in accordance with sound therapeutic principles; but still the question will arise, can the thing be accomplished without the leading principle of the Prussian system—universal, compulsory service for a certain time? If the law required every Englishman to be trained as a soldier, and to hold himself ever after in readiness to serve his country, at any personal inconvenience whatever, then there would be no difficulty in the matter, and the British Landwehr would be as efficient as the Prussian.

Throughout the controversy there is a tendency to meet the great and self-evident defects of our military system by remedies that are utterly inadequate to meet the case and correct the existing evils. For, as one of the best reasoners in the controversy observes, where do our real deficiencies principally lie? Evidently in a want of men, as not long ago disclosed in Parliament, and in the absence of a well-defined war-organisation. An army is a very costly toy, if it be only a toy, and not intended for other purposes than mere show; but, in the failure of a sufficient supply of men, it is utterly useless for the purposes of war. Now, it is a well-recognised fact that, even in time of peace, our mode of recruiting has failed, and a Commission has recently been sitting to inquire into the subject. It is an equally well-proved fact that, notwithstanding our lavish expenditure and high bounties, it has invariably been ineffectual in time of war. What was the cause of our Crimean disasters? Our army was only organised for peace. Those services which cannot be rapidly created—but which form its mainspring—were wanting; and there was such a dearth of men that they could not even be hastily and imperfectly improvised. Is there any reason to believe that, in case of war, we should now be in a materially different position? True, we have constructed the skeleton framework of those departments which were then wanting, but could we fill up the framework? No one who has studied the

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subject of our recruiting and reserves, can for one moment believe in the possibility.

If we examine our present available force in detail, of what does it consist? First in order comes the infantry, which is, in theory and in practice, the mainstay of an army. How many battalions have we in the United Kingdom? Usually 38, and seven battalions of the Guards. Could we afford, in case of war, to leave England without any? Would less than seven battalions be sufficient?

So much for the numerical strength; but what is the really available strength of these battalions? A field-day at Aldershot declares it. On those grand occasions, when our military organisation shows what it can do,—on a field, supposed to be of battle, but in which no reserves are needed to fill up rapid losses—our battalions usually average 400 men in actual line! Therefore, the entire available strength of our infantry for line of battle just amounts to 38 multiplied by 400, equal to 15,200 men.

And now, as to cavalry. If all admit the paramount importance of sufficient infantry, time was—and not very long ago—when it was argued that cavalry would be useless, or next to useless in future wars, in the presence of the modern rifle. If the argument could not bear the test of historical examination, it has moreover been completely refuted in the recent war, which has demonstrated, as every other war, the incalculable advantage of a good and sufficient cavalry. It would appear, however, that in England we have acted in accordance with a contrary opinion.

We have now in the United Kingdom sixteen regiments of cavalry of the line, and three household regiments. Of this number we could not send more than twelve on service, and provide in any way for Indian reliefs. At the commencement of the Crimean war we sent out ten regiments, which after nine months' work could only muster 500 mounted men between them! But what is the available war-strength of our present regiments? Go again to Aldershot—where even young horses unfitted for service are placed in the ranks—and what is the actual available strength of a regiment? It will be found to average 280. We have, therefore, a serviceable force of 12 multiplied by 280, equal to 3,360 cavalry. Such is the "sufficient" cavalry of Great Britain.

The aspect of our deplorable case seems somewhat altered in the view of our artillery. In this arm we are really comparatively strong, its efficiency and organisation are excellent, and certainly need not fear comparison with that of the Continental Powers. But still we could not conveniently place more than 20 batteries in line of battle which, with 200 men and six guns for battery, would give 4,000 men and 120 guns.

Now, the Prussians had 950 guns at Königgrätz.

Sieges are now apparently obsolete, thanks to the modern railway system, which enables an entire country to "cover" when it pleases every town and fortress on its map, but still sieges are possible, how-

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ever short may be their duration. And how many of our sappers and miners could assist in them if found necessary? Certainly not more than 1,500.

Thus, our whole actual combatant force amounts to 12,200 infantry, 3,360 cavalry, 4,000 artillery, and 1,500 sappers, or 24,060 men, as nearly as possible the strength of the Saxon contingent with the Austrian army in the late war, or about two-thirds of the strength of one of those eight *corps d'armée* which failed to stop the Prussians at Königgrätz.

Such is the host of mighty England at the present time. The figures have been boldly put forth in broad type, and remain uncontradicted. In fact, they are incontestable.

It is well, however, that we should know our littleness, as others know it, while we have yet time to grow into something like presentable proportions. Whatever we may think of ourselves, our measure will be taken in comparison of our neighbours; everything in this world is comparative, and assuredly Great Britain cannot adequately compare with her neighbours at the present epoch in the results of military organisation.

Lastly, as to our transport, that *sine quâ non* of a mobile army, which enabled the Prussians to make their rapid advance into an enemy's country with 260,000 men, all perfectly supplied, and which also enabled Benedek to withdraw his 70,000 shattered troops by forced marches safely over the Carpathian Mountains, until they found shelter behind the Danube. How is it with our transport? It is a well-known fact that the small apology for a military train which we possess is so "smart," and so highly armed and equipped as combatants, that on a march they cannot always carry their own baggage, irrespective of that of an army.

In the midst of these unmitigated and humiliating deficiences of the first order in the view of national dignity and a state of defence, it would be superfluous, if not ridiculous, to inquire into our system of field telegraphs, with the view of discovering if we are in position to derive anything like the incalculable advantages which the Prussians managed to secure from the nimble and ever-willing Ariel of the electric wire. Nor will it be worth our while to examine the efficiency of our pontoon train. These are things of which the less said the better for all parties concerned.

Such is Our Army. And yet, if we include our Indian military expenditure, it costs us more than the combined armies of France and Prussia.

And now for the remedy or remedies for this painfully diseased state of things.

All this inefficiency might be corrected by the simplest means. With respect to the proposed amalgamations of the regular army, the militia, the volunteers, and the yeomanry, we fear that such an expedient would be a beginning at the wrong end. If our army should become more national and less professional or exclusive, this

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happy consummation must be the consequence of a rational system. It presupposes a long series of good influences bringing forth good fruit in due season. It is true that England will deem no price too heavy to pay for security and dignity; and that when we see what efforts a country like Prussia, so inferior to Great Britain in wealth and population, has cheerfully made for the purposes of aggression, we may well blush to think how little care is taken to guard that accumulation of wealth and happiness of which centuries of labour and order have made us the possessors.

The difficulty of the question is, however, narrowed to the limits of common-sense. Let us do by our army what we do by every other profession, or calling in life—give it fair play, and trust to the ambition of human nature to improve its resources. At present the army is simply "a bad speculation" for everybody concerned in it. This is now acknowledged everywhere, and therefore we may proceed at once with measures of salutary reform. But it is useless to talk of organisation before securing men to organise. We must catch the hare before we can think of cooking it. The prime question is, how to attract men to the recruiting serjeant by more effective means than gaudy ribbons and a shilling, with the present *et ceteras* of the service.

Some of the causes militating against successful recruiting for the army, because obvious from a simple statement of the case.

First and foremost Aldershot is the *bête noire* or terror of the service, especially to the men who are sent to it immediately after a lengthened absence from England. The feeling of disappointment and disgust being almost universal, the men naturally communicate their views to relations and friends; and thus seeds are quickly sown and bear fruit of a description little calculated to tempt those who are of a thinking and desirable material to join the ranks of our army.

Aldershot is, no doubt, to a certain extent, an excellent institution, but no amount of argument or reasoning would convince a regiment recently returned from foreign service that such a dreary place (in the immediate vicinity of a sort of town of the vilest description), with its endless drills, field-days, musketry instruction, fatigue drills, and working parties, entailing an immense amount of wear and tear of clothing, presents a cordial welcome or an agreeable change to those who vainly hope for a pleasant life, at least for some time after once more touching the soil of Old England.

As observed by one of the correspondents in this interesting controversy, a regiment ought to have a country quarter for at least one year on its return to England—clear of camps and garrison towns. Leave of absence might then be freely granted, when the men would be more likely to speak well of the service—to the advantage of recruiting—than at present. Some officers may like Aldershot well enough, only because they are able to absent themselves from it on Friday till Monday in each week, but very few of the unfortunate rank and file are allowed such an indulgence.

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The least that can be done for our army is to try and make each regiment happy and contented; but such a condition of things cannot be brought about under the existing system of frequent, excessive, and harrassing drills, especially the musketry instruction, which has called forth even in Parliament no little animadversion. Why should not the men in possession of good conduct pay be exempt from attending early morning drill, at least? Just imagine the feelings of a veteran Indian soldier at being made to stand on one leg, varied occasionally by other excitement of a like character, as prescribed by the ingenious tormentors who concocted the drill-book, at early morning drill in spring, when young and old soldiers alike have every species of corporeal agony of a decidedly humiliating character practised upon them.

In these times of abundant work to do, able-bodied men of a desirable material—always to be remembered, as volunteers—are worth more to the country than the price at present offered for their capture by that bird of prey—the recruiting sergeant. It is really no joke to sell liberty and life, in the prospect of opposition breechloaders (such as we are promised in the horrid future) at the beggarly rate of one half-penny per hour!

No, there must be a *quid* for the *quo* of the service; there must be the fair play of adequate inducement and treatment—as in every other calling of men, which is found to be worth an honest man's while—which is found to "pay." But it is not mere "pay" that will have to be increased in order to recruit the army, but better prospects for the future—the hope that all good service should secure to every man, to every Englishman especially who serves his country. Why should a field-labourer, remaining in the field, be in a better social position than the soldier in the ranks of Her Majesty's Army? We are convinced that the inconsistency has been suffered to exist merely because nobody has hitherto called attention to the flagrant and cruel absurdity.

As to regimental details, are there no items that might not be suffered to become obsolete—things of the past, with all its barbarous associations? Might not marching order parades be abolished, at least as far as drills and field-days are concerned. In these days of quick movements, of "running drill" and breechloaders, the detestable knapsack can never again be worn during a campaign. Active service under its terrible influence is simply impossible. The Prussians—from whom we originally borrowed the notion of extreme precision in drill and all that sort of thing—discarded their knapsacks when they recently "went in" to conquer.

Is it absolutely necessary to devote the entire summer to everlasting drilling, and cannot the winter furlough be made more liberal?

Would it not be advisable to pay more attention to the quarters of married soldiers? At present, nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the manner in which families are simply huddled together.

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The space allowed to each family will easily account for the reported outbreak of sickness among the soldiers' children in the camp of Aldershot. The rooms they inhabit are mere dens of discomfort. A commanding officer is compelled to shut his eyes to much that he sees in this direction, no remedy being at hand in the shape of additional accommodation. Such are the statements (uncontradicted) elicited by this controversy, and as facts they must bear heavily on the character of the service, in the matter of recruiting.

The immense demand for able-bodied labour at home, the large emigration to our colonies, the annual supply necessary to maintain a force of 50,000 police, the early age at which the labouring class now marry, the requirements of our railways, which must have picked men; these circumstances, added to the causes we have mentioned, and the fact that more than two-thirds of a soldier's life are now spent abroad, often in a bad climate, are sufficient to account for the difficulty of recruiting. We do not think that a mere increase of pay would make any material difference in the quantity or quality of supply, even supposing that the enormous expense of such a remedy were a matter of no importance, and that any employer of 200,000 men could offer a large rise in their wages without disturbing the labour-market. Besides, we have a ready, economical, and most effective means whereby we might get the good recruit, and afterwards retain him when a trained soldier, namely, by opening the ranks of the Civil Service in all subordinate places up to twenty-five shillings per week, to those soldiers, who after a fair period of service (say eighteen years) choose to qualify themselves for their new duties.

Including the Government and other official establishments throughout the kingdom, there cannot be less than 50,000 such places, which might be filled by the non-commissioned officers and other picked men of the service, with the greatest advantage to the state in every point of view. The Postmaster-General has in his department alone an army of 25,000 men; of these, probably four-fifths are earning wages not exceeding the standard referred to. Would these men be less efficient servants if they were expected to take a turn of duty in India before settling down into the snug berths they now enjoy, and would not the recollection of a soldier's life make them more contented with their present position? There is not a properly qualified non-commissioned officer, who, at the age of thirty, cannot get twenty-five shillings per week in civil life. Is is likely, then, that these men will be content to remain in the service when they see the porters and messengers in all the public departments receiving salaries from £80 to £150 a year, this last sum being the amount paid to the head-porter at the Admiralty. Possibly the occupant of this arduous and responsible post may be a naval veteran of distinguished service. At the same time, it is well known that, as a rule, the class of situations we have referred to have been, and still are, the rewards of political or domestic

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support, the butlers considering them as much a perquisite as the "percentage" we have lately heard so much of.

What is the practice in other countries? Although the Continental Powers possess the advantage of an unlimited supply of good men, by means of the conscription, they, nevertheless, fill their civil appointments with retired soldiers, and, in France, give a bounty of £100 for every picked man of seven years' service. We cannot, under our system of voluntary enlistment, expect to supply our ranks without stronger inducements than those hitherto afforded.

Something more is needed to attract good men to the service, such as Captain Walter has done for the discharged soldiers—the Corps of Commissionaires, which is, in a deservedly flourishing condition, an example to the nation, demonstrating to those classes from which our recruits are obtained, that their ultimate condition is not entirely uncared for.

Having, by adequate reforms, done away with the ill-repute of the service, and recruited it by such inducements, it would be easy to place the military system of the country upon such a footing that it might be quickly expanded or contracted to meet contingencies, without incurring the enormous and useless expenditure of the past.

How much of that National Debt which now weighs so heavily upon us is due to the absence of any system of military reserves? We need look no further than the Crimean War, when our foreign legions cost us £6,000,000 sterling, and not only never fired a shot, but gave us much trouble to disband.

The outline of a good military system might be as follows, suggested by one of the parties to the late controversy, who manifests the utmost acquaintance with the subject in all its bearings.

The regular army should be organised on an expansible footing, and should consist of 230 battalions of infantry, of 600 men each in time of peace, and 1,500 men (that is, one battalion of 1,000 and a reserve of 500) in time of war. The cavalry and artillery, being arms not readily and quickly formed, should have a larger proportionate peace establishment. In time of peace, thirty-one regiments of cavalry should be maintained at 700 men each; the present number of horses need not be materially altered, but might be raised with advantage to 400, for horses can be easily bought and trained. In time of war, these regiments should be raised to 1,000 men and 700 horses. The artillery should number 35,000 men in time of peace, and 45,000 in time of war. Engineers, and all the accessory branches of an army should be kept up during peace on a very liberal footing, on account of the difficulties experienced respecting details on every emergency, when more important matters must be attended to imperatively. The military train should be divided into skeleton regiments, in such manner as would be required on a war strength, when the battalions might be readily filled up.

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From the regular forces thus enumerated, would have to be deducted, for India, 70 battalions of infantry, 12 regiments of cavalry; and 15,000 artillery; for the colonies, 50 battalions of infantry, and 5,000 artillery; leaving for home service, 110 battalions of infantry, 19 regiments of cavalry, and 15,000 artillery.

The whole force thus divided, is less in number than the average estimates of the last six years.

The last-mentioned—the home service, forms the army, which would be available in case of a European war, and which should, therefore, be made expansible, and easily raised to its war strength, How is this to be effected? As follows:

The militia should be divided into two classes, namely, active and inscribed. The active should number 150,000 men. It should be recruited in time of peace by voluntary enlistment, as at present, with the addition that every soldier, asking the indulgence of a discharge by purchase from the regular army, should obtain it on condition of completing his time of service in the active militia. But, after twelve months' service, every man belonging to this force should be liable, in case of a European war, or any national contingency, to be draughted for temporary service into the regular army, namely, during the continuance of the war, or until the expiration of his militia service.

The inscribed militia should consist of 500,000 men, selected by ballot from the whole able-bodied population of the country, between the ages of eighteen and thirty years. The proposition may be startling, as approaching the compulsory service of the Prussians and the French; but, with us, this force would form a mere paper army, as it would neither be armed, equipped, nor trained. But still, it would be divided into regiments, brigades, and divisions, and mustered for one day in each year, to correct the rolls and fill up vacancies.

Substitutes would be allowed, and all effective volunteers and yeomanry would be exempt from this inscription. But, after being twelve months inscribed, every man belonging to this Reserve would be liable, in case of a European war, or national emergency, to be balloted for the active militia. Here again, substitutes would be allowed.

It may seem very objectionable, even in the sense of our present military deficiencies, to resort to any plan savouring of the Continental system; but it should be known that the ballot for the militia is not only legal at present, but is our old constitutional system. As the lawyers would say, it is not only good by statute, but at common-law, with abundant precedent. And our proposed mode of carrying it out would bear hardly upon no one; first, because only in case of war or emergency would any service be imposed; secondly, as substitutes would be allowed, and every member would have twelve months to provide himself with such substitute before he could be called upon for any kind of service; thirdly, because,

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at the age of thirty, which is the time of life when men usually acquire home-ties, they would cease to belong to this inscribed force; fourthly, the fact of belonging as an effective to the yeomanry or volunteers would exempt any one from inscription for militia service.

Moreover, we cannot suppose that the nation has so degenerated, or that Englishmen have become so effete, worn out, as to object to the liability of defending their country in case of emergency, especially when thus protected from all the "disagreeables" of selected service, as borne by the natives of continental countries, without the vital stake that every Englishman has in the fortunes of his country menaced by war.

Such is the simple organisation which forms the keystone of the arch upon which a sufficiently expansible and inexpensive military system may be raised.

We will now trace the working of this chain of reserves. Let us imagine the imminence of a European war, and see what took place at the commencement of the Crimean campaign, and compare it with what would occur under the proposed system.

At that time, as at present, regiments were weak, and had no reserves; but we were obliged to send an army to the East in conjunction with France, and 27,000 men were forwarded as our quota. It was then found that we had expended our entire military resources. War and sickness soon made deep gaps in the ranks, and there were none to fill the vacant places. Every man in the skeleton corps which confronted the enemy was doing the work of three, and sinking or dying from a failure of overtaxed strength. But there were no reserves at home—no help—no relief; and so they fought and suffered and died—until battalions ceased to exist and only mustered little groups of sick and weak, but still strong-hearted men. Who can forget that time? At home, in England, all was alarm and excitement. Friends and relatives opened their hearts and their purses, and every means of conveyance was employed to try and relieve the terrible pressure of the hideous trial. In Parliament, any amount of money was unhesitatingly voted. But, soldiers, not money were required—and no amount of gold could buy them. Enormous bounties were given to recruits and volunteers from the militia; but the untrained, raw, immature lads who went out served but little purpose, and swelled the hospital returns even more than the battalions. England's heart was wrung, and she clasped her hands heavenward, saying—Oh God, what shall we do? More money was lavished. Swiss legions—German legions—Italian legions were raised; and when, by dint of sheer expenditure, we had created and trained this force of mercenaries, the war was over; it was useless, and all our money gone for nothing.

Now, that was a long dreary war. We had much time given to us—unlike the swift-telling blows that may now-a-days be

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expected in war—such as we have witnessed—when in less than a fortnight a great empire has been laid prostrate, kingdoms have been knocked down like nine-pins, and nations have ceased to mark their ancient names on newly-constructed maps of Europe.

Such a fate hangs over our present military system. By the very nature of things it is imminent—ever imminent over us. But let us look at the reserve, and see what would happen under the system which we have proposed.

Again take the case—the imminence of European war—with our home-army on our proposed peace-footing, composed of about 100,000 men, as before described. By a stroke of the pen, and in one day, 225,000 men—all trained and organized. Yet, the Active Militia, thus drawn upon, would also in one day regain it's original strength from the Inscribed Militia, and the Inscribed Militia from the able-bodied population of the country.

If the expected war did not break out, the additional force would not be required, and, again, in one day, everything would return to its ordinary state. The draughts from the Active Militia would return to that force and to their own homes, and would simply reckon this service as a course of annual training. The draughts from the Inscribed Militia to the Active Militia would again resume their ordinary avocations. The country would have armed and disarmed herself without materially exceeding the ordinary estimates.

Just consider the political influence of such a state of things in the diplomatic councils of Europe, with which England might be complicated. It is now well-known abroad that Great Britain cannot stir as forcibly as her Foreign Secretaries may talk. But, if we are in position to make such a demonstration as we have described, there can be little doubt that England will regain that prestige in the councils of Europe which she has for a very long time ceased to uphold.

Then, suppose that war ensued. Well, in accordance with our system, we shall find an impenetrable front of "first-line supports" and "reserves" connected by an organized and unfailing military chain, and only limited by the endurance, constancy, and the courage of the entire nation.

Surely *this* is what we require.

ADVENTURES OF EDMUND LEIGH, OF THE LINE.

CHAPTER IV.

I had observed with some surprise and much displeasure that Sir Frederick's manner had greatly changed towards Amy, since my last visit, a year ago. He had never been affectionate, and barely kind to her, but though stiff and very formal, he had at least not

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been uncivil, but had hitherto treated her with the polite courtesy which every lady has a right to claim from a gentlemen, especially as his guest. But now his manner towards her was abrupt, I had nearly said rude, but this he dared not be in my presence.

Boy as I was, I could not have stood quietly by and seen my sister insulted. But though Sir Frederick was very cautious, (particularly since Trevor's evidently strong love for Amy became more and more visible), yet there was an indescribable something in his tone, and in his intercourse with her, that I noticed with feelings of anger and pain, which would not be curbed long.

Her buoyant gaiety (so charming in a happy young girl) was constantly checked by some cutting remark upon childish levity, or some speech equally harsh and ungracious, so that at last the sound of Sir Frederick's footstep was the signal for an unnatural silence, and dull constraint of manner, grievous to see in the young and once light-hearted Amy.

I observed that she tried, as much as possible, to absent herself from the family circle, and when there, that she never of her own accord entered into conversation, and when forced to speak from some one addressing her, she merely answered briefly without seeking to prolong the discourse. I was one day seriously pondering on what I thought the absolute necessity (a very disagreeable one, no doubt,) of questioning Amy on the cause of the extraordinary feeling that was at work between Sir Frederick and herself, when Walter suddenly entered my room with a flushed countenance, on which I could read marks of evident discomposure. "Edmund!" he cried, "this state of things must not be suffered to continue. I have come to a full explanation with your sister, and one thing I am perfectly decided upon, here she shall not stay, to be treated with unfeeling coldness. Sir Frederick must either name a place where she may live in comfort and happiness, or I shall at once brave his anger, and take her hence as my wife; for such she has agreed to be, and I trust, my friend, I may count on your consent also to our wishes. It is impossible to permit Amy to be any longer treated by Sir Frederick as the mere dependent on his bounty he strives to make her seem. You have not been aware of this, Edmund, or Amy would be differently situated I know."

I was startled and shocked at the new light which Trevor's hurried speech threw upon the subject which had so sorely puzzled me; and my surprise was not less than the pain naturally caused me by his remarks. It was solely by Sir Frederick's own desire that Amy, then a child of ten years old, went to reside at Halstone Manor, as the companion and friend of his daughters Alice and Margaret, who were twins, and of nearly the same age as my sister, being only a few months her seniors. Margaret was now dead, but a warm friendship existed between Alice and Amy, and it seemed very strange that

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Sir Frederick (by whose own will as guardian Amy resided at Halstone,) should now make her find herself unexpectedly *de trop* there. Thus I could not help thinking that the arrival of the young West Indian had something to do with the odd turn that affairs had taken. Alice was a pretty, lively girl, and on friend Walter's former visit he had appeared more struck with her beauty than with that of Amy, who was then, as I mentioned, too childish and unformed-looking to attract his attention. But now she was a womanly, loveable creature, handsomely shaped, and to many tastes, more attractive perhaps than her friend Alice; at all events, evidently more so to Walter Trevor; and thence, I suspected, sprung all the mischief which worked such misery to my sister. However from whatever cause it arose, it was time it was put an end to, or poor Amy's spirit might be utterly broken, and her peace destroyed. Yet Walter and Amy were so very young, that it was best to proceed warily; as any rash step, (such as a marriage unsanctioned by their legal guardians, and contracted while under age,) might precipitate them both into ruin, at least unhappiness. We therefore decided on speaking without delay (calmly but with decision) to Sir Frederick, and being guided afterwards by circumstances.

It may be thought perhaps, that I was from my youth, but an incompetent counsellor, in a matter so grave as that involving the future happiness of my sister and her lover.

But be it remembered, that from my early orphanage, I was left sooner than most boys to my own guidance, and early cares and sorrows have at least one good consequence, they give the boy the benefits which experience yield the man, they teach him to think and to act, as well as to feel, and perhaps in this way ripen the judgment sooner than the slow course of years does with many. Doctor Harrowby's manner of conversing with his pupils was also favourable for developing this early maturity of thought and intellect, he treating us not as mere boys only, He encouraged us to confide all our youthful anxieties or difficulties to him; assisted us with earnest counsel, where advice was all that was necessary, and with more active, useful help, where advice alone would not avail; all this made us love him. But above everything, he encouraged us to reflect; and the necessary consequence was, that it was only very rarely we yielded to impulse, and generally our proposed line of action was carefully weighed and considered, as "Would such and such conduct come under his approval?" ere we adopted it.

To this very day I cherish so much love and reverence for the worthy rector, that I often please myself by the contemplation of the virtues of my old tutor, remembering with true gratitude his friendly counsels, and his many acts of kindness to myself. The worldly care, which every one who lives must experience in his turn; that fierce struggle, which may be truly termed the real Battle of Life, was now seemingly about to commence for me, and

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for my friend Walter too. I felt instinctively in this moment that I must now fling away for ever the childish toys and follies, the idle thoughts and fancies of the schoolboy, and, (young as I was,) must strive to adopt the earnest tone of thinking of a man, feeling and knowing in his inmost soul, that there is a nobler aim to live for than this world alone can offer to him, great and happy as is the lot of some even here, and that the better he bears the trials and the ills God sends him on earth, and the more earnestly he works here for the weal of others, the better fitted will he be to taste in their purest perfection, the joys of Heaven! So I felt I must act and think as a man of deep and serious purpose, now that the whole future life's happiness of a dear and only sister seemed at stake!

* * * * *

Our interview with Sir Frederick was long, and very stormy and disagreeable at first. With noble frankness, Walter Trevor at once proclaimed his affection for Amy, and his displeasure at seeing one so worthy of love, subjected by her oldest, and excepting her brother, nearest relative, to such unworthy treatment; "more disgraceful," he boldly added, "to him who inflicted, than to her who received it." Sir Frederick listened. Walter earnestly prayed for her hand, in which prayer he said he was certain of the warm sanction of his father, who being now in failing health, anxiously desired to see his son happily married; and Amy was just the bride certain to win his parent's regard, and make himself happy.

To Walter's passion-fraught appeal, Sir Frederick answered coldly, and with a studied carelessness, that Amy was yet a child in years, however womanly in appearance, and that as her guardian, he would enter into no such premature compact on her account. "Mr. Walter Trevor," he said, "spoke rashly and unthinkingly," whilst like all young *inamoratos*, he fancied all obstacles at once must yield to his sovereign will and pleasure. He was not even certain of the most needful thing, the consent of the elder Mr. Trevor; who might, with good reason, object to his son's engaging himself to a portionless girl, who had nothing to recommend her but a pretty face, which had happened to please his boyish fancy.

"Mr. Trevor, like all men who have seen much of the world, and knew the value of money, would no doubt naturally expect that the chosen sharer of the immense wealth, which his son would one day inherit, should from station and fortune, as well as mere beauty, be a more equal match than Amy could possibly be—a portionless, childish creature. At all events, he, Sir Frederick, must positively decline to interfere in the matter at all, and must therefore beg Mr. Walter Trevor to let things rest quietly—at least till some few years should elapse, by which time the young pair might possibly know their own minds better; nay, might even perhaps—for time is very potent—have learned to bestow their affections in other (it might be more suitable) channels."

Both Walter and I were both equally chafed at Sir Frederick's

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tedious formality, but as it was undeniably true that the lovers were very young, and so might wait prudently a few years, we remained silent on that score, as we could not deny it.

"But, Sir," said Walter, "if I consent at your desire to forego for a time my pretensions to the hand of Miss Leigh, it is only on the express condition that you solemnly promise me here, in the presence of my friend, her brother, either that you at once place her where she may enjoy in comfort the protection and peace of a home, or else, keeping her as your own guest, that you treat her with the courtesy due to her, both from her own rare merits, and also from her present, and I trust I may add her future position in society as my wife."

I also expressed in strong terms to Sir Frederick the pain it occasioned me, to behold a girl so gentle and amiable as he must confess Amy to be, treated so harshly as he was now in the daily habit of doing. If, from some cause unknown to us, he had formed a dislike to my sister, it were far better she should instantly leave Halstone Manor and all its splendours, and—by saving from my allowance,—I might manage to place Amy in some humble, but peaceful home, till I was of age, and had one of my own to take her to, or till she married.

Sir Frederick kept silent a moment while he looked attentively at Trevor, and then at myself, as if surprised at our determination. He seemed hitherto to have regarded us as mere raw boys, with whose feelings, as well as Amy's, he could play and trifle as he chose, in perfect impunity. He now saw to his utter surprise, that young as we were, our blood was up, and that we would enter on no terms of compromise that would disgrace us in our own eyes.

It was peace or war—"War to the Knife," and so, after a little reflection, our worthy friend Sir Frederick wisely condescended to make a virtue of necessity, and calling my sister into the library, (where this momentous interview had taken place) he took her hand, and expressing his sincere regret, that a feeling of momentary pique and annoyance should have rendered him forgetful of his duty as a gentleman towards her as a guest, as well as of his kindly feelings as her relative and guardian, he earnestly requested her to forgive the past, and trust in his firm resolve, that in the future she should have no cause to blame him for unkindness.

Poor Amy, who was goodness itself, was greatly affected by this unlooked for condescension on the part of so haughty and cold-mannered a person as Sir Frederick.

She felt distressed that he should so humiliate himself, as to ask pardon from a simple girl like herself, but drooping her head on his shoulder, she sobbed out her gratitude for his proffer of renewed regard and friendship; and warmly gave promise of entire oblivion of all that had recently pained her in his conduct. It was pleasanter for all parties that the matter was to end amicably, and so we gladly agreed to Sir Frederick's desire that Amy should remain on

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the footing of a daughter at Halstone Manor, till I should either claim her myself, or, (should Trevor and she still desire it) till she should leave it, some years hence, for a home of her own with him.

The remaining days of our stay at Halstone fled rapidly and happily, after this explanation had cleared away every disagreeable feeling from among us, and especially since Amy's long repressed spirits had resumed their usual buoyancy and cheerfulness, and her cheek its bloom. Her voice was now often heard in song; carolling, sometimes in some of my mother's favourite ballads; sometimes in more recently acquired favourites. One of them, "The song of a German Exile," was perhaps more frequently sung by her for the reason that the words were written by myself, to an air which was the especial pet and favourite of Walter Trevor.

SONG OF A GERMAN EXILE.

My Fatherland! this heart does bound,
  If but thy worshipped name I hear;
There is a magic in the sound,
  Though painful to an exile's ear.

Yet am I proud a land like thine
  Should call me son, though far from thee.
Blessings on thee, thou glorious Rhine!
  On thee my native Germany!

If I might look on thee once more,
  Might stand beneath thy sunny sky,
Might I but press thy grassy shore,
  Gaze on my native hills—and die!

If I might hear thy language breathed
  By lips I loved in my own land.
If I might see thy wild flowers wreathed,
  For *me* by some beloved one's hand.

I could forget long years of pain
  In that sweet moment's extasy;
But ah! the wish is idle, vain—
  I never may return to thee!

Yet flow thou on, my own bright Rhine!
  Calm may thy silver waters glide,
But say, does she, whose heart was mine
  Still keep the faith pledged by thy side?

Have passing years but served to chill
  That heart, and are those vows forgot,
Or treasures she with fondness still
  My flower, her loved, "Forget me not."

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"Vergisz mein nicht!" that parting hour
We spoke these words with sighs and tears
O'er my heart still that love hath power
Can her's have stood the test of years?

And Amy, often when singing, persuaded Walter to join his fine deep voice to the soft tones of her low, sweet contralto. We also took a share in the boating excursions of which Sir Frederick was passionately fond, and as, (like a sensible man) he had now flung quite away his ill humour, we were always glad to be of the party with him. Often starting from home, immediately on concluding an early breakfast, we hastened to the shore, accompanied by a servant bearing a plentiful supply of wine and fruit, and more solid provisions; then rowing away to an island at some distance from shore, we landed there, and lingered till the approaching sunset warned us to take boat, and hasten homewards. Sir Frederic and I brought always our fishing tackle, the ladies their guitars, and Rowland Wentworth his flute, and sometimes sketching materials; so between music, fishing, conversation, rambling through the rocky, yet verdant and pleasant island, (diversified by the not unwelcome interruption of a sort of gipsy lunch) our day ever paesed swiftly and happily away.

There was a favourite ditty in which the the girls' voices met prettily, and which we liked, though words and music were alike plaintive and melancholy. It runs thus—

THE BRIDAL SONG.

Twine ye flowers for the festal hall,
Spread the feast let the wine flow free—
Summon the merry masquers all,
That the day may be gay as a bridal should be;
And deck ye the bride
For at eventide
To her long betrothed, she must wedded be.

Wreathe ye rich pearls in her shining hair,
Bid her cheeks bloom red, and her eyes be bright,
Bid her voice its warmest welcome bear,
To him who lives in her smile's sweet light,
For at eventide
He claims his bride,
And no tears must dim her eyes to-night.

* * * * * * *

They flung o'er her brow the silken veil,
They twined 'mid her locks the pearly wreath,
But her pale cheek ever became more pale,
Like a lily fanned by the west winds breath;
And at eventide
They sought the bride,
But they found her—clasped in the arms of Death

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CHAPTER V.

Thus cheerily passed on the hours, till it was the eve before that day when the end of the holidays would summon me back to Ipstone, and be the signal of dispersion for our present happy party from the circle at Halstone Manor, perhaps never again all to meet in one home.

In six short months after, I was to take my final leave of the good Rector and my schoolfellows; a commission having been procured for me in a regiment that had been for some years stationed abroad, as I greatly preferred foreign, to home service.

Indeed, to visit India itself, was the grand object of my ambition, as it is that of most lads of my age.

My future regiment had been for several years stationed at the Mauritius, but it would probably, ere long, be ordered to Calcutta, or the Cape, it was expected. A long parting would likewise take place between the other members of our present circle; Rowland Wentworth, as I mentioned, intended after a year to travel and study and set vigorously to work, in his profession as an artist; and Walter Trevor, after spending a like term at the same university, had promised his parents to return to the West Indies, to hold the celebration of his majority at the place of his birth, Esperanza, his father's plantation. Happy prospects were before him, both in the splendour and wealth of his distant home, and also in the vision of love and domestic felicity, which, shared with his Amy, he trusted ere very long to realize; yet the parting of the morrow was even to him a very painful one, bright as his hopes were. He lovingly besought Amy to plait for him a chain of her golden hair, "to fetter him still more firmly" he whispered, to which chain he proposed hanging a little ivory medallion, or locket, on which Rowland had painted a very fair transcript of Amy's pretty face, and given to Walter.

"And what becomes then of your sister's miniature?" questioned I, when he told me of this arrangement. "Do you intend to wear both that and the locket on Amy's chain? I fear that the weight will be apt to sever the slight links very speedily, Walter. The hair is so soft and fine, it cannot be strong."

"To avert the risk of any such terrible calamity," said Trevor laughingly, "I think, my dear Edmund, I had better make over Madeline's portrait to your temporary keeping. The young lady, however, being unknown to you, the picture of course has no value whatever for you, save as giving a faint and very unflattering idea of the outlines of my handsome face, for as you know already, Maddy and I are considered so alike, that we might easily pass, like Shakespeare's Viola and Sebastian, for one and the same person, so she *must* be handsome. If, therefore, you can trouble yourself by wearing Madeline's image only till I redeem it by sending you a veritable likeness of myself, you are heartily welcome to do so."

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I was *very* anxious indeed to possess the fair Madeline's miniature, and therefore had cautiously put what politicians would be apt to term a leading question, as to its destination. I was not yet, perhaps, possessed of enough of moral courage, to risk getting what (had I boldly asked to have it) I was pretty sure of, viz., a good quizzing and hearty laugh at my expense from Walter. Jestingly insisting, therefore, that the pictured image of Miss Madeline Trevor had no real interest for me, save in its undoubted likeness to my excellent friend her brother, I extended my hand, and got the coveted prize into my keeping, trying, but vainly, I fear, to receive it with an air of coolness, as if really a matter of indifference to me, which assuredly it was *not*, as perhaps the reader already guesses without my telling him.

* * * * *

The hour of parting came, and such, when there are loving hearts to be separated, must always be a painful, trying one to all. Rowland, by dint of great self-control, was able to say farewell to Alice without betraying, by his agitation, his secret feelings. The very strength and sincerity of Walter Trevor's love fortunately enabled him, too, so well to bear up lest his emotion should hurt Amy, that she was able to part almost cheerfully from him; though well I knew, when it should all be over, and the excitement of the moment past, that her body would suffer keenly from her mind's present great exertion of firmness, so unusual to her gentle, yielding character, so thoroughly feminine. But be that as it might, I was very proud that my little sister bore her first great sorrow so bravely, and had too much womanly pride to annoy Walter with lamentations and hysterics, as many a girl at such a time would have done. Sir Frederick parted from us, as a gentleman-like host should do, with many expressions of regret that so pleasant a party of friends should now be broken up; and he privately renewed to Walter and myself his assurance of unceasing kindness to Amy, an assurance that, from his late fatherly manner to her, we felt was scarcely needed by us now.

So, a little saddened by these leave-takings, we left Halstone Manor, and proceeded peacefully on our homeward journey, reaching the Rectory next day early.

* * * * *

There were several new pupils, some of whom I thought we should like; others promised to be amusing, from sundry eccentric traits of characters, visible even on a first meeting.

At Dr. Harrowby's school, pupils of various ages were admitted, though none under ten, and he also received them up to eighteen, beyond which age he undertook their tuition no further. And thus it was, that Walter and Rowland had only, under special favour, been permitted to reside, rather as friends than pupils, the last year under his roof, before they finally left school for the University.

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But now their time for saying good-bye to Ipstone and its friendly owner had come, and, with fatherly counsels and blessings from the worthy Rector, much regret from me, and many tokens of goodwill and friendship mutually exchanged between us, we parted, my solitude consoled by the promise of frequent letters from my two friends, to which my own replies were to be as frequent, I faithfully promised, a pledge I as faithfully performed.

My last quarter at the Rectory was now occupied fully in perfecting my knowledge of French and German, more especially the former, which would be useful on joining my regiment in the Isle of France.

Of the classics, I had learned as much as would be likely to be necessary, but being naturally disposed to indulge in literary pleasures, I assiduously devoted myself to my German studies, which enabled me soon to master that language, so that I relished the best authors in perfection; whilst sketching and painting in water-colours also helped to while away the time, which, now that my own especial chums and intimates were away, and none remained to fill the vacancy but comparative strangers, threatened to hang a little heavily on my hands now and then.

Among the new-comers was Jack Merton, the second son of Lord and Lady Merton, and nephew to Sir Frederick Halstone. I thought there was something in his style and manner far from attractive at first sight. He was a boy of fourteen years old, and, from having been a very delicate child, had been very much neglected in regard to his education, having been suffered to learn just what he pleased, and nothing more—very little of course. When he came to Ipstone, he was so terribly behind all the other boys of his age at his lessons, that I felt pity for him, and, though my time was a good deal taken up with my own studies, I offered to do my best at bye-hours, to bring him up to an equality with the rest of his own standing as to years, in the general routine of lessons. He accepted of my proposal, but with an air so supercilious and unpleasant, that I really almost felt regret at having made it, so provoked was I at his manner.

He certainly was a boy of strange temper, and had I not determined to try and improve him, having taken the task of tutor on me by my own desire, I fear my resolution soon would have given way, and I should have suffered him to fight his own way through the mysteries of the Delectus, without my farther assistance as a *coach*. I scarcely could repress a feeling of sheer contempt for a lad of his age, now coming crying like a big baby, at some part of his theme which puzzled him, at another time, when not able to manage the rule by himself, he would sulk, and would neither mention to me his difficulty, nor, by perseverance, try to overcome it himself by hard study. Having, however, of my own free will undertaken a task so thankless and so wearisome, as to try and fit him to take an equal place with the other boys,

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consistency would not let me give it up, yet awhile, at all events. I confess, therefore, it was with a feeling of intense relief and inward rejoicing, that I saw the rapid approach of the day on which I was to set out to pay a visit to my guardian and Amy, ere starting in my new career, and going forth into the world. That day was now nigh at hand.

Long as it had been looked forward to, in the dulness of the last few months at Ipstone—dull only in reality, as viewed in comparison with the preceding years spent there—yet I could not say farewell to Dr. Harrowby without feeling my heart swell with gratitude at the remembrance of his constant kindness, without heaving a sigh of regret at the thought, that in all human probability, we might never meet again.

For Edmund Leigh had to win his fortune by his sword, and consequently must lay his account to an absence of many years from England, and Dr. Harrowby, though strong and healthy, was becoming an elderly man now.

* * * * *

A week before I expected to set out, I was startled at receiving a hasty letter from Amy, sent by an express messenger, and anxiously requesting me to hasten to the Manor without an instant's delay. Sir Frederick Halstone's dangerous illness was the cause of this hasty summons. In one of his frequent boating excursions, and when at a considerable distance from land, a violent thunderstorm came on, accompanied by drenching torrents of rain, continuing for a long time. The morning had been so fine, that the precaution of taking cloaks had been neglected, and Sir Frederick Halstone was thinly dressed. The gusts of wind that beat upon the unlucky boat's crew were tremendous, and it was only after great difficulty and no small danger, that the boat was brought safely to harbour, but not till all the party were thoroughly soaked to the skin. The boatmen, used to all weathers, did not suffer, but Sir Frederick, shivering and miserable, had only reached the Manor to lie wearily down on his bed, on which, a few hours afterwards, he tossed in all the fierce delirium of violent fever.

Though this, by Amy's letter, seemed partly subdued, the fright and weakness had wholly prostrated Sir Frederick's formerly robust constitution, and the physician had given up all hope of his recovery, except by miracle. He had often spoken of me, and desired I should be sent for, and Amy begged me to come instantly if I would see him alive.

It was long, long before the days of railroads, but by the time my travelling bag was hastily packed, a postchaise, with four strong steeds, was ready at the Rectory door.

By dint of constant travelling that day and night, and fresh relays of horses, by noon next day I was at the Manor House.

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CHAPTER VI.

I left the chaise at the offices, and walked by a shorter cut than the grand approach to the house, at the door of which Amy met me, ere I could ring the bell. She had been watching for my appearance, and looked terribly pale, and worn out with anxiety and want of sleep.

She told me that Sir Frederick had fallen into a profound slumber, and that his daughter was sitting by his couch. The fever was now quite gone, but the excessive weakness which succeeded threatened to be equally fatal to him. However, much might be done by rest and extreme quiet; and Amy, whose warm heart regarded Sir Frederick Halstone as a second father—for his recent kindness had completely erased from her forgiving heart his former error of conduct—indulged in secret a trembling hope that the worst danger was over, and that her guardian's life might even yet be granted to his family's prayers.

Alice had borne herself bravely under the sudden blow, and nursed him nobly. No hand but her's was suffered to give him the cooling medicine, no hand but her's must smoothe the pillow of the restless invalid.

But Amy, though, in some degrees, denied the privilege of relieving Alice in the cares of nursing, could not refuse herself the comfort of moving about the sick chamber, and bringing to Alice whatever she thought would conduce to Sir Frederick's ease or comfort. At all events, to be near him was a comfort. Meanwhile, we had a long and interesting conversation together, before the hurried ringing of a bell, and the entrance of a servant, announcing that his master had awoke, and wished to see me, warned us how unheedingly time had flown by, in the serious and absorbing interest of our conference.

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Hastily following the man upstairs, I was quietly admitted into Sir Frederick's bedroom, which was slightly darkened, but not sufficiently so to conceal the ravages which fierce and wasting disease had made in my guardian's stalwart frame, now so prostrate and powerless. Alice softly put her hand in mine in a silent welcome; and, pointing to a seat near the bed, whispered to her father, whose eyes had again closed, that Edmund was come.

"I thank God for it!" was the reply, uttered with much fervour, but, from weakness, with extreme difficulty, by my guardian, who spoke almost in a whisper. He motioned me to sit down beside him, and, begging his daughter to bring me a small steel-bound ivory casket, which lay on his toilet-table, and to open it with a key in her own possession, he bade me take out a parchment secured with ribbon, which lay within the box.

"Read it," he said, faintly, "Alice is quite aware of its contents,

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and fully acquiesces in them, as the last wishes of her dying father. She is willing to obey my wishes."

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On perusing the parchment, I was greatly struck with its contents. Therein, after expressing his real contrition for having, in a momentary fit of displeasure against Amy, caused by the disappointment of some idle hopes in which he had once indulged, treated her with unmanly rudeness and want of gentlemanly feeling, he begged her, in token of his sincere repentance, and most affectionate regard for her as his relation and dutiful ward, to accept of a sum of five thousand pounds for her own entire benefit and use, independent of any husband she might marry.

To myself, he left property yielding an income of two thousand a year, "marking his approval of my conduct as his ward," so it was worded. This property was to be mine on my coming of age, which event was not to take place until I was four-and-twenty; meantime it was to accumulate, only deducting a certain sum which was to be added to my regimental pay. I could not draw for any further money had I been disposed to be extravagant; fortunately I was not of that temperament. Should I die ere reaching majority, Amy was to receive an additional £5,000, the remainder of the principal to revert to his daughter. "To Alice," the will went on, "these bequests were of little moment, she would inherit estates bringing in above £10,000 a year, and some thousand pounds' worth of personal property and jewels, all being fully secured to her, his only surviving child."

He begged as a personal favour, that his brother-in-law and his sister should take Alice, Amy, and myself under their guardianship (my wardship, from absence, being nearly nominal), till we respectively attained majority, and desired that the two girls should still reside at the Manor, under the care of Lord and Lady Merton, if they would make it their abode till Alice's coming of age should free them from their responsibility, or till she married "to please them," so it was expressed. To Lord and Lady Merton and their eldest son, he left ample tokens of his esteem, and bequests to faithful servants were not forgotten.

This great liberality on the part of Sir Frederick towards my sister and myself quite overpowered me, being a thing, moreover, which I never, by any possibility, dreamt of.

Under Sir Frederick's apparent coldness of manner and formal preciseness, there must have lurked feelings of a kindly and noble nature, totally unsuspected by the world in general, and most assuredly so by me, and I therefore deeply regretted that I had done the man so much injustice as not sooner to guess that a generous heart might be concealed under the stiff and very reserved demeanour which went far to destroy the effect of the natural advantages of grace and figure with which nature had so bountifully endowed Sir Frederick. Regret, however, on this account

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was now useless, the past could not be recalled. Death was evidently approaching Sir Frederick with rapid strides, and all I could do was briefly to offer him thanks, warm and glowing, from a sincerely grateful heart for my sister and myself.

Amy and I were now, thanks to him, to use a plain but very expressive phrase, "above the world," which simply means, I believe, independent of it, or, to use a Scotch mode of expression, "out of its reverence."

Most deeply grateful to Providence was I, that since I myself could not, Sir Frederick Halstone had so amply provided for my dear sister, and that Walter Trevor, noble fellow as he was, had not to take a portionless bride to his arms.

The hours passed slowly on, slowly and very drearily, since even Alice could not hide from herself the fact that her father was momentarily sinking.

The physician now returned to the chamber, which he had left before my entry, that Sir Frederick might speak to me freely and privately. After looking carefully at his patient, he approached me, and whispering, he now told me that an hour or two at most, would be the utmost that my guardian could survive; that, at present, he was thoroughly exhausted, and could not speak, but nature might possibly rally at the last moments of life. Slowly, wearily, two hours passed on, for what can be a more sad and dreary task than watching the deathbed of one we love? Another hour had just struck, when suddenly, with a bright, life-like gleam lighting up his lately glazing and rayless eyes, Sir Frederick signed that he wished to be supported in bed. Pillows were instantly placed behind him, and my arm lent its support.

"Kiss me, Alice, kiss me, Amy, bless thee, Edmund," were his last words, and, sinking gently backwards, one sigh, and all were indeed over.

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I will draw a veil over the daughter's grief. It is a sorrow that no words can ever properly depict, and is far better left to imagination. Alice had lost an indulgent, a fond and devoted parent, and, it may be readily guessed her affliction was proportionately severe.

To Amy and myself, the unexpectedness of the blow recalled all our early sufferings, when first one, and then another parent, was suddenly snatched from us.

But why linger longer on the melancholy theme, a scene of unfeigned sincere grief? The dead! we cannot recal them—all we can do is to trust in our God, and strive henceforth so to live as to have a well-grounded hope that we may meet our lost ones one day in Heaven! So may it indeed be, with all who have loved and lost—and, in this world of death and change, who has not?

The preparations for the funeral went forward. They were to

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be on the extensive scale proper for one of Sir Frederick's distinguished position and high standing in his native county, of which till of late years he had been the representative in Parliament, but which post he had recently declined filling, from a dislike to take his daughter to London, till she was old enough to be presented at Court.

A letter had been received from Lord Merton, mentioning that he and Lady Merton were preparing to join our melancholy party immediately at the Manor. Their absence in the north of Scotland had prevented their return in time to see their late brother alive. The juvenile members of Lord Merton's family were not to leave his present residence, till the funeral was over, and all necessary arrangements were completed.

Lord Merton was one of the poorest members of the peerage, in fact, he had been at various periods of his life, indebted for considerable sums to his wealthy brother-in-law.

His own income did not permit his residing at Merton Hall, a large, expensive place, with a great extent of ground laid out in pineries, grape-houses, and pleasure gardens of all kinds, which alone would have nearly taken half his income to keep in proper order, and so for some years past, by Sir Frederick's judicious advice, Merton Hall had been let to a wealthy East Indian nabob, on a long lease, and the Mertons' lived in a pretty cottage ornée, near Richmond, where they were occasionally visited by the Halstone family, on their very rare visits to London.

This explanation is requisite, to show why it was appointed that Miss Halstone's future guardians should now reside at the Manor, instead of her going to live with them at their own house. The Mertons' were only too glad to change their pretty diminutive Richmond villa, for such a princely home as was offered them at Halstone, where, as sole guardians of a rich orphan heiress, they had the uncontrolled command of every luxury, and also of great wealth, with the certainty of its continuance for several years, at least; nay, perhaps, should the cousins become attached to each other, the connection might be still closer cemented by Captain Merton's marriage with Alice Halstone. This pleasant family arrangement was confided to me under my solemn promise of secresy, by Julia Merton, a merry romp of fourteen; she, with the rest of the family, had arrived after the funeral, only Lord and Lady Merton having attended it.

Julia possessed much more shrewdness of character, and also more natural ability than her loutish brother Jack my old pupil at the Rectory, possessed. There were three younger children, and two grown-up daughters, both well married.

"Cousin Alice had better take care of her heart, Edmund," said Julia, one day, roguishly, "and so should Amy, too, unless, as I hear, a certain West Indian has already been beforehand in *that* quarter, and rendered her proof against all other attractions.

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Fred is a most captivating fellow, and is gifted with such insinuating speech that he could almost 'wile the bird from the tree,' as the old saw says. I could almost wager my new coral bracelet against the tiny chain you keep so industriously hid in your breast, though it is peeping slyly out just now—such a pretty miniature! don't conceal it, pray!—that, give Fred fair play, and a fortnight's rambles through the groves and glades of Halstone Manor will go far to win the heart of either Alice, or even of far prettier Amy Leigh! Now won't you take my bet, Edmund?"

This little jesting wager was, however, at once refused by me. I have no fancy for making idle bets, or even talking with too much levity on love affairs. I told Julia, therefore, I prayed, for the sake of the young ladies' peace, that Captain Merton's coming might not prove so dangerous as she expected. Amy, I thought, was beau-proof, being all but engaged, and Alice could, perhaps, take better care of her heart than Miss Julia seemed to imagine. At all events, I would certainly not peril my chain on the subject. Most likely, on the return of her brother from Germany, I should be ploughing the broad waters, far on my appointed way to join my regiment, and hearts might well be lost and won, ere I trod again on English ground.

Thus I spoke to Julia, but, lightly as I seemed to take her jesting, I did not in reality feel quite easy at the expected advent of Captain Merton. From others, as well as from his partial sister, had I heard of his fine appearance and captivating manners; and, though for Amy I had no fear, guarded as she was by her true affection for Walter Trevor, I could not answer with equal certainty for the result of the coming of so puissant a knight, in its effects on the heart of Alice Halstone. No explanation, no mutual confession of love, had passed between her and Rowland; he had purposely left her free and unfettered. His own passion was too firmly seated, to be likely to alter or lessen by absence. But could I say the same for Alice, could I even say with certainty, that she loved Rowland? I could not do this with truth. Knowing his depth, his intenseness of feeling, where Alice was concerned it was almost with a foreboding dread I contemplated the possibility of disappointment in his tenderest hopes and wishes, in which, as he had himself assured me, every dream of happiness for his future life was treasured up. I even trembled for his very reason, should so sensitive a temperament as his be doomed to see the love it coveted given to another. Oh! had Rowland only spoken out! had but the impulse of passion led him in the parting hour to forget his delicate resolve of present silence! had he breathed but one word of confession to Alice, and gained one kind word of reply, it would have bound her firmly ere this dangerous Merton should come to try his power, but now! She was still free and unfettered, and, therefore, might be won. Her heart, who could read it?

(To be continued.)

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FROM ENGLAND TO TONGHOO, BURMAH.

The story of an Indian voyage has been told so often before, that even had ours been less monotonous than it was, I should have some scruples in giving an account of it. We went through the usual routine, eat twice as many meals, and twice as much as we should have done on shore, and smoked twice as many pipes. We, fortunately, had no quarrels on board, and we could not have any flirting, an assertion which you will believe when I tell you that there was only one lady on board, whom sickness, for the most part, prevented us seeing very often; but this, as you may imagine, gave us an opportunity, and that one lasting four months, of judging what a blank the world would be without the fair sex. For indeed, so far as we were concerned, our world was circumscribed, and consisted in those who were carried with us in the noble ship surrounded by an unvarying circumference of water, for we were alone on the wide ocean. On the other hand, we had not the chance of seeing those little amenities which are said, in voyages to India, to pass between ladies when they are afflicted with ennui, or their temper has got out of order from want of occupation or exercise. Suffice it to say, that we had a very pleasant, though rather long voyage. On the evening previous to our sailing, two of the crew attempted to desert, and jumped overboard clad in heavy clothes, and with long sailor's boots on. We were lying at anchor in one of the largest harbours in Britain, where the tide runs in and out with great velocity. If my memory does not fail me, the tide was coming in, and no sooner had these men trusted themselves to the water than they were carried away from the ship without being taken nearer the shore. One got exhausted and called out, and a boat from our ship soon picked him up. There was a man-of-war lying some distance from us, and they were near the scene almost as soon as our ship's boat, indeed it was pleasing to us to see how smartly the man-of-war's men came where and when they were wanted. What became of the other man, whether he was drowned or not no one ever knew. Next day we sailed, and with occasional rough weather, and twice becalmed, after four months on board of ship, having only seen land twice, namely, Madeira and a barren island called St. Paul's in the southern ocean, we arrived at Madras.

We had not seen many ships, and only one which is at all worthy of note, and which I could possibly notice. We were down a good many degrees south of the line, the day was hot, and there was not a breath of air stirring; the sea was like glass, and the ship was floating listlessly on it without the slightest motion. Some distance off we could see a ship who was in the same predicament as ourselves, and whom the distance rendered it not impossible, though troublesome and difficult, to communicate with. But what is that

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little speck that is moving towards us, that little speck which we can see is making the water dance and shine like diamonds in the mid-day sun. It must be something that has life in it; and so it proved to be. It was a boat from our partner in the calm, who turned out to be a Southern whaler, and was bound for Nantuchet. As they neared us, the excitement was intense, for the visit of this boat, was like one from another world. I cannot explain the sensation I felt as the boat came nearer and nearer to us, until she arrived at the side of our ship. From her stepped two Yankees, one the captain, and the other the mate. They were fine looking men; the captain was an elderly, gentlemanly looking man, with hair, both of beard and head as white as the driven snow, while the mate was a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome man of Irish descent. They were in want of some provisions, which the captain of our ship supplied them with. They had to go back to their ship for some money to pay for the stores, and on their return they brought us several presents of ivory, &c., trophies of their cruise which had been one of several years in the Southern Ocean. During their absence, we had collected all the books and papers which we could spare, and as they had had no news for an indefinite period, even the old papers had an intrinsic value, which they appeared to appreciate, for their thanks to us were unbounded. We gave them our letters, with money to pay the postage, and we had the satisfaction of hearing afterwards that our friends had received them. And our Atlantic cousins went off with a cheer which we gave them, their boat again appeared like a speck, a breeze sprung up, and we were soon sailing away from the only spot in the ocean where any thing of note had happened to disarrange the regularity of events which seemed the only characteristic which our journey possessed.

When we arrived at Madras it was a very rough day, the surf was not at all nice looking, and we had twenty-four hours to look at it, and to speculate and wonder how on earth we were ever to get through it. Next morning, as the sea had gone down, an order was sent on board, that the disembarkation was to take place that morning. Soon the vessel was surrounded by boats, the like of which we had never seen before, but which those who had been here before told us were called mussulah boats. These are the boats that are to take us through that boiling caldron of salt water which is fretting and rolling itself on to the beach. We get into one after a good deal of trouble in dodging the rise and fall of the waves, and seated in the stern we look with astonishment on a set of demon-like beings who seem to have an antipathy to clothes in any shape, and are sitting on pieces of wood laid transversely across the boat, rowing us towards the shore, and keeping tune to an unearthly chant, which as they get into the breakers increases in vehemence until they have beached the boat, an event which gives us unmitigated satisfaction, and does not make us at all anxious to

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repeat the journey when once on shore. We have been provided with tents, both for men and officers, and breakfast is ready waiting for us all. We are rather pleased at this, as the exertions of getting on shore have done anything but take away our sea appetite, and accordingly we do justice to a meal, the provision of which is an enigma to us, and to this day I have no idea to whom we were indebted for it. I suppose to the Indian government, who acted as Good Samaritans on the occasion.

Our troubles are soon to commence. While we are at breakfast, outside the tent, we can see natives gesticulating, pushing, fighting, all with papers in their hands, and when as grifs we, in astonishment, ask the commissariat-sergeant, who is inside the tent, what is the meaning of all this, we find that they are all anxious to engage themselves as servants to us, and have provided themselves with characters, which we heard afterwards may be bought ready manufactured in the bazaar by any ruffian in the community; and as we rise from breakfast to stroll across, and see how the men are getting on, we are assailed on all sides with applications to peruse these characters by the dozen. To say that these people are persevering would be to do them little credit, one ought to say that they tried to take you by storm, and constitute themselves your servants whether you would or not, and it was only by means of the police that we could keep them away from us. It should be a caution to any one who goes out to India, not to engage a servant on the beach, or at the place you land, for so certain as you do the fellow will turn out to be a great scoundrel, and having robbed you, probably make himself scarce in the course of a week. We managed, at last, to shake ourselves clear of them, and indulged in peace in one of the long cheroots which are made from the tobacco which is cultivated in the deltas of the great rivers on this coast. As soon as the sun has got down sufficiently, we are to start for a depôt some fifteen miles off. At five o'clock we commence our march, and about half way, coffee having been served out to the men, we have a short rest.

During our march along, the darkness of the night has given us ample opportunity of observing the vast number of fire-flies with which the air teems. The frogs are croaking as we continue our march, and give us a benefit of their chorus until we arrive at the end of our journey, and after some little time settle down to sleep, and so ends our first night in India. Although staying at this place for two months, I shall pass it over, not that there is a great deal to interest one in it, but because Burmah, is the goal I am running for, and I consider I am bound to get there as soon as possible. To embark for Burmah we had to retrace our way through the surf, which was not so bad as when we first landed; but which is at any time unpleasant, and we had now to congratulate ourselves when we were outside the breakers, and were progressing towards the steamer which was to take us across the Bay

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of Bengal. There were a good many passengers on board, but these would soon leave us as they were all bound for ports on the coast at which we were first going to touch, previous to crossing the Bay for Burmah. A few days and we have touched at the last port; the ship is deserted, there were a great many ladies on board, and a goodly number of gentlemen, a few children, but they are all gone. The ship seems deserted, and we are now steaming across towards the Irrawaddy, up one of whose many mouths we are to find our way to our destination, which is Rangoon. The coast of Burmah is very low, and the Irrawaddy affects the colour of the sea for many miles. This river rises in some unpronounceable range of mountains in China, and one of the highways to the upper parts of Burmah and the King of Ava's territory; indeed, so dense is the jungle, and so luxuriant the vegetation, and so thinly populated the country, that roads are out of the question for any great distance. As we pass up this magnificent river, what is that majestic object towering above everything else in our view, we ask? It is the Golden Pagoda, one of the most sacred of the sacred shrines which the Bhuddist religion possesses.

As we get near, we are struck with wonder and astonishment at the enormous mass of masonry, 285 feet in height, and of conical shape. From the top to the bottom it is covered with gold leaf, and even for the sake of seeing this alone, a visit to Rangoon would repay a traveller. It is situated to the north of the town of Rangoon on a rising ground which commands a view of the country for miles round. In the East Burmese war there was a formidable stockade here, which was carried with very heavy loss to our troops. The town of Rangoon was built by Alompra, a Burmese king, in 1757, in commemoration of the conquest of Pegu, of which it was then made the capital. Although we call this portion Burmah, it it is not Burmah proper, but Pegu; Burmah proper is still further to the north. The name Rangoon signifies in the Burmese language "victory." Pegu is like Burmah proper, very thinly populated; this may be accounted for, partly by the number of devastating wars which have afflicted the country, decimated its population and destroyed its agriculture, and partly by the fact that children are, until they arrive at a certain age, altogether without clothing, and exposed to the elements, and as Burmah has great changes and has a very trying climate, none but very robust children ever come to maturity. I never noticed in Burmah any of those horrible deformities with which India teems. I fancy that in the event of a child with deformity being born, he is, like those in the time of the Romans, not taken up by his father, and in course of time starvation blots out what remains of his short existence. I noticed that the men and women were well formed, particularly the former; scarcely one of the men I saw had bad figures, and all made a splendid display of muscle, but like the Burmese ladies, most of them were hideously ugly.

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The Pagoda, of which I was speaking before, is of immense antiquity, and I quote the following from one of the Indian histories. "Three hundred years before Alandria was built, about the time that Thales, the oldest philosopher in Europe, was setting forth water to be the soul of the world and the origin of every thing, when Zoroaster was teaching the worship of fire, which has been continued up to this time by his followers, the Parsees and Confucius was delivering his particular ideas about guardian spirits and the masses or departed souls of ancestors, when Nebechudnessar had been driven from the haunts of men to herd with the beasts of the field and eat grass, and Daniel was in Babylon preaching the worship of the true God, an ancient and reverend sage, having thrown off the pomps of royalty and descended from his throne, was travelling about India exhorting its people against vice, and urging them to the practise of virtue. This holy man, whose name was Gaudama, lived about 2,300 years ago, and on his death his followers divided, and scattered his doctrines all over India. One party came to Burmah, and selected the present site of and built the Golden Pagoda." This, as I said before, is the most sacred of the sacred shrines of Bhud, and is also the richest in Burmah. The Pagoda stands on two terraces, one of which faces the four cardinal points, this, the upper one, is 900 feet long and 685 feet broad, the lower one is octagonal, or eight sided, with a circumference of 1,355 feet. The area on which it stands is 800 feet square, or 640,000 square feet. It is approached by four flights of stone steps, which enter on the terrace at each face, and are guarded each by two enormous sphinx-like figures. Above the terraces which I have named, the remainder of the structure tapers away to a spire, and presents to us an enormous cone of solid masonry, on the top of the sacred Tee. The Tee which is placed on the top of every pagoda, varying of course with the size, is in this instance a cap or crown of open iron work twenty-six feet high and hung round with little bells, to the tongues of which are attached small heart-shaped pieces of metal, which catch the slightest breeze which may ruffle the air, and cause the bells to give out that melodious sound for which Burman bell metal has a wide world celebrity, and which one can truly appreciate amidst the gloomy silence which pervades the recesses of a Burmese jungle. Altogether the pagoda, not only from its magnitude and massiveness, astonishes but dazzles us with the blaze of gold which envelopes it from its base to the summit; and to this shrine, from the remotest parts of Burmah and the countries north, do pilgrims wander down, pilgrims who have only heard of the white faced warriors of the West, but who are content to trust themselves to pass through the territory over which they now have sway, to bring offering and pay devotion to a shrine to which all good Bhuddists look with profound reverence. What this pagoda is to the Bhuddist, so is the ancient shrine the Cauba at Mecca to the

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faithful followers of Mahomet. Down below the terraces on which the pagoda stands, you find the beautiful mango tree, the useful cocoanut and other Eastern trees of more or less value. Enshrined in its innermost part is said to be a figure of pure gold, equal in size to the body of Gaudama, and in consequence of this report an attempt was made to ascertain whether it was correct, and of course appropriate it, but it proved abortive. With that Vandalism which generally follows a conquering force, numerous small pagodas were broken into, and statues both of gold and silver were found, and as they say in India "looted," which in plain English means plundered or stolen.

It is with sorrow that we look back a few years to the time when Kertch was taken by the Allies, and its invaluable and irreplaceable Museum of Antique Vases, which the soldiers of the Allies are said to have, but which the Turks really destroyed out of sheer wantonness and mischief; or to the sack of Delhi, at which indeed there was some excuse in the excitement and hot blood which prevailed, when large pier glasses and other things were smashed for no reason whatever, except the desire for destruction, from which even inanimate things did not escape. War, which always carries desolation and destruction with it, seldom fails to leave its mark for a long period on whatever ground its iron heel has passed over. In trying to ascertain whether any gold was in the centre of the pagoda, a breech was made, and as no native could be tempted to go into a sort of well-like cavity, which was laid bare, one of the soldiers volunteered, and he was let down into the hollow, but soon called out to be drawn back again, and as no other volunteer presented himself, the project was abandoned, Gaudama, or rather his image, if it existed, was allowed to rest in peace, and the Burmans closed up the aperture, and plastering it with gold leaf, like the rest of the pagoda covered up the desecrated portion of the sacred pile. It derives its peculiar sanctity from being the depository, according to Burman tradition, of relics of the last four Bhoods, one of the last of which is Gaudama, of whom I spoke before, and of whom four hairs are said to be in the edifice, there is also the staff, the water dipper, and a garment which belonged to the three others.

The pagodas cannot be said to be temples, but places where sacred relics are enshrined, and consequently are themselves objects of worship from their thus acquired sanctity. In the very form of the pagoda itself there is something so lofty, so compact, so perfect, that it leads one to contrast Bhuddism with the idolatry of the Hindoo. In India, you see in wretched dirty nooks equally wretched and filthy temples covered with impure statues, and illustrated by the most beastly allegories, where wretches in the lowest stage of human degradation are tearing their hair out by handsful, or beating them on the ground before some doll. In Burmah, the Burman worships his idea of God which is practically

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illustrated in the chaste form and magnificence of the pagoda as it rears its head towards the stars under the blue vault of heaven. The idea of the pagoda is magnificent. That these pagodas contain relics is a matter which we need not stop to enquire, or care to know; but that they contain gold and silver, and that to a large amount, I can state beyond all question, for during the time I was stationed with my regiment in the place to which we are now supposed to be travelling, there was an old pagoda of which nothing remained but the lowest terrace and the mound on which it was built. As it commanded the fort, it was necessary that it should be removed in order that, should the fort be required as a stronghold, it could not be overlooked. There was, however, little use in trying to make it a stronghold at that time, for I remember that as soon as one side of the fort was completed, the other tumbled down immediately after; perhaps they have managed to keep the walls from falling, by building them sloping in instead of out as they used to do in our days there. In the pagoda, a large number of precious stones, silver, gold and bronze images were found, the former of which government took possession. The pagodas are all built much on the same plan, though varying slightly in detail. The base consists of one or more quadrangles surmounted by a tapering bell-shaped structure, either round or formed by successive polygons. The apex is always crowned by the sacred Tee, or Umbrella, without which the pagoda would be considered incomplete. The Tee, or Umbrella, is formed of iron in successive circles, to which are hung innumerable little bells—to the melody of which in a solitude in a calm evening miles away from any habitation I have already born witness. Near several of the pagodas there are large bells, some of which might bear some comparison to Great Tom of Westminster in size, although it would be an insult to Burmah to place the two, or in fact English bells at all in the same category. The Burmese can certainly do one thing well, and that is make bells and manufacture bell metal. These large bells are suspended from an immense cross beam sustained by two equally large uprights, and near are pieces of deers' horn wherewith to strike them. Near the Great Pagoda, in fact on its terrace, was a large bell similar to that which I have described above, and nothing would do for the English authorities but to transport it, or rather try to do so, in a man-of-war to England in 1824. Instead of getting it on board of ship, they managed to let it find its way to the bottom of the river, and having given it up as lost, they took no further trouble about it. Not so the Burmans. Being assured by the English, who had an idea that the bottom of the river was now its last resting place, that they would not interfere with them, the Burmen set to work, and not only recovered the bell by a most ingenious contrivance, but placed it in the original position, where the sacrilegious hands of the British had torn it, and by an interposition of their protecting deity

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had been prevented from carrying it out of the country. The way that they set about moving the bell was very simple, at the same time showed an innate cleverness. A disc, or circle of bamboo, of the same size as the mouth of the bell was prepared, and divers took it down, and fastening it on the bell converted it into a perfect cylinder, in fact made one end of the bell the same size as the other. By means of ropes, passed under it, they rolled it out of the river; and by these simple means was it replaced in its original position, and was a creditable monument of the ingenuity of the Burmese. Indeed, it is a matter of belief that had its recovery been left to Europeans, it either would still have remained at the bottom of the river, or else appliances, which would have been required by them to restore it, would have been so costly, that it would not have been attempted. Live and learn is not a bad maxim, indeed as long as we live we are always learning something, and every day that goes over us shows how little we know, and how much there is before us for study. The bell was ornamented, or rather I should say disfigured, by an inscription scratched on it by some native of India, who evidently supposed himself well acquainted with the English language, and the hash he has made of the few words which his temerity tempted him to write would, in an exaggerated form, give you a good idea of a native's letter. It must not for a moment be supposed that I am speaking of an educated native. Far from it. I know from experience that many of of them know the English language theoretically, and can critically analyse it in a way that would put most of the well-educated Englishmen to the blush. The inscription was as follows. "This bell was made by Koo-na-hau-ga-yeh, the priest, the weight is 600 vis.* He who destroyed this bell they must be in the great Hell and unable to coming out."

I may state here that the Burmese are by no means bad Engineers in their way, as their brick road-ways through the country will testify, without which, in the wet weather, the country would be impassible, and also other works besides, and the use they make of bamboo is perfectly marvellous. One would think on looking at one of these pagodas that the top was perfectly inaccessible; of course common sense tells us that some one must have been up there to build and decorate it, and have come down again, but how one asks. The question is answered when you see a pagoda undergoing repair, for round it is woven a net work of bamboo which offers an easy and safe access to any part of the pile. Fancy this with regard to the Great Pagoda, whose height 285 feet and is yet eclipsed by one at Pegu. There are some magnificent views in Rangoon to be had from the terrace on which the pagoda stands. As the sun is sinking to his home in the west, and the cool of the evening, that short space of time which an eastern day allows us for out-door recreation, I had the satisfaction of standing beneath the

* One viss=3 lb. 2 oz.—600 vis=1875 lbs. or 17 cwt. nearly.

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shadow of the sacred pile and scanning the abundant and extensive landscape which was placed before my eyes. From the east round to the west was a range of high mountains which seemed at last to disappear in the distance. The plain lying between them and the configuration of the range gives the country the appearance of an immense amphitheatre, while the numerous streams which flow through the valley look like a number of silver threads in a beautiful piece of green embroidery, rendered more brilliant by the rays of the setting sun. Round the pagodas are objects of which, as yet, I have taken little or no notice, and these are the image houses and images. In them are colossal and grotesque figures covered with gold leaf supposed to represent Gaudama; as I shall have occasion to refer to them again I shall not remark upon them here, but pass down one of the flights of steps which takes us out of the terrace down to the plain below. Let us stop one instant before we altogether leave the precincts of the shrine, and examine those enormous sphinx-like figures of which I spoke before. They are on each side of the staircase, and are composed of brick-work and lime. They have prominent glass eyes, for which, much to our amusement, we find they are indebted to either Messrs. Bass or Allsopp, or some other beer manufacturing celebrity, indeed the Burmese have rather a fancy for bottles, particularly those used for soda-water, for they decorate the tops of their religious houses with them, and although now from their being so plentiful they have lost their value, it was very different when the country was first occupied by our troops. Besides these religious edifices, there are the Kejoungs, or priests' houses, of which I shall give a full description in due course.

With regard to these religious ceremonies, they are very simple, in some cases very peculiar and ludicrous. Going up to any of the pagodas you will find the Burmans praying kneeling, with their hands open, palms close together, and their eyes directed towards the sacred Tee, often with a cheeroot in their mouths, without which, except when praying, and as I have said sometimes, even then you never see either man, woman, or child without. Children have hardly been weaned before they begin to smoke. I have been astonished at seeing children, who could not have been much more than three or four years of age, smoking away at a cheroot as if they were old men or women. As we are now supposed to be passing up the river, I have only taken a cursory view of the religious ceremonies; but when we, as it were, get settled at our destination, I shall then be able to devote more time and space to an account of their religion and the general mode of education of the country, and the part the priests play in its economy. When Pegu was conquered, as I remarked before, Rangoon was made its capital. The capital of the King of Pegu had probably ceased to exist from having been burnt, but in any case it would never have been made the capital by the conqueror, for it is the custom amongst

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the Kings of Burmah, even at the present day, to desert the capital of their predecessor, and build one for himself in some other part of his dominions. This is, as it may be imagined, a great hardship to the grandees about the Court; indeed, I fancy they do not like leaving fine houses to rot and decay, and have to go and build new ones, all for the caprice of the new ruler. So much you see depends upon the life of one man; and on the other hand it may be said so many lives depend on him, for he has little compunction in spending not only the lives, but the property, of his subjects, if so inclined.

Rangoon was always a place of commercial importance, even when under the rule of the Burman kings; but the strides which she has made during the few years she has been under English rule are marvellous. From being only a few years ago a wretched collection of Burman bamboo huts, Rangoon has become a city with well-built brick houses, and large stores of all sorts of merchandize are quite common. Rangoon is on the left bank of the river, twenty-six miles from the sea, spring tides in the Irrawaddy cause a rise of twenty-one feet, while neap tides mark the height of fifteen feet. This is the great centre of the timber trade. Down the vast river which passes Rangoon huge rafts of valuable timber are floated from the forests of Pegu and Ava. What would become of all this wood if it were not for these mighty rivers, which bear it on their bosom down towards the sea for our use. It would be simply valueless, as is the timber up in the hills of Southern India, where there is no means of transport that would in any way enable them to utilize the vast quantity of timber, which when clearing they are now obliged to commit to the flames as matter which cumbers the ground. The most useful assistants in moving timber down to the water's edge are the elephants, indeed it is almost certain that but for them the great part of the forests of Burmah, even with its immense water communication, would be useless. When at work in the jungle these animals do every thing but talk, and you see them shoving huge logs with their heads, or trailing them along with a chain, stacking them, and, in fine, peforming all the severe and hard work. They are also made to punish each other in the case of misconduct. The offender is chained down, while another elephant administers castigation by wielding an immense chain doubled several times in his trunk, bringing it down must unsparingly, and it is the more curious when we consider that even the next day they may change places, and the one who has been receiving the castigation to-day, be returning the compliment of yesterday.

The houses of the different Burmese towns are built of bamboo and the leaves of the water palm; this sort of architecture is exceedingly dangerous, for after one hot season has passed over a house, every part of it is like tinder and exceedingly inflammable; and fires, which one may suppose not unfrequently occur, arise

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sometimes from the carelessness of the Burmese themselves, at others from the splitting of the bamboos. You are all aware, or at any rate if you are not, I must tell you, that the bamboo is a sort of grass, just as corn or wheat, or any of the cereals which we use are, sugar cane also is. The latter are of course under cultivation, and every good farmer and husbandman knows that none of his cultivated grass will have the strength to sustain their burden of fruit or seed unless they can get a certain amount of silex or flint from the soil. Now bamboo is under the same conditions, and there is an outside coating of silex, which when the bamboo cracks from the heat of the weather, acts as a sort of flint and steel, and generates combustion. When a fire does occur in one of these native towns, which it does not do as frequently as you would expect, house after house is swept down, and nothing remains to remind us of their vanished existence, except a heap of ashes. I remember a large bazaar or native market covering upwards of three acres, being burned down in an hour, and property destroyed to a fabulous extent. Once it caught fire there was no chance of saving it whatever, and little chance of saving the property, for from the apathetic way the natives, Mussulman, Hindoo, and Burman looked on, and seemed to be perfectly paralized and resigned to their kismet or fate, rendered any attempt at getting them to bring water for the fire engines perfectly futile. They would not assist us in any one way, and this was indeed remarkable, for there were their stores burning, themselves being reduced to ruin, some almost to starvation, and they would not move themselves an inch to try and arrest the fire which was preying on their property. These sort of houses are soon rebuilt, and remain until they fall to pieces from age, or until another fire occurs and blots them out; and so the Burman world wags.

Before we left Rangoon with its large and roomy stores and its almost palatial residences, there was an object of interest which, if possible, I was determined to see. It was a man, a decrepid, feeble, old man, I was told, but he was the descendant of the Great Amygehee who had carried the green flag of the Prophet throughout India. He was then a prisoner in Rangoon, and I determined while it was in my power to pay him a visit. He is, as you perhaps all know, some time in his grave. He had been banished from India by sentence of court-martial as a traitor and abettor in the Indian Mutiny. This visit I could have the opportunity of paying, provided I got leave from the Commissioner, and accordingly I wrote to him, and in answer got a polite note informing me if I came at a particular hour next morning I should have an opportunity of looking on all that remained of the dynasty of Delhi, on the last of the Sultans of India. Having gone to the rendezvous at the appointed time, I was ushered into the King's presence. The phrase seems a mockery. What did I see? On a native bedstead or charpoy lay the King of Delhi. The room in

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which he was confined was, with the exception of the bed, perfectly bare of furniture, and the house, of which it was part, was surrounded by a palisade guarded night and day by sentries with loaded rifles. I looked at the old man, partly with a feeling of pity, partly with disgust at seeing him so lately lord of an imperial city almost unparalleled for riches, lying on a wretched bed, and confined in a low close room which the lowest slave in his palace would scarcely have occupied. I saw the descendant of one who, 200 years ago, was the ruler of 100,000,000 people, and before whom the agents of the East India Company had stood with folded hands begging permission to be allowed to exist in a single town on the coast. What a change in two centuries? No longer the abject petitioners, but the powerful rulers. That a body of humble traders, so very humble, as their protestations carefully preserved at one time in Leadenhall Street, but now in the East India Office, will show them to have been, should covet sovereignty even for the sake of its accompanying territorial revenue was quite out of the question.

The extraordinary position of the East India Company, with regard to the King of Delhi, was like most other questions about India, never viewed as a national one, for even now, as soon as the subject of India is brought before the House of Commons, it dissolves like snow exposed to a mid-day sun, and what little remains nods itself to sleep perfectly indifferent. Few in England knew, or if they did, they had a very hazy idea of the existence of the King of Delhi. India itself was looked upon as a place whence large dividends were to be derived, and where the Directors could place their sons, cousins, &c., who were in want of employment, and make their own use of it for their own purposes. When in Delhi, this poor decrepid old man was so fenced round with the remnants of dignity, that the Governor-General himself could not approach him as an equal, and the English Captain of the Palace Guard, when summoned to the presence of the King, as he frequently was, had not only to uncover his feet, but was not allowed an umbrella when proceeding through the court-yards, a privilege permitted to all the King's own officers, and all this continued up to the time the great India revolt took place. The old man had a Jewish expression of countenance, and was of short stature. He must have been quite a puppet in the hands of the Mutineers, and his banishment was a matter of policy on the part of the British Government more on account of his sons, who were quite boys, than on account of his guilt in any of the murders perpetrated at Delhi; for as far as he was concerned, there is every reason to believe he was perfectly powerless one way or the other. His sons were, moreover, young, they must be removed to prevent plotting, it was a political necessity that this should take place. He was, however, the King of Delhi who had never owed to the East India Company fealty as sovereigns, or gratitude as benefac-

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tors, but who was found to be as inconveniently in the way by the British Government as Charles I. was by Cromwell, but to get rid of him in a respectable way, to put him out of the way as far as doing harm, either on his own part, or that of his family, was what was required. His eldest sons had been summarily shot, but they did not wish to proceed to similar extremities with him, they only wanted to put him in a place where he would have no sympathies, no sympathisers. And no better place could the English Government have chosen for this reason than Rangoon. No country more fitted for their purpose than Burmah. He could have no sympathies with such a different race as the Burmese, and it was not at all probable that the Burmese would be likely to sympathise either with him or his family. Besides the difference of religion, the Burman being looked upon as an infidel by the Mussulman, and be again despised by the athletic Burman as a wretched miserable slave. There was nothing, there is nothing in common between the two races. Accordingly Rangoon was selected, and the King was sent to the place where we saw him in a drivelling idiotic state, being fed by an attendant in the disgusting way that natives of India take their food. The same storm which drove him from Delhi, swept away the East India Company, and the prophecy which the natives believed in, viz: that one hundred years after the battle of Plassey, the raj, or government, of the East India Company should cease to exist was virtually fulfilled when amidst the thunder of artillery from every fort in India, the fair faced Queen of the West, our own Queen Victoria, was on the 1st November 1858 proclaimed sovereign of India. I did not stay long looking at the old man, for there was really nothing interesting, but a great many very unpleasant things to be seen in the house which I quitted, moralizing on the state of the descendant of those whose iron heel had crushed down the population of India, and had scattered the faith of Islam with their swords over that immense continent. I also saw the two sons who were good looking Asiatics, and are receiving a good education at the expense of the Indian Government.

(*To be continued.*)

RECOLLECTIONS OF SANDHURST.

BY AN OLD CADET.

CHAPTER XII.

On the Easter Monday following the events described in the last Chapter, most of us went down to Blackwater to witness the return of those more fortunate mortals who had spent the interval in town, and who generally speaking came back with replenished purses and well filled hampers. And as those who had been thus enjoying

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themselves never failed to forget what a miserable time we, who had remained behind, had spent in comparison with them, this accession of wealth and plenty made itself pretty generally felt. Indeed the following "pay-night" was quite robbed of its usual joys, and was more like one of the Thursdays at the beginning of the half than any I had yet seen. It was on Thursday evening that the weekly allowance of pocket money was served out. This allowance was always termed "pay" by the cadets, but as it came out of the pockets of their parents and guardians it was hardly a fair term to bestow upon it. The amount used to vary from 2s to 7s 6d according to the rank and standing of the recipient. Thus on first joining a John only received two shillings a week until he passed a certain examination which placed him in what was called the Upper School, when he was granted an additional sixpence. Then at the expiration of a year, good conduct, or good fortune, or both combined, enabled him to wear a good conduct decoration, which added another shilling a week to his pay. A second stripe brought in another sixpence and the third and last, like the first, a shilling.

A Corporal also, besides the power and position given him with the rank, obtained pecuniary remuneration in the shape of sixpence extra; and if promoted to under-officer had a further increase of a shilling, the Responsibles or Senior under-officers crowning the others by one shilling more, and thus receiving the maximum amount of 7s 6d. which was a very comfortable little sum with which to provide "baccy," "grub," and such other comforts and luxuries as a Responsible used invariably to surround himself with. Pay-night was always a stirring one in the company, for then the tradesmen mustered in full force and bustled along the passages from room to room to try and dispose of some of their wares for that scarce commodity, ready money, or to obtain a trifle on account of articles which had been previously supplied. Cadets were not allowed to contract debts with any persons whatever in the vicinity of the college, and the Authorities did their best to prevent this regulation being infringed, but still the "tick" system prevailed to a slight extent. Of course it was always kept within bounds, by a tradesman knowing that he would never recover the price of anything he supplied on credit, and that by exposing a cadet in his debt he would only cause his shop to be put out of bounds to the whole College. The way most tradesmen acted was to furnish their customers with a moderate quantity of pastry, potted meats, jam, &c—those were the articles commonly required on credit—as long as they received a weekly instalment of a shilling or two, each pay-night, and the promise of a settlement at the beginning of the following half. But if a "bob" was not forthcoming on the Thursday evening as a renewed pledge, as it were, to the contract, the supplies were stopped and the cautious tradesman plainly told his customer that his system was "No pay, no tick." To be sure the system was not always carried out to the

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letter, for many fellows used to say in reply, as Mingleby did when unable to recompense his ordinary purveyor with the usual Thursday tip through having more pressing demands to satisfy, that their own system was "No tick, no pay," and then by bestowing their patronage on a rival establishment for a few days they were usually successful in bringing their dealers round to the same way of thinking as themselves. Up in the company on these pay-nights there was plenty of hiding and dodging going on, for these Yorktown gentlemen would dun most pertinaciously for even a sixpence, and rooms were occasionally barricaded to prevent their admission. A very amusing scene occurred one pay-night in the A company. Colonel Baldhot took it into his head to inspect the rooms without giving notice of his intention, and as it happened he came up on a Thursday evening. He was quite unattended, not even a Sergeant being with him, and he evidently purposed popping in on us quietly to see in what state the rooms ordinarily were. Walking up to the door of No 16 he tried to enter, but found to his surprise that the door was securely fastened. On making a further attempt to gain admission, a voice from within informed him that he might just as well be off as there was nothing there for him. The Colonel was rather perplexed at this, and thought that the best thing he could do would be to get hold of the Responsible, he accordingly proceeded to the under-officers' room and again came back to No 16 with the senior under-officer in attendance. Those within were making a great noise, and chairs and tables were evidently being dragged about the floor. The fact was the inmates of this particular room happened to be a set who had "ticked" as long as they possibly could with each and all of the tradesmen, and had just arrived at a crisis with their financial affairs. They had, therefore, instead of putting themselves to the trouble of hiding, or the annoyance of being dunned, taken the simpler though bolder step of blocking up the only approach to their dormitory. Little attention was paid by them to the shouts of the Responsible, and once or twice only when they seemingly had caught the sound of the voices outside, they derisively announced that they would be truly gratified to entertain the whole party "if they would only kindly come in," then they could be again heard proceeding vigorously with the work of barricading.

"What is the meaning of this?" enquired Colonel Baldhot innocently, "send for a sergeant, the door must be forced open." A sergeant was accordingly sent for and soon appeared on the scene. He, however, could do nothing until reinforced by a couple of comrades. This trio then began operations by trying all together to push the door open. Quite a small crowd of fellows had by this time assembled to watch what took place, and all along the passage heads were poked out of every door to witness the result of the attack. The three sergeants were great burly fellows and applied themselves manfully to their task, being encouraged thereto by the presence of

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Colonel Baldhot and the under-officer; whilst little Brittlestick, the senior of those within, could be heard during a lull in the assault cherring on his followers to renewed resistance. The attacking party were soon in a state of profuse perspiration, but by tremendous exertion one of them at last succeeded in getting the door sufficiently ajar to admit of his placing his foot in the opening. The besiegers now paused a moment, considering doubtless that they were entitled to a little rest on arriving at what might be looked upon as the first stage in the operations. But the Sergeant who had his foot in the doorway drew it out again almost with the rapidity of lightning, when he heard Brittlestick order one of his subordinates to "have at that fellow's toes with the poker." As soon as the Sergeant's foot was withdrawn, the door slammed to like a trap and the party without found themselves where they had started. Colonel Baldhot began to get impatient, and rather angrily expressed his annoyance at the failure of the sergeants, intimating that it was impossible they could be doing their utmost. Thus urged the assailants renewed the assault with increased vigour and determination, and went so unitedly to work that the door very soon opened 6 or 8 inches and the foremost sergeant put his head in; bnt he did not get leave to see much, for the defenders brought bolsters into play which they could do without risk to their own persons, and he was very soon half blinded by knocks on the head. Under this trial he lost his temper, and let out with his left arm to its full extent. He was successful, too, for he caught one of them and sent him over, as a heavy fall testified, but unluckily for himself his lounge forward had been so impetuous that he could not extricate himself, but remained firmly jammed in the door, his friends unable to get him out, and his foes determined not to let him in and bolstering him all the time most unmercifully. It was only by almost superhuman efforts that at last his party succeeded in dragging him out with scarcely any breath left in his body, and once more the door closed and the besiegers felt all the dismay of a second repulse with the addition of a comrade partly disabled. It was now pretty evident, from the way in which the defenders had resisted the last attack, that they had been put on their mettle, and that they cared very little who those were who endeavoured to enter. Indeed Brittlestick and his subs had been rather put out at having one of their own party injured, and although they had at first conducted the defence with very great good-humour, yet now they were all quite savage and disposed to use any amount of violence to frustrate the object of their opponents. The sergeants were by this time thoroughly done up, and rather reluctantly acknowledged to Colonel Baldhot that such was the case, and that they felt they could not force the door. "Do you mean to tell me that I am to be denied admission to the first room I seek to enter in the company?" said the Colonel excitedly, and then turning to the Responsible he said, "Get ten or twelve cadets together, Mr. Parblow, and let them take the door off its

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hinges if need be." At these words, dozens of fellows came flocking out of the rooms anxious to have a share in the fun; but the services of all not being necessary, Parblow picked out about a dozen of the stoutest and strongest from amongst them, to the great regret of those not included in his selection. The chosen few were then ordered on to the assault, but even by wedging themselves firmly together in the doorway and directing their united efforts at the door it did not seem at all likely that they would be more successful than their predecessors. Directly this was apparent, however, a sudden impulse seemed to seize the gallant body of their comrades who stood by,—it was not in a cadet's nature to remain idle under such circumstances—for with a sort of yell the whole mob rushed to their assistance, everyone striving to reach the door as if no one stood between it and them, thus by the sheer momentum of a solid mass the door at last gave way, dragging inwards inch by inch amidst great noise and confusion, which increased as the various articles forming the barricade were successively displaced. The gallant defenders, finding that further resistance was out of the question, determined, however, to postpone as long as possible their humiliation in the eyes of the victorious invaders, so they very quietly put out the lights. On this everyone was ordered to stand back while one of the sergeants went to procure a candle, and on his returning with a lighted one Colonel Baldhot signed to him to proceed into No. 16 which he did with the Colonel at his heels. Curious to witness the termination of the affair, I sneaked noiselessly in behind them, and stepping to one side stood in the corner nearest the door. Never did I witness a more laughable sight, and even across Colonel Baldhot's stern features a grim smile flitted when he beheld the *tableau* that presented itself. Behind a mass of articles comprising tables, chairs, an iron bedstead, fender, &c. stood little Brittlestick in front of the remainder of his men. He was attired, like the others, in his shirt sleeves, which were tucked up to the elbow, and he looked the very picture of sullen defiance as he stood holding his bolster firmly. A pace or two in rear were drawn up three of his comrades all looking much the worse for their exertions, and all as dirty as chimney sweeps. The wounded man lay on one of the beds with a pair of black eyes still further detracting from the beauty of his appearance. He had indeed caught a terrific blow between the eyes, which besides taking him off his feet had well nigh stupified him. Colonel Baldhot surveyed the scene in silence. The bolsters were dropped when he was recognised, and it rather amused me to hear Brittlestick sing out "attention" in the customary manner, especially as the wounded man sprang up at the command and placed himself alongside the others.

"Very nice goings on indeed, I must say," began the Colonel. "What does it all mean?"

"We never knew you were at the door, Sir," said Brittlestick, humbly.

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"It did not matter who was at the door, you had no business to keep anyone out, I wonder you are not ashamed of yourself, Mr. Brittlestick—you the head of the room, too, and trusted to keep order and regularity." After remarking that such conduct was disgraceful and ordering the room to be at once put to rights, the Colonel sent poor Brittlestick off to the holes in custody of a sergeant, and then proceeded himself to inspect the other rooms in the company. The other rooms having had plenty of time to prepare for his visit were of course in apple-pie order, and even No. 16 by the time the Colonel got back there looked very neat and betrayed no traces of the recent fiery conflict. The Colonel was pleased, so pleased indeed that he thought of little Brittlestick and what he had sentenced him to. "Have there been any complaints before of the state of this room, Mr. Parblow," enquired the Colonel.

"No, Sir," replied the Responsible "from the beginning of the half up to the present time it has always been clean, and I thought them a steady set." "As that is the case," rejoined the Colonel, "you can let Mr. Brittlestick be released. But I do not consider him fit to remain as head of a room after this, so put him under close arrest till to-morrow when I shall decide what is to be done with him." Brittlestick was accordingly soon after set at liberty and thereby escaped having to spend a night in the solitary way he expected. The next day he was sent for and informed that a room could be no longer left in his charge after setting such an example of unsteadiness; but beyond being transferred to another room and deprived of his honorary rank, he received no other punishment.

As for Colonel Baldhot, he used to tell the story afterwards as a good joke to his friends after dinner of an evening.

Many such scenes used to occur on those precious Thursday evenings, for money became so scarce a few weeks from the beginning of the half, that no one liked to receive it one moment and part with it the next.

It was contrary to the Regulations for money to be forwarded to a Cadet during the term without the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, but about as much respect was paid to this rule as is often paid to other rules. Every plausible excuse was readily laid hold of on which to ground a petition home for tin. A very favourite and successful pretext was occasionally furnished by the arrival of one of those wandering photographers who now and then made a stoppage in Yorktown. The promise of a likeness in return, generally made those at home more brisk in enclosing a sovereign than they would otherwise have been. And as the wretched photographs taken on glass rarely cost a shilling, a very handsome balance remained in the hands of a "sitter," after settling with the artist. It was very good fun of an afternoon when one of these perambulating affairs had pulled up in the village, to go down and look at the photographs and watch fellows being taken. Not content with single portraits, parties of cadets were taken together

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and in the latter style bacchanalian groups were very popular. When I say bacchanalian groups, I don't mean to imply that either Bacchus or his liquor had much to do with the parties, but by the aid of pipes, glasses and bottles they contrived to appear as if enjoying a bowl of punch. For these pictures a studied negligence in dress was assumed to be the right thing, and as rowdy a cut as possible was consequently affected. One day Mingleby and I had strolled down as usual to pass an hour or two watching the various groups and parties being taken; and it happened on this afternoon that amongst those who came to be taken were two cadets, cousins, who according to report, were "madly" and "deeply" in love with two sisters. They had come down now to be taken together for the purpose of furnishing the lovely objects of their affections with a faithful photograph of their apperance in uniform. They were very nicely got up in their best uniform, and really looked quite smart with their clean white waist-belts on, which they had smuggled out of College for the occasion. They were both exceedingly quiet fellows who were constantly being chaffed about their love affairs but took little notice of such quizzing. As soon as Mingleby saw them, he whispered to me, "I say, Writer, here's a chance, I must have some fun with these fellows," and then going up to them, he offered his assistance in deciding which was the best way to get taken. He called the artist for them, recommended that they should be taken together, remarking that it would be better for sisters, would be easier to send, and would be a saving of expense, and then brought the man down a sixpence in his charge. In fact he took a great deal of trouble which was not apparently prompted by any interested motive. The next step was to place them in position and even in this difficult undertaking Mingleby offered his services. He advised that they should sit to be taken, and as he seemed to enter so thoroughly into the affair, the two cousins were fain to comply with his suggestions. I noticed that he was very particular in having a certain distance preserved between their two chairs although they would have preferred being closer to each other. After some little delay the cousins were properly placed, Mingleby to the last enjoining on them the great necessity of remaining perfectly still. The photographer now said, "Keep your positions gentlemen, and I'll be ready in a minute," then he dived into his recess as he said for the chemicals. Mingleby at the same time slipped quietly behind the cousins and stood so that he filled the open space between their chairs, he had a long clay pipe in his mouth, his coat unbuttoned and thrown open, one hand in his trousers pocket, the other holding the pipe, and his cap on the back of his head. With a grin at me which nearly upset my gravity he stood as motionless as a statue. The man now popped out with the slide and looking a little surprised said, "Oh I see you want to be taken that way too." One of the unconscious cousins said "Yes," and Mingleby nodded assent. "Steady," said the man as he drew

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up the slide, and Mingleby put on what he perhaps considered a beaming smile, while I nearly choked with laughter. As soon as A 42 saw the photographer's hand approach the instrument, he stood ready and directly he heard the words, "That will do," he bobbed aside without making any noise, and when the man had again retired he congratulated the cousins on having sat so well, assuring them that the likenesses could not fail to be good ones. In a few minutes the man reappeared and pronouncing the likeness to be excellent said, "I'll just put it in a frame and then I am sure you'll all be pleased with it." Framing it was only the work of a second or two, and then the picture was complete, and handed to Mingleby, who held it so that the cousins could not see it but I could. "Oh is'nt that good Writer?" And very good it was. In the foreground sat the cousins looking everything that was correct, grave, calm, and good, the very pink of propriety stamped on them, while just at their elbows stood Mingleby looking the very picture of mischief and rowdyism. The triumphant smile he had directed at me of course came out in an odious leer and presented as great a contrast to either of the unimpassioned countenances of the cousins as any thing well could. "Let us see it, Mingleby?" said the cousins with the impatience often manifested by persons on such occasions. "Don't you call that capital Writer," enquired Mingleby of me without heeding them. "You could'nt have a better likeness," chimed in the proprietor of the establishment. "Let us have a look, Mingleby?" and one of the love sick youths gently took the photograph. The first glance caused both to exclaim, "What a beastly shame Mingleby—it's too bad to play fellows a trick of that kind," and for a minute or two they spoke in the same strain. "I don't see what you have to complain of," began Mingleby in his defence, "it's very well taken."

"No one wanted you there," they rejoined.

"Oh you can send me too. Laura and Alice, or whatever their names are, will be jolly glad to get you two, and perhaps Maria the maid may take a fancy to me."

"It's by far too bad of you" said they "we shall have to get it taken again now."

The "photographic artist" as he styled himself here remarked, "I am sure, gentlemen, you won't get a better likeness."

"But do you really think, my good man," enquired one of the cousins rather angrily, "that we are going to have a thing like that with that fellow standing grinning behind us."

"Well," said the artist, who was one of those half showman customers with a slight dash of the artist about him, and who was accustomed to take all sorts of groups, "for my part I do think the figure in the background the best of the lot," and gazing attentively at his work, he added "he do look so werry natural."

None of us could help bursting out laughing at this, and the cousins now that the annoyance they felt at first was over, laughed if

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anything longer and louder than Mingleby and myself. It was then decided that Mingleby was to become the purchaser of the picture already produced, and that the cousins should be allowed to get taken without any further molestation on his part.

(*To be continued*).

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Sept. 24.

Since the Emperor Napoleon has occupied the throne of France, there is probably no subject which has given him so much trouble as the Roman question. Wars, interventions, and changes of government, could be settled out of doors so to speak, but the first has been always present with him, and was liable to crop up at any hour. One especial aggravation of the question is the effect that will be produced by the withdrawal of the French troops. If he consults one Papal official who ought to be well qualified to judge, he is told that the Papal Government has no fear; that it not only has a firm reliance on Providence to preserve the Papacy as it at present exists, but that it is only an insignificant portion of the people of Rome who desire to change it. If he asks for the opinion of others equally qualified to form a correct opinion of the disposition of the people, he is told that the government will inevitably be changed if he withdraws the French troops, and it is this last opinion which is supported by those who are nearest to him, and whose good will exercises the greatest influence on his comfort and happiness. The gloomy view which the latter take of the future of the Papal Government is that very generally held in England as well as in other countries; but it is very difficult to believe that it is based on solid grounds. The separation of the spiritual from the temporal power in Rome itself would be attended with great difficulties; the most peaceful way of effecting a separation would be to found a municipality resembling that existing at Paris. The Emperor's own opinion seems to incline to that held by the optimists, but in deference to those who hold opposite views, he proposes to support with his authority the French Legion who have now been transferred to the service of the Pope. If he could venture on a positive announcement, instead of merely allowing it to be understood that France will not permit any abridgment of the Pope's authority, he would confer a benefit on the inhabitants of Rome which would not be the less real that they would be certain not to appreciate it. A large majority of the French people would prefer that the Pope should retain all his power, at the same time they have a strong objection to incur any expense for the purpose of helping him.

Interventions of all kinds are now the great bug-bear of Frenchmen. A good deal of uneasiness was caused by the announcement

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of the new Franco-Mexican Convention, a convention not worth the paper on which it is written, unless France has a secret understanding with the United States relative to the payment of French claims, or the Emperor Maximilian adopts a policy which is the only one suited to the circumstances. It is supposed that the withdrawal of the French troops will be followed by the retirement of the Emperor from Mexico, but from information we have received from that country that will only be a necessity in the event of his deciding not to follow the example of previous rulers. There is in fact but one way of governing Mexico successfully, and that is by adopting what Carlyle would probably call an energetic policy, and men of an opposite creed would stigmatise as a murderous system. There is this to be said in favour of it, that it is the only one that is likely to succeed with such bands of armed robbers as infest Mexico, robbing and plundering the wretched Indians and half-casts who strive to earn a living honestly. These armed bands have no claim whatever to be considered as anything but brigands, the nation accepted almost unanimously the monarchical system of government, which is moreover that to which they are most accustomed, and if numbers are entitled to decide the question it amounts to an act of criminality to permit the continuance of brigandage, when by adopting the stamping out system it might be put an end to. Whatever may be the expected result to the Emperor Maximilian of the withdrawal of the French troops, it is quite certain they will not be allowed to remain there beyond the time arranged with the United States, and very glad indeed the troops will be to get away from a country where they have been in continual peril from sudden onslaughts of Mexicans and the climate; and this with the sense that nobody in France noticed their successes, or took any account of their doings and only remembered their presence in such a distant country to complain of the cost of keeping them there, and the danger of a collision with the United States in consequence. How far the withdrawal of the French troops may be affected by their recent defeats, if the reports of these that have arrived here should prove to be correct can only be conjectured. Certainly the Emperor will not allow it to be said that his army was driven out of Mexico, and if the Liberals were guided by a wise head they would avoid collisions with the French. It is very likely, however, that there is no truth in the report.

The health of the Emperor, which has been far from good for a long time past is made much worse by the worry to which he is subjected by the antagonistic influences at work about him. The political views of the Empress and Prince Napoleon are entirely opposed; the latter, as he has shown on several public occasions, carries freedom of speech to the extent of imprudence, considering the manner in which France is governed. He is looked upon as the head of the most advanced section of liberals, while the Empress holds the opinions and advocates the interests of the clerical party

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and those who, if the Napoleonian dynasty were to be overthrown, would become the supporters of the Count de Chambord. To her is attributed the prolonged occupation of Rome, and so far as this goes she would probably be supported by an immense majority of votes if the question were put to the nation; but to her influence is likewise attributed the most unpopular act of the Emperor, the intervention in Mexico. Several months ago it was mentioned in the Summary that she desired to show her sympathy for the Pope by paying him a visit at Rome, and she was only prevented from carrying her intention into execution by the absolute prohibition of the Emperor. She is now said to be more firmly determined than ever to carry out her inclination, and considering existing and impending events, it is not unlikely that the Emperor would withdraw his opposition. At the same time there are rumours current of an approaching reconciliation between the Emperor and the Prince, which if it takes place will certainly not be in consequence of the latter abandoning his opinions for others of a more conservative character.

Among other reasons which the Emperor may have had for not visiting Biarritz this year, while the Queen of Spain was in the way, not the least influential would be the desire to avoid the solicitations of the Spanish queen and Narvaez relative to a proposal which the Queen has very much at heart, and to which it is said Narvaez is nearly as much inclined to, namely, the preservation of the authority of the Pope by the presence of about 5,000 Spanish troops at Rome. That the Emperor would consent to such an arrangement, than which nothing could be more offensive to the King of Italy and the Italians, is what nobody would have supposed likely, and on this being intimated to Narvaez he withdrew from the vicinity of Zarauz, followed shortly after by the queen, who was furnished with an excellent reason for retiring from the neighbourhood of Biarritz by the sudden and serious illness of her little girl. There is a general feeling that the queen will not occupy the throne much longer, but this feeling has prevailed often before and yet Queen Isabella reigns still. The fact is that a republic is not possible in Spain, where there are so many who are always striving for power, and leaving the King of Portugal out of the question (and I doubt very much if anything would induce the army of the nation to accept him as King,) there is hardly a choice between Queen Isabella and a military dictator; who would more likely to be Prim or O'Donnell than Narvaez.

It cannot be now said with justice, whatever may have been the case in times gone by, that French mariners are fair weather sailors only; as regards roughing it, and keeping the sea in all weathers, they are quite equal to English sailors. The ram Magenta, and the frigates Flandre and Heroine, accompanied by the screw despatch boat Forbin, and the training brig Agile, started for a cruise in the Atlantic. The wind, which was brisk when they sailed, soon

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freshened into a gale, so that the brig was soon obliged to return to port. The other vessels continued their voyage in spite of the gale, but the Forbin received so much damage that it was obliged to put into Cherbourg for repairs. The other vessels returned to Brest, where they were joined by the Magnanime, one of the first of the iron-clads fitted with three cylinder engines; nominally of 100 horse horse-power, but in reality capable of developing a force of 3,000. It is assumed that there is some novelty in the construction of her engines. The steam is admitted in the first place into the central cylinder, which is without a condenser, and having done its work, there it passes into a reservoir from whence it makes its way into the two other cylinders, which are fitted with condensers. The object of allowing the steam to pass into the reservoir is to obviate the variations of pressure which might be felt if the steam issued direct from the central cylinders to the exterior ones.

The average rate of speed obtained with these engines has been when at sea 14·4 knots, and there is a great saving of fuel by using them. The consumption of coal in her trial trips was two pounds and a small fraction per horse per hour, which compared with the Flandre, reputed to be the most economical of all the ironclads, in her consumption of fuel, is a saving of forty tons. More will be known of the working of the engines when the squadron returns from its voyage to the Azores.

Mr. Dupuy de Lôme has been staying at Toulon, and during his stay, has spent much of his time in inspecting the different departments of the dockyard, and devising modifications in the plating of certain vessels on the slips. The ram Taureau has received special attention as regards her tower. So far as I can gather from a somewhat unintelligible letter, one side of the tower is to be cut away and reconstructed with a projecting point, in other words, it will have a very similar appearance to a nearly round pear lying on its side; the opening through which the gun will be fired, being represented by the stalk. The present intention is to fit it with a 7 inch rifled gun, the weight of which, carriage included, will not exceed fourteen tons.

The number of convicts of all kinds, civil and military, at present at Cayenne, amounts to upwards of seven thousand. Most of these are located on the banks of the Maroni, the river which divides French Guiana from the Dutch possessions. The unhealthiness of the climate, of which so much was said formerly, has been greatly mitigated by clearing away the trees, the wood of which is exceedingly hard, and is extensively used in the United States and Europe as sleepers on railways. The consequent exposure of the soil to the currents of air, conjointly with other sanitary works, all performed by the convicts, has reduced the mortality to a lower rate than among the convicts at Toulon. The convicts, it should be observed, were of both sexes, female prisoners in France having—to the best of my recollection—the option of going out to

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the colony, instead of undergoing their imprisonment at home. On arriving at the settlement, the best-behaved of the convicts are allowed to marry the women who choose to accept them as husbands. An allotment of land is assigned to them provisionally, which, after a certain period of probation, becomes their own. With the exception of two or three cases, all these marriages are said to have turned out well.

The military organisation of Prussia is likely to lead to important changes in the military organisation of other countries. The Emperor of France and the chiefs of the French army are meditating how far it can be introduced into France. The adoption of the system in this country is hardly possible, not that it would be very unpopular among the masses, Frenchmen generally thinking more of personal equality than the people of any other country. But this feeling does not exist among those who can afford to pay for a substitute, and therefore any attempt to make military service compulsory in all alike, is certain to meet with strong opposition, and one section of the Chamber has already decided, it is said, on opposing such a scheme, in which it would probably be supported by a majority of those who habitually support the Government.

No report has yet been published of the results of the trials made at Chalons of the Chassepot breechloader, with which it has been decided to arm the troops, but it is affirmed that so far as they have gone they prove the weapon to be on the whole the best existing at present. The fact is, that the differences in the manipulation of breechloaders are of small importance; the really important matters to be considered are the absence of defects and simplicity of construction; use will equalise them in other respects. For all that, it would not be advisable to adopt the single shot breech-loader to the exclusion of all others, since it quite possible that one may be invented to fire several shots in succession, free from all drawbacks.

The most threatening danger to the peace of Europe, at the present moment, is the insurrection in Candia, which might have been put down easily enough in the beginning, if the Turkish Government were not so frightened of shedding Christian blood, but which has now so excited the people of other islands of the Greek Archipelago, that it is questionable if anything can long preserve the authority of Turkey in the Christian countries, subject to her domination. The readers of preceding Summaries will remember that it has been frequently stated that intrigues have long been carried on with a view to bring about a genaral rising of the people of Bosnia, Servia, the Principalities, and others. The rapid defeat of Austria had the effect of checking these designs, and we now find Prince Charles on the point of setting out for Constantinople to have a friendly interview with the Sultan, instead of heading a rebellion against his authority. But it is not from this quarter that Turkey has anything to dread just now; it is from Greece, the people of which think they see an opportunity of organising an out-

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break in all the districts subject to Turkey, and even dream of getting possession of Constantinople itself. If these people were left to themselves, there is not much doubt how the matter would end; it is long since the Greeks distinguished themselves in fighting, while we have the experience of the Russian war to show that the Turks have not degenerated in warlike qualities to the extent that was supposed previous to the encounters on the Danube. There is good reason, however, to suppose that unless the insurrection in Candia is put down at once, they will not be left to fight it out without interference. Public opinion in Europe for one thing would not tolerate a continued slaughter of Christians by Mussulmen, though the sympathy for the Greeks is about as slight as it well can be, and would be even less perhaps if more were known of them; and there cannot be much doubt that Russia is not quite a stranger to what is going forward, though events have happened in a way which has deceived the calculations of the Emperor Alexander, as much as they did the Emperor of France. There is matter for disquietude in the relations between Russia and America. There may be little or no truth in the rumour that the United States is negotiating for the purchase of an island in the Egean Sea for the purpose of acquiring a *locus standi* to give them the right of interfering in European affairs, but there is no doubt that something of the kind is contemplated. The cordial relations between Russia and the United States is undoubtedly encouraged by the former with a view to some such eventuality, and the manner in which the former country has for years been strengthening her navy by the purchase of ironclads abroad, and by building them in her own yards, points to the anticipation of a time when the united navies of the two countries may be required to withstand the combined navies of England and France. That time is not now, but nobody can foretell how soon it may come. In the meantime, Russia buys every novel invention in the way of guns and martial appliances that are offered to her, and, it is said, goes on building war vessels in the Black Sea; but this is a very old tale, though it does not follow on that account that it is not a true one. The man who attempted to murder the Emperor has been executed, but for some reason or other very little has been said of late of the widespread conspiracy against the authority of the Emperor. The sudden death of General Mouravieff, of whom harder things have been said than he deserved, may have had something to do with this. The Russian victories in the East is exciting great uneasiness in the Indian States, abutting on our territories, and though we have no need to disquiet ourselves on this score, so long as we are at peace with Russia, the case would be materially altered if a conflict were to arise with her out of the Eastern question, for then she could, and undoubtedly would use her influence to excite an insurrection of the natives against our rule. The Americans continue to receive the most flattering attentions from the Russians,

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whose hospitality is exercised in a way that cannot fail to make fast friends of the whole of their visitors from the States. At the dinner given to the officers at the English Club, Captain Murray, in responding to a toast, could not refrain from showing his enmity to England, by saying that he regretted the club did not bear another name, though he added in the flowery language peculiar to Americans, when they mount the stump, that a rose smelt equally sweet by whatever name it was called.

The question which occupies most attention in Berlin among those who look a little before them is the Eastern question. A little while ago, Prussians generally would have thought they had little to do with the matter, but the case is now altered since Prussia has taken its place in the first rank of nations. This is very much owing to the reports that are in circulation concerning the alliance between Russia and the United States, and the influence which such alliance may have on the contemplated Prussian navy. The interviews between Count Bismark and the Emperor Napoleon may have had more reference to the insurrections that were being organised in the Christian provinces of Turkey, than to the Rhine provinces, the Duchies or Belgium. It did not require a statesman of large experience to discern that when once a fire is kindled, it is not always possible to stop it, and that an insurrection beginning in the Danubian Principalities intended to serve as a nucleus to the insurgent people of Austria might extend to Constantinople. The illness of Count Bismark at the present moment is peculiarly unfortunate, he alone holds all the threads of the Prussian foreign policy, and his suffering is of that acute kind which most interferes with the ability to weigh consequences against each other.

Now that the aggrandisement of Prussia is an accomplished fact, we have only to consider how far England is likely to be benefitted by it, or otherwise. The increase of the military power of Prussia is decidedly advantageous to England. We can see no reason to suppose that it would ever be employed against us, and therefore every accession of power would be calculated to check the aggressive designs of France if she should entertain any, a circumstance not at all unlikely to occur after the Emperor's death. But the great object of the King of Prussia and his minister, in which they have the support of the whole Prussian nation is the foundation of a navy. It is for the interest of England to encourage this feeling in every way, and so far as it can do so to aid it. An ally with a strong navy is almost a necessity for England, although it possesses a marine capable of contending with any other in the world, it would be seriously imperilled if it had to contend against that of the United States combined with that of Russia or France. It is well perhaps for the efficiency of the future navy that it has remained in abeyance hitherto. The enormous cost of ironclads would have prevented the building of a very large number, and recent experiments and events go far to prove that wooden ships

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entirely unarmoured, or only partially plated, may be more useful and effective in battle than any other. The successful resistance of the Kaiser, described in the account of the action off Lissa last month, is a proof that a ram of formidable power carrying 300 pounder guns in a turret cannot make sure work of a wooden ship of moderate size, while we know that if this ship had been armed with such guns as we can make at Woolwich with a rapidity of which few persons have any idea, and supplied with Palliser's chilled shot, there was every chance of her antagonist escaping its subsequent fate by going to the bottom on the spot. With this and similar experience to guide her, Prussia may find it to be her interest to build in the first place wooden vessels only, fitting them with the most powerful engines that can be constructed so as to give them the power of maintaining whatever position they please with respect to an enemy. It will also have all the advantages arising from the use of breechloading guns, of which it is probable it has already a good store. Krupp's gun if it has faults can be amended, and no gun that can be devised can well be more easily and rapidly loaded, and this without any exposure of the men working it. But it is not ships that Prussia will find any difficulty in obtaining, they might be bought or built with great facility, money alone being required for that, the real difficulty will be in finding crews to man them. On this point the government has yet to organise its system, but it has revealed nothing as yet, the most feasible seems to be the application of a system resembling that of France.

The inventor of the needle-gun is said to be devising an improved breech-loader, which is to weigh three and a-half pounds less than that in actual use. As it is not generally known what the weight of the needle-gun is which is now carried by the Army, I may state on the best authority that it is eleven pounds, that of the fusileer, or light infantry, is ten and a-half pounds, and that of the Jägers ten and three-quarters of a pound.

One of the Prussian papers gives the numbers of killed and wounded Prussians in the late war as 164 officers and 2,573 men killed in action, 143 officers and 5,454 men who have since died of their wounds, and 562 officers and 14,630 men who have been wounded, but not mortally. The Austrian wounded who fell into the hands of the Prussians numbered 411 officers and 13,935 men. The number of Austrians killed and wounded who remained inside the Austrian lines is, of course, not here known, but must have been very large. At Vienna, the reports of losses up to the 1st of August detail a loss of 2,465 officers of infantry and cavalry alone, of whom 135 were staff-officers. The number of Prussians who were taken prisoners, or reported missing, was four officers and 1,692 men; that of Austrian unwounded prisoners, 523 officers and 35,932 men. So by this estimate the total number of Austrian prisoners, wounded and unwounded, would be 50,806. The

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number of guns taken by the Prussians during the war is stated as 486; that of colours and standards as 31. The Prussians lost no guns, colours, or standards. As sufficient time has elapsed to enable the authorities to make accurate returns, it is probable that this statement is not far from the truth, at any rate, as far as the Prussians are concerned.

The condition of Austria is a mournful one. Without a friend that would make any sacrifice on its account, with a population whose interests are antagonistic, so envious of each other that the least advantage gained by one is the cause of discontent to all the rest. In this dilemma the Emperor seems to have determined to keep the provinces in subjection by drawing closely the ties between the German portion of his dominions and Hungary. In this course lies his only hope of reducing the army expenditure to a serious extent, a necessity which is now greater than ever, considering that the cost of substituting three-quarters of a million of breech-loaders for muzzle-loaders will be immense. It is far worse off than Italy in this respect, for the latter has no external enemy to dread, whereas the former may, at any moment, be called upon to put down an insurrection in its Danubian provinces. The settlement of its differences with Italy is only a question of time, if the latter country will not incur liabilities, Austria cannot compel her to do so, and must, perforce, accept what she can get. That Austria will be a gainer by the loss of Venetia is hardly to be doubted, but it does not follow that Italy will be a loser by having gained it; on the contrary, the excess of receipts over expenditure will be so large as to materially assist in bringing the finances into something like order. The reports current in Vienna relative to the Prussian executions seem, for the most part, devoid of foundation; indeed the evidence goes to prove that the conduct of the Prussians was in all respects singularly good.

We are most of us familiar in private life with a man who has always been in debt, and who is always ready to borrow at every opportunity. Italy is, among nations, what this individual is in private life. During the last seven years it has borrowed, on every pretext, and by every means open to it, the enormous sum of £130,000,000, the interest on which will amount to £6,500,000 a year. The Italians have keen susceptibilities, and if their deputies are unanimous in their determination to impose taxes sufficient to pay the interest on this debt, as well as to defray the current expenditure, it is just possible that they may consent to pay them, provided they are able. But to do this, they must reduce the expenditure to the very lowest point, and no statesman has yet shown sufficient courage to do what is necessary to accomplish this. Courage on the part of statesmen, and true patriotism on the part of deputies is what is greatly lacking in Italy, where those qualities are more required than elsewhere, if it is to be dragged out of the slough in which it is clogged at present. Members are anxious to

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get places for themselves or their friends, chiefly for the latter, and where the changes of ministers are so frequent, and every man in authority makes as many places as possible, which his successor does not meddle with if he can help it, but prefers to make fresh places for his own friends, it is very evident that the result will very soon be, that every department will be over-officered, and this is actually the case. The army, which, so far as necessity is concerned, might be instantly reduced to fifty thousand, it is proposed to maintain at two hundred and fifty thousand, a preposterous number, but which the Government may think it preferable to keep to running the risk of disturbances in other parts of the kingdom similar to those existing in Sicily, if they reduced it to the extent it ought to be reduced. This risk, however, will have to be incurred if the country is to be saved from hopeless bankruptcy. The King, of whom little has been heard lately, has been ill, but is now better, but though there are matters of government in which he would like to have his own way, he does not desire to interfere with the general government of the country, and, so far as a foreigner can judge, who looks more to realities than forms, it is just such an energetic intervention on the part of one so high in authority as is required to enable the ministry he might select to carry out the reforms needed. The rumour is alive that Prince Humbert is to marry an Austrian princess, the best way of cementing the good understanding that is springing up between the two countries that could be devised. Persons reading the Italian newspapers might doubt if the animosity existing against Austria previous to the late war had disappeared with its termination, nor has it among a large proportion of the lower classes, who hate the conscription, and are discontented with their poverty, aggravated as it is by the effect of taxes formerly unknown, but which are now added to the increased prices of all articles of consumption. But this does not apply to the better educated classes of Italians, nor to the few sensible and moderate journals, which can see wherein the true interests of the country lie, these are very well content to get Venetia on such easy terms, do not believe the statements that are circulated with respect to the rapacious conduct of the Austrians in that province, and have no doubt that it is really in earnest in its desire to reduce its army, and live in peace with its neighbours.

The daring conduct of the brigands—or, as they are now termed, out of compliment to their numbers probably, insurgents—in attacking Palermo, confirms what has been stated on previous occasions of the still unsettled condition of Italy. This insurrection will soon be quelled completely, General Cadorna, who has been appointed to the command of the troops engaged in doing the work being exactly the kind of man for the purpose, one not likely to be deterred from the most effective measures necessary on account of their severity. The outbreak is already greatly reduced in its proportions, but there still remain, as a result, a number of bodies

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of armed men, who will continue to support themselves by robbery until they are gradually extinguished.

The cholera is raging frightfully in Naples and the surrounding districts, and there are streets in the city in which, if every house that has had a person die in it of cholera had a cross on the door, as in the great plague of London, the appearance would be quite as terrifying as the description given by Defoe. The effect on the people is just what it was during the middle ages. They believe that the authorities, wanting to reduce the number of the poor, are poisoning them by mixing poison in the water supplied to them to drink, and so strongly are they impressed with this conviction that, but for the promptitude with which the insurgents at Palermo were dealt with, it is not improbable that there might have been a similar rising in Naples.

The position of the English prisoners in Abyssinia is an exceedingly painful one. The Emperor Theodore is supposed to be guided in his foreign policy by Frenchmen, one of whom stated, not very long ago, that he had offered the British Government to obtain their release, but that our Government had not deigned a reply. Supposing such an offer to have been made, it was unwise not to accept it, for so long as our countrymen remain in his hands, their lives will be always as unsafe as that of a mouse under the paws of a cat. On more than one occasion, his acts have been such as to excite doubts of his sanity, indeed, the fits of rage to which he is subject are sufficient evidence of this. Possessing great bodily strength and skill in the use of such weapons as he has been accustomed to, he once sent a challenge to the Viceroy of Egypt to meet him in single combat, and to rest the settlement of their differences on the issue of the conflict. If the King of Dahomey were less of a savage, it might be worth consideration whether it would not be in the interest of humanity to supply him with a few hundreds of converted Enfields, so as to put an end to the intestine warfare that is continually going on with Abyssinia and the tribes in the interior.

The following refers to a new kind of gunpowder invented by a Mr. Neumeyer, which it is said will not explode so long as it is exposed to the atmosphere, but becomes as explosive as any other powder when it is confined in a space from which the air is excluded. To prove this, a hut was built, and about fifty pounds of the new powder was placed in it, and kindled, but burnt away the same as any other combustible, but did not explode. A like quantity was then enclosed in a receptacle from which the air was excluded, which, on being ignited by means of a fusee, exploded and blew the hut, which was strongly built of bricks and stones, to pieces.

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THE CONTINENTAL WAR, AND THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

The triumphant entry of the Prussian troops into Berlin on the 20th September, in presence of the King, who thanked the citizens for the splendid reception given to the army; the promotion of Count Bismarck to the rank of general, the 'order of merit,' publicly conferred npon the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, form the grand *tableau*, the *finale* of the great military spectacle of which Europe has been the theatre—or, rather, of a war which has upset thrones, recast the old stereotyped map of Germany, and which will be memorable in the annals of History for the rapidity with which the victory has been achieved, and for the terrible sacrifice of life upon the battle-field.

In a military point of view much has been learnt, both as regards the efficiency of fire-arms and the equipment of soldiers. The naval fight in the Adriatic has also given rise to much serious consideration respecting the construction of Iron-clads, and the handling of men-of-war. The lesson has been a costly one, but it has not been without some good results.

If we look at dates, we are almost startled at the rapidity with which great military results are achieved at the present day. It was on the 14th June last that the now defunct Germanic Diet issued from Frankfort a decree ordering 'Federal Execution' against Prussia. Count Bismarck must have smiled a grim smile at that impotent act. On the 16th June, only two days afterwards, the Prussians entered Leipzic, Giessen and Cassel, and occupied Löbau. On the following day, the Prussian General Vogel took possession of the Hanoverian Capital. Vorwärts! was the word. On the 18th June, Marienthal, Osteritz, Bernstadt and Dresden, the capital of Saxony were occupied by the Prussians. Onward still marched the Prussians, occupying city and town almost without opposition. The first serious engagement took place on the 26th June, near Turnau. On the following day, the Crown Prince of Prussia fought the battle of Nachod, whilst General Steinmetz drove back Ramming's (Austrian) *armée corps* on Josephstadt. On the same day he engaged the 6th and 8th Austrian Corps under Archduke Leopold. Battles succeeded each other almost daily. On the 29th June, the Hanoverian army laid down its arms. On the same day the Prussians entered Gitschin. On the 30th June, an Austrian army-corps, under General Clam-Gallas, was compelled to retire upon Königsgrätz. On the 2nd July, King William of Prussia took command of the army in person, a junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles having been effected. On the following day was fought the battle of Sadowa, which sealed the fate of Austria.

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In previous numbers of the Magazine we have given details of these memorable events.*

We have now to allude to the important political results which they have led to.

The Treaty of Prague which supersedes the Treaties of Vienna of 1815, commences like that obsolete piece of parchment "In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity." It is an amplification of the preliminaries signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th June last. It consists of fourteen articles. The first article is simply ludicrous.

"For the future there shall be lasting peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, as well as between their heirs and descendants, their states and subjects."

Not only Austria, but Saxony, Hanover and all the lesser German states which have been mediatized—in so far as their rulers are concerned—will eagerly seize upon the first opportunity to regain their former position. This is why the King of Saxony has not resigned his crown.

The second article hands over Venetia to Italy. The *Plébiscite* is ridiculous. There is not a shop-window in Venice at this very moment we are putting pen to paper that has not a placard of 'Viva l'Italia!' 'Viva Il Re Victor Emmanuele!' France has, however, saved appearances.

The third article simply decrees that the prisoners of war on either side shall be immediately released.

By the fourth article the Emperor of Austria recognises the dissolution of the German Confederation, and gives his consent to a new conformation of Germany, in which Austria shall not take part. This was a bitter pill to swallow. Austria, by the treaty of Vienna, held the permanent presidency of the German Bund. The Emperor also subscribes to the new confederation under Prussia, north of the Maine, and also agrees that the German States to the South of that line are to form an independent Confederation.

By the fifth article, the Emperor of Austria relinquishes all his claims upon Schleswig-Holstein—a just punishment for his share in that infamous transaction.

The sixth article refers more especially to Saxony. Its territorial limits remain the same, but the King of Saxony is, virtually, a satrap of the King of Prussia. By the same article, the Emperor of Austria promises to recognise all changes 'about to be made'—rather a vague expression in North Germany—by H. M. the King of Prussia, territorial changes included.

The other articles refer to details respecting indemnities, war expenses, salaries, &c., of no interest to the English reader.

The Treaty of Prague, which bears the date of August 23, 1866, settles the Continental question in so much as Germany is concerned, respecting its internal organisation.

* Vide U. S. M. for July, August, and September.

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Collateral treaties have been signed between Prussia and other German States, also between Austria and Italy.

Italy has gained a good deal, but she still wants Rome. The fruit is ripe, but Italy is somewhat in the position of Tantalus. The so-called September Treaty, (15th September, 1854,) by the terms of which the Emperor Napoleon engaged to withdraw his troops at two years' expiration has lapsed, and a considerable portion of the French garrison has already left Rome. It is presumed that the evacuation will be complete by the 9th December. The defence of the Papal City is entrusted to a so-called Franco-Pontifical Legion. The withdrawal of the last French battalion will, in all probability, be the signal for the '*coup de grace*' to the temporal power of the Pope. Should Rome rise, and our memory carries us back to the days of Rienzi, Pius IX. will again be on his travels, whether to Malta or Madrid is problematical.

The Pope can be a Sovereign on no other terms than those of a boundless protection of a foreign Power; whatever zealous Catholics may hold to the contrary, the Pontiffs have no better right to sovereignty in Rome than the Stuarts had in England in 1668, or the Bourbons in France in 1830. The same revolution which gave the people in Parma and Modena the means of ridding themselves of the yoke of their dukes, enabled those of Bologna, Ravenna, Ancona, and Perugia to drive the Papal legates from their walls; and European diplomacy, by its recognition of the kingdom of Italy, sanctioned as much the curtailment of Papal sovereignty as the overthrow of ducal tyranny.

The past month of September has been rich in political events, and in official documents. M. Drouyn de L'Huys has retired from office—resigned or dismissed. His retirement is looked upon as a sign that the Emperor's views are peaceful, as the retiring statesman was a warm supporter of the Papacy.

The Mexican question has been the drag on the wheel of the French Emperor. It is the great blunder of his reign.

M. de Lavalette's circular to French diplomatic agents abroad is peaceful in tone, not a warlike note is sounded by the trumpet of the Emperor. As usual, it is Sphinx-oracular. Yet, all who read carefully the Belgian and continental papers can easily discern the existence of an apprehension that when the opportune moment arrives, the long-coveted Rhine line will be demanded, and the French frontier rectified.

"For lilies on water can ride,
And the Rhine-breast swells to France."

The Marquis de Lavalette's circular is far too important a document to be passed over without serious consideration. It must be borne in mind that it embodies the views of the Emperor of the French.

"France," says the Imperial minister, "wavers doubtfully between the joy of seeing the treaties of 1815 destroyed, and a fear

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lest the power of Prussia should assume excessive proportions; between a desire for the preservation of peace, and the hope of obtaining by war a territorial extension. It rejoices at the complete enfranchisement of Italy, but wishes to be reassured in respect of dangers which menace the Holy Father. The perplexities which disturb men's minds, and which also have their effect abroad impose upon the Emperor's Government the duty of stating clearly the light in which it regards the subject."

M. de Lavalette, the Emperor's mouth-piece, then takes a retrospective view of the events of 1815. He then says:

"If we now examine the future of transformed Europe, what guarantees does it offer to France and to the peace of the world? The coalition of the three Northern Powers is broken up. The new principle that governs Europe is freedom of alliances. All the great Powers are restored to the plenitude of their independence, to the proper development of their destinies; Prussia enlarged, assures the independence of Germany; France should take no umbrage at that. By imitating France she has taken a step towards us, and not from us. In the south, Italy, whose long bondage has not extinguished patriotism, is placed in possession of all her elements of national greatness. Her existence considerably modifies the political condition of Europe. The interests of the Pontifical throne are assured by the Convention of the 15th of September. That Convention will be honorably executed. In withdrawing his troops from Rome, the Emperor will leave in their place, as a guarantee for the security of the Holy Father the protection of France."

"The Emperor," continues M. de Lavalette, "does not believe that the greatness of one country depends upon weakening neighbouring states, and sees no real balance of power, save in the satisfied wishes of the nations of Europe. In that, he follows his former convictions and the traditions of his race. Napoleon I. foresaw the changes which are now taking place upon the European continent. He planted the germs of new national ties in the Peninsula by creating the kingdom of Italy, in Germany, by abolishing 253 independent principalities."

"The Emperor was right," says M. de Lavalette, "in accepting the part of mediator, he would have mistaken his great responsibilities if, violating a promised and proclaimed neutrality, he had rushed suddenly into all the risks of a great war; one of those wars which revive the hatred of races, and in which nations are engaged. What could really have been the object of such a war, entered upon with Prussia, and, necessarily, with Italy? a conquest, a territorial aggrandizement?"

And now we come to the pith of the circular:

"The Imperial Government has long since applied its principles in respect to an extension of territory. It understands, it has understood, annexations dictated by an absolute necessity, uniting

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to the country, populations having the same customs, the same national spirit as ourselves, and it sought for the free consent of Savoy and of Nice, for the re-establishment of our national frontiers. France can only desire those territorial aggrandizements which will not affect her coherent power; but she must always strive for moral and political aggrandizement by employing her influence for the great interests of civilization."

The proposed increase of the French Army is slightly touched upon,

"The results of the last war," says M. de Lavalette, "contain a grave lesson. They point out the necessity for the defence of our territory, of perfecting our military organisation without delay."

The usual wind-up of friendly relations with all Powers concludes the circular. There is not the slightest allusion made to England, which has given rise to some comments.

Like ourselves, France is introducing breech-loaders universally into her army. Of the Chassepot breech-loader, which can, according to M. Xavier Raymond, be fired twelve times in a minute, we shall make mention another time.

Reforms, on a large scale, are being made, both in the Prussian and Austrian armies.

Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Austrian Army. He, as well as the 'Ministry of War' (War Office) are under the control of the Emperor. The Commander-in-chief's sphere of action will embrace all measures relating to army improvements, discipline, and appointment of superior officers. The military 'administration' comes under the War-office. The Commander-in-chief and the War-office stand on an equal footing in point of authority; in case of any difference of opinion the point under discussion will be submitted to the decision of the Emperor.

Europe for the present is tranquil. We hope it may remain so.

ROYAL NAVAL ANOMALIES FOR CORRECTION.

[BY TRISTRAM.]

Great expectations are pervading the mind of the reserved and retired officers on the executive lists, that the present First Lord of the Admiralty will renew his intention of correcting the many anomalies in the various schemes of Naval Retirement temporarily provided, in order to remove the clog to promotion which the superabundant of aged and inefficient officers on each list created. There is, however, a time for all things, and every day is now occupied with the paramount duty of providing a British fleet, that can victoriously brave the battle, and safely weather the storms, a

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in the days of yore, and ride at anchor in a sea-way as buoyantly as light vessels.

To correct the anomalies in the several schemes of Naval Retirement, money will be required, which cannot be obtained before the next Naval Estimates are passed, but in the interim, money is not necessary to transpose some of the Reserved and Retired Lists so as to comprehensively separate the "absorbing" lists from the working schemes of retirement, under the Orders in Council, since the 1st August, 1860.

The absorbing lists of executive officers are respectively, as per July Navy List:

1st. (A). Flag officers on reserved half-pay in receipt of Service pensions, (under Order in Council of 25th June, 1851)—10.

2nd. (C.) Retired Admirals. Under Her Majety's Orders in Council of 24th April, 1847, and 7th May, 1858,—40. (The senior 25 are on the pay of £1 5s. per diem.)

3rd. (C.D.E.) Additional Retired Vice Admirals. Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 24th April, 1847, 25th June, 1851, and 7th May, 1858,—19.

4th. (C.D.E.) Additional Retired Rear Admirals. Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 24th April, 1847, and 25th June, 1851,—35. (The junior 15 Retired Admirals, the 19 Retired Vice Admirals, and the 35 Retired Rear Admirals are on the pay of £1 per diem.)

(C.D.E.) Captain. Retired Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 24th April, 1847, and 25th June, 1851,—1. (This officer is on the pay of £1 per diem.)

The Retired Flag Officers on the above Lists are indebted to Sir John Pakington for the consideration of their peculiar grievance in not rising in rank *pari passu* with the Reserved Flag Officers—as the following evidence in the Report of Navy Promotion and Retirement interestingly elucidates.

"Vice-Admiral Henry Collier, examined." 4022. Chairman. "You were retired in 1846!" "Yes."

4023. "Under that Order in Council?" "I was retired on the C.D.E. List."

4024. "Some statements have been made before the Committee to the effect that the officers on the different retired lists, consider that their cases have not been impartially or equitably considered; is there anything that you wish to state to the Committee upon that point? Certainly. I think that we have been very unjustly treated. I really may use that word. There was a second retirement, which came out five years afterwards, where they found that the pittance or bait which they offered to us in 1846 did not take at all, they encreased it to 25s., calling it a Reserved List. There are now 57 Rear Admirals on that Reserved List receiving their 25s. a day; some of them have not been more than 30 or 32 years in the Service, were never in action, and never saw a shot fired, while all of us have been 60 or 65 years in the service, all of us

wear medals, and other decorations, and have the pitiful sum of £1 a day. Then in addition to that, we were kept on the Rear Admiral's List, while officers on other Lists were advanced to be Vice-Admirals and full Admirals. I went to make my complaint to Sir John Pakington, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and his answer was, "Good God, I was not aware of that, write an official letter to the Board, and I will do what I can," I wrote to the Board, and they laid my letter before Her Majesty, and she issued an Order in Council to give us our rank."

What an instant remedy for that grievance was effected by that Board of Admiralty by the only expense of an Order in Council.

4026. "At the time you were retired, you knew perfectly well the terms upon which you were to be retired? Yes; but I did not know that there was a second Retired List coming out, or neither I or any one else would have accepted it."

"3027. Is not your complaint or grievance this, that another list having come out afterwards, according to which officers retired on different terms, you think that that was an unequal and partial mode of conducting retirement, and that it operated in that way injuriously to you? Yes, I think so, treating in that way officers who had served from the 1st of March, 1794, until 1814." (What a clincher!)

4028. "Does it follow that because an officer is retired upon one set of terms, of which he is perfectly aware at the time of his retirement, it is any hardship to him if, at a subsequent period, officers are retired on another set of terms? I think so."

4029. "That is, as I understand, the nature of your complaint, and why you think officers of your rank have been infamously treated?" "Yes."

The gallant officer's answer to question 4027—"Yes, I think so, treating in that way officers who had served from 1st March, 1794 until 1814," is also justly applicable to the grievance of the H. I. K. Captains, whose seniors were commanders previous to the battle of Algiers.

"F. G. Captains on Reserved half-pay; promoted (from the Commander's List, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 25th June, 1851, and 30th Jan., 1856,), 80; 10s. 6d. per diem, or the increased rates according to length of service, and compensation for Mate's time.

"Scale of retired pay. Total sea service in the rank of commander and lieutenant."

	Pay per diem, half-pay they may be receiving at the time when retired.	
	s.	*d.*
Under 9 years		
Above 9 years' and less than 12 years' service . .	10	6
Above 12 years' and less than 15 years' service . .	12	6
Above 15 years' and less than 20 years' service .	14	6
Above 20 years' service	16	6

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This scale gives the average rate of pay, including compensation for Mate's time, to the Reserved Captains, about 13s. per diem. The highest pay, by the last Naval estimates is 17s. 9d., and the lowest 10s. 6d. per diem, the junior half-pay of captains on the Active List.

H.I.K. Captains, promoted (from the Commanders' List) under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 10th August, 1840, 25th June, and 30th January, 1856,—150.

The whole of these 150 Retired Captains have only 10s. 6d. each per diem, proving that they are the worst half-paid officers, according to their rank and seniority in Her Majesty's United Services. Lieutenant Colonels, their juniors having 11s. per diem, and the Reserved Captains, and the Retired Captains promoted from the Commanders' List; the average retired pay of 13s. per diem. There are 110 of the H.I.K. Captains of Commanders' seniority, ranging from August, 1818, to May, 1836, who are senior to the "U" Captains, whose seniority, as commanders, commences from December, 1837. There are actually 35 H.I.K. Captains who were commanders previous to the Battle of Algiers. Their seniority and war services cannot much longer plead in vain for equal pay with the "F.G" and "U" Captains; that the same number of shot may be found in their half-pay lockers to defray funeral expenses after their honourable and glorious career, emblazoned with the old war-medals.

In the October, 1860, Navy List, the H.I.K. Captains consisted of 210, some of the oldest warriors in the service. It is now reduced to 150, being at the rate of nearly 12 per annum. Their Lordships may, therefore, consider this rapid reduction of the List, further decreased since 1st July last, Captains F. E. Seymour, E. Boys, G. Cheyne, and J. Bunce, deceased, in favour of the survivors, by ameliorating their half-pay condition, for at their advanced age short is their span of life here on earth. It is certainly questionable whether the H.I.K's would, probably for want of equal sea time, realise the average rate of retired pay, 13s. per diem of the "F.G's" and "U's," under the present scale of Naval Retirement for those junior captains promoted from the Commanders' List. Supposing then, there was something on the carpet of the late Admiralty Board for the H.I.K.'s, and that the carpet is not changed by the present Board, opinion may be hazarded whether the depreciated condition of those Retired Captains would not be improved in toto, by encreasing their inadequate stipend from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per diem each, or by granting 14s. 6d. per diem to the present 35 captains, whose seniority as commanders runs from Aug., 1811, to March 1816; the 14s. 6d. List to be reduced to 25, and the 73 Captains (Commanders' seniority from June, 1817, to May, 1836, all senior to the "U" Captains, retired upon more advantageous terms), 12s. 6d. per diem each; the 12s. 6d. List to be reduced to 65; and the juniors 11s. per diem,

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to rise by seniority to 12s. 6d., and to 14s. 6d. per diem, when those lists shall be reduced respectively to 65 and 25.

"(M.N.) Commanders on Reserved Half-pay, promoted from the Lieutenants' List, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 25th June 1851, and 30th January, 1856",—81.

This list was formed in June, 1851, when the system of promoting by brevet was abandoned. 50 lieutenants were then promoted "by selection to the rank of Commander, and placed on reserved half-pay, in the same manner as specified in the case of commanders promoted to be captains, viz.: While my Lords have recommended the abandonment of the system of brevet promotion in future, they are, nevertheless, desirous of meeting the claims of old officers who have served long and well, who seek their promotion rather as a reward for past services, than in the expectation of further employment. To meet these claims equitably, and at the same time not to fill the Active List with officers who cannot long continue fit for service, their Lordships will promote by selection 50 commanders to the ranks of captains. These officers will be placed on reserved half-pay."

The captains' reserved half-pay was 10s. 6d. per diem, and that of the Reserved Commanders 8s. 6d. per diem, until the Order in Council of 1st August, 1860, raised it by paying the Reserved Captains according to sea-time, as per previous scale, and by compensation for Mate's time, and the Reserved Commanders on the M N. List also according to sea-time, and compensation for Mate's time. The boon of boons to those Reserved Captains and Commanders—the more enhanced, as their widows now receive pensions, as if their husbands had died on the Active Lists of captains and commanders.

"(O.) Commanders promoted from the Lieutenants' List, under Order in Council of the 30th January, 1816,"—99.

This List consists of the 100 senior lieutenants, who, by age and infirmities are presumed to be incapable of further service, and who are permitted to retire at a pension of 8s. 6d. a day, with the rank of commander; their widows receive a pension of £60 per annum. These retired officers are now eligible for Naval pensions of £50 per annum—if they have sea-time above nine years. The Naval Knights of Windsor have lately been promoted to this List by seniority as lieutenants, increasing their retired pay from 7s. to 8s. 6d. per diem. This List will ultimately be absorbed when the Brevet "P" List of Commanders shall be extinct.

"(P.) Commanders from the Lieutenants' List, under Order in Council of the 1st of November, 1830, and 9th July, 1864,"—417.

This List is fast decreasing, in consequence of the advanced age of the "O" Commanders, and the 300 on the 7s. half-pay List. 25 of these Brevet Commanders are in receipt of Naval pensions and Greenwich Hospital pensions. Their widows receive pensions of £50 per annum. The junior retired commanders are the only brevet officers on the List of the Navy, having been

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retired on the rank and title of commander but without increase of pay, otherwise than by seniority as lieutenants.

The officers below the first 300 receive 6s. per diem, except "such as may have been promoted to that rank after 1st July, 1840, and who, not having served as lieutenants of sea-going ships for three years, may be in the receipt of 4s. or 5s. a-day half-pay, as the case may be." It must inevitably be many years before those few Retired Commanders on the 5s. and 4s. half-pay List, arrive at the head of the "P." List, when it will be a question whether, on account of their not having been on the 7s. List, they will be entitled to be promoted by seniority alone to the "O List" and 8s. 6d. per diem. We are apprehensive they will not, as "by the Order in Council of 1st November, 1830, the Board of Admiralty are authorised to confer the rank and title of a Retired Commander on every Lieutenant who has reached, or shall hereafter reach the situation on the List of lieutenants which entitles him to receive 7s. a-day half-pay."

"(R.) Lieutenants on Reserved Half-pay. Under Order in Council of 25th June, 1851."

There are 10 of these Reserved officers who will be transferred to the "P." List of Brevet Retired Commanders when they shall have attained fifteen years' seniority, by the authority of the "Order in Council of 9th July, 1864."

Sub-Lieutenants on half-pay.

This List consists of 5 subordinate officers, the senior, July, 1820; the junior, 1837. Their retiring allowance is 2s. 6d. per diem, after 20 years' actual service, 10 of which as Sub-Lieutenant (Mate.)

Were the absorbing Lists of the executive officers, Flag Officers to Sub-Lieutenants inclusive, thus arranged, the existing confusion in the several Lists of the respective classes being intermingled would partly disappear, and a clearer reference be produced to shew the reduction of these officers for general information. Example.

List of officers on the Reserved and Retired Lists which are to be absorbed., as published by authority in the Navy List for July, 1866.

A. Flag officers on reserved half-pay in receipt of Service pensions	10
C. Retired Admirals	40
C.D.E. Additional Retired Vice-Admirals	19
C.D.E. Additional Retired Rear Admirals	35
	104
C.D.E. Captain, Retired	1
F.G. Reserved Captain, Junior List	80
H.I.K. Retired Captains, Junior List	150
	231

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M.N. Reserved Commanders 81
O. Retired Commanders Junior List 99
P. Retired Commanders Brevet or Honorary List . . 417
R. Reserved Lieutenants 10
Retired Sub-Lieutenants 5

Reserved and Retired Flag Officers, 104; Retired Captain, 1; Reserved Captains, junior, 80; Retired Captains, junior, 150; Reserved Commanders, 81; Retired Commanders, junior, 99; Brevet Commanders, 417; Reserved Lieutenants, 10; Retired Sub-Lieutenants, 5; Grand total, 947; officers whose vacancies will not be filled up.

The Retired and Reserved Lists of executive officers, working under the late schemes of Naval Retirement are as follows, viz.:

Flag officers on Retired List in receipt of Greenwich Hospital penions. (Under Order in Council of 16th February, 1866).

Vice-Admirals, 3; Rear-Admirals, 3; total, 6. Their pensions commenced 1st April, 1866

Flag Officers placed on Retired List from Active List of Flag Officers. (Under Order in Council of 24th March, 1866.)

This List at present consists of Admirals, 5; Vice-Admirals, 6; Rear-Admirals, 4; total 15.

By the Order in Council these officers "retain all the privileges of rising in rank and pay, to which they were entitled when on the Active List; but no flag officer who has not hoisted his flag will be considered eligible for the appointments of Vice and Rear-Admirals of the United Kingdom, or for promotion to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet."

(B.) Flag officers on Reserved Half-pay. (Under Order in Council of 25th June, 1851.) Admirals, 31; Vice-Admirals, 30; Rear-Admirals, 38; total, 99.

The whole of these Flag Officers are in receipt of 25s. per diem. This List considerably increased annually, until the retired scheme of 9th July, 1864, came into practical operation on the "T" List of Rear-Admirals. There were only three Captains in 1865 promoted to Reserved Rear-Admirals, but not one in the present year and, as from the slow promotion of Captains to the Active List of Rear-Admirals, which will follow until the next general Naval Brevet, the Reserved Flag Officers' List must decrease in the interim.

(T.) Rear-Admirals promoted from the List of Retired Captains, under the Orders in Council of 1st of August, 1860, and 9th of July, 1864,—17.

These officers are entitled to the retired pay of 25s. per diem, the same as the Reserved Flag Officers.

(T.) Captains, retired under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866,—70.

There are eight Retired Captains who enjoy naval pensions with their Retired pay, and 52 of the 70 are decorated with war medals. Their retired pay is—

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If on the 10s. 6d. half-pay List, when retired, 18s. per diem.
" " 12s. 6d. " " " 20s. "
" " 14s. 6d. " " " 20s. "

(U.) Captains, promoted from the Commanders' List, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1856,—146.

There is a very singular grievance under which the commanders, who were promoted to this List previously to the Order in Council, 1864, are now suffering, having only one-third of Coast Guard Service allowed to reckon as one year's sea-time for retired pay, whereas those commanders promoted subsequently to July, 1864, are "allowed to reckon their service in the Coast Guard on shore, or Transport Service on shore, as half the same period served at sea, instead of one-third, as at present." Therefore, when it is considered that those Commanders retired and promoted from their List previously to July, 1864, were greatly the seniors in age and service to those promoted from the Active List after that date, the grievance, by comparison, is hard indeed.

There is another point worthy of consideration, that of increasing the Commanders' maximum sea-time from 15 to above 20 years, to entitle them to 16s, 6d. per diem, instead of, to above 18 years', as the interim is only three years for increasing retired pay for lesser sea-time as Commanders, viz.: "9, and less than 12 years', 10s. 6d.; 12, and less than 15 years', 12s. 6d.; 15, and less than 20 years', 14s. 6d.; above 20 years' service, 16s. 6d." If the maximum was 18 years' service, the equal interim, 3 years', would make the scale equitable, and the increase of 2s. per diem to the F.G. and U. Lists of Retired Captains, an insignificant item in the Retired Estimates, for of the 80 F.G., and the 146 U captains, total, 226; there are not more than 7 or 8 who can make up 18 years' sea-time, unless some of the U's, who are so exclusively favoured since July, 1864, by being allowed to reckon their Coast Guard Service on shore, as half sea-time, instead of one-third to their seniors in age and service.

In reducing the Commanders' maximum sea-time from 20 to 18 years, and increasing the Coast Guard time from one-third to half of the commanders promoted to the U. List of Captains, and of the Lieutenants to the W. List of Commanders, retired under the Order in Council of August, 1860, to place them on equality for retired pay with those Commanders and Lieutenants, respectively retired to those Lists under the Order in Council of July, 1864, we would confine the maximum retired pay of the F.G. and U. Captains, inclusive of Mate's compensation, to 16s. 6d. per diem, and the Commanders on the M.N. and W. Lists to 11s. 6d. per diem. Estimates of the expense have been prepared, attending these acts of justice and equity, which are consonant with Sir John Pakington's previous plan of Naval Retirement.

We now come to the heart-piercing wounds inflicted on these

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veteran Commanders and Lieutenants promoted and retired under the Order in Council of 1st August, 1860, which rankles in their breast to the last moment of their existence. That wound is caused, and kept in irritation by the minor pensions to their widows, compared with the greater pensions granted to the widows of officers subsequently retired, viz. :—

"Commanders on the Active List, retired on or after the 11th June, 1863, with the rank of Captain, under Order in Council of 1st August, 1860, £80 per annum.

†"Commanders retired with the rank of Captain under Orders in Council, 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864, £75 per annum.

†"If retired after the 11th of June, 1863, the widows of these officers will be entitled to the higher pension, that is £80 per annum.

"Masters, retired with the rank of Captain, under Order in Council dated 28th February, 1855; the same as Captains on the Active List, according to seniority as Captains. Captains under 3 years' standing, £80; Captains above 3 years', £90 per annum."

N.B.—When the Masters, were retired to the rank of Captain previous to June, 1863, their widows received only £50 per annum, but from that date those pensions were raised to £80 and £90, according to their husbands' seniority with Captains on the Active List, it is therefore, the more noticeable, that the widows of the U. Captains promoted from the Commanders' Active List previous to June, 1863, should receive only £75, especially as not a Master on the Active List in August, 1860, contributed to the old "Widows' Fund," and many of these Commanders promoted to U. Captains were Lieutenants, and had contributed to the "Widows' Fund," before the Master-Captains entered the Service.

It is indeed pitiful that the increase of £5 or £15 should be withheld from the widows of the U. Captains, when in June, 1863, the increase to the pensions of widows of the Master-Captains was £30 or £40 per annum, according to their husbands' seniority as Captains retired from the Masters' List.

Will not the iron of that injustice enter the soul of a captain promoted from the Commanders' Active List, previous to June, 1863, when the infinitesimal increase will be withheld from his widow's mite, and the Master-Captain's widow will have her cruse of oil overflowing at the quarter's end, whilst the cruse of the late Post-Captain's widow has ceased to flow. Her daily sustenance had previously drained it dry! Lord, incline the hearts of the Board *not* to keep that Law.

Commanders Retired, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866,—28.

By the Order in Council 1st August, 1860, Commanders on the Active List of sixty years of age, retire upon the rank and title of Retired Captain, and those who have not been employed in revenue vessels, Coast Guard, or as Mail or Transport Agents within a

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period of fifteen years, to be placed on a Retired List, and to be promoted to the rank and title of Retired Captain on reaching the age of sixty, without further addition to their retired pay, as that previously quoted for the F G. Captains, three years of Coast Guard Time reckoning for only one year of sea-time."

By the Order in Council of 8th July, 1864, Commanders who have not been employed for ten years to be retired until sixty years of age, and those attaining fifteen years' seniority on the List of Commanders—then to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain, and on their retirement, to receive pay on the scale of 1st August, with this difference only" (a most beneficial one,) "that officers who shall in future retire, will be allowed to reckon their service in the Coast Guard on shore, or Transport Service on shore, as half the same period served at sea, instead of one-third, as at present."

The 5th Section of this Order in Council appears to take away the increased Coast Guard Time for retired pay, that which was granted by the 2nd Section, viz., "as half the same period served at sea, instead of one-third as at present." "5. Commanders who have already been removed from the Active to the Retired List of that rank, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 1st of August, 1860, as well as those who hereafter retire," (that is after 9th July, 1864,) "to be allowed to assume the rank of Retired Captain, on attaining 15 years' seniority, but without any increase of half-pay, or widows' pension, beyond that authorised by the said Order in Council," which gives only "one-third Coast Guard time, and £75 widows' pension, instead of half Coast Guard time, and £80 widows' pension.

If the 2nd Section of the Order in Council of July, 1864, shuts the retiring Commander's port eye with contentment on half Coast Guard time, Tristram advises him to open his starboard, the brighter eye, with surprise at the 5th Section, giving him only one-third Coast Guard time, which may take 2s. a-day, instead of giving him two additional to his retired pay. An eye-opener is preferable to argument, which is contrary to Naval deference.

The Order in Council of 24th March, 1866, is fully comprehensible.

"Commanders to be retired at the age of 55, or when physically unfit for service, and to be allowed to retire at 50, with the consent of the Admiralty, on the terms of the Order in Council of the 9th July, 1864," which gives explicitly half Coast Guard time.

"(W.) Commanders promoted from the Lieutenants' List under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866,—233.

"W. Order in Council of 1st August, 1860; Lieutenants on the Active List, to retire at 60 years of age, with the rank of Retired Commander, and to receive pay according to their sea service,

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viz. :—Total sea service in the rank of Lieutenant. Under six years, half-pay they may be receiving at the time when retired; above six years' and less than nine years' service, 7s. per diem Above nine years and less than twelve, 8s. 6d.; above twelve years and less than 15, 10s.; above fiteen years' service, 11s. 6d." To each class of retired pay, 3d. per diem is added, for every complete years' service as Mate, after the first two years of passing examination for lieutenant.

"Officers after twenty years' service in this rank, or who are physically incapable of service, to be eligible for retirement with the rank and title of Retired Commander, irrespective of age at the discretion of the Board of Admiralty."

"Lieutenants who have been promoted to the Reserved List of Commanders, under the Orders in Council of 25th June, 1851, and 30th January, 1856, will be entitled to increase of pay on the above scale, according to the length of service."

This boon, retrospectively obtained for the F.G. Captains, and M.N. Commanders ought to have created satisfaction as great as the enjoyment of their increased retired pay.

"Order in Council of 9th July, 1864. "W." Lieutenants who have completed fiteen years' sea service in that rank, and attained the age of 45, to be allowed to retire with the rank of Retired Commander. Such officers to receive retired pay, and their widows' pensions to be on the scale, as in Order in Council 1st August, 1860, with this difference only, that such officers who shall in future retire, shall reckon Coast Guard Time on shore, or Transport time on shore, as half the same period served at sea, instead of one-third, as at present."

How fortunate the commanders and lieutenants were who remained on the Active Lists after August, 1860, until they respectively attained the age of 55 and 45, after the 9th July, 1864, when they become entitled to a greater increase of retired pay for half Coast Guard time, but their seniors in age and service were only allowed one third, by the scale of 1st August, 1860. It is a false balance that weighs out to the veterans only one-third, at the same time it shoots out to their juniors in age half of the now very dear loaves and fishes.

"3. Lieutenants who are either now on the Reserved or Retired List, who may be in future retired under the provisions of the Order in Council 1st of August, 1860, to be allowed the rank of Retired Commander on attaining fifteen years' seniority, but without any increase of half-pay or widows' pensions beyond that authorised by the Orders in Council, under which they were respectively retired." This section refers to the R.P. and X.W. Lists. "Under Order in Council, 1st August, 1860. X,—2.

"Further retirement of Lieutenants under Order in Council, 24th March, 1866."

"Lieutenants to be retired at fifty-five, or when physically unfit

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for service, and to be allowed to retire at forty-five, with the consent of the Admiralty, on the terms of the Order in Council of 9th July, 1864."

Were the working retired Lists separated from the absorbing Lists, similarly as the Full-pay Retired Lists, are from the Reserved Lists of the Marines, the entanglement of the alphabetical and the variously Retired and Reserved Lists of Naval Officers would be partly cleared, and reference more useful. And should the Naval Anomalies previously explained merit correction, their present Lordships would confer estimable boons on the Reserved and Retired Veterans, and assuage the pangs of their sorrowing widows, by equalising their pensions according to their husbands' executive rank.

NOTES ON MILITARY USAGES AND CEREMONIES.

NOTE 1.—A REVIEW 150 YEARS AGO.

Let us try and picture to ourselves a Review of an English Foot Regiment, a century and a half ago, when the recollections of King William of glorious memory and his battles, were as fresh in men's minds, as the Great Duke and the Peninsular campaigns are now in our own, when Blenheim and Oudenarde were as recent as Ferozeshah and Sobraon, when my Lord Peterborough was winning laurels on fields to become in later days yet more famed in our annals, when muskets and socket bayonets had replaced the older weapons, and when Dutch tactics and gigantic wigs and close shorn visages were all alike regarded as indispensable parts of our system.

The order for Inspection Parade would probably be couched in the following terms.*

"It is General ——'s orders that Colonel ——'s battalion intire, on Wednesday morning next 6 o'clock, draw up on the ground where they exercise.

"The officers to appear in their regimental clothes and hats, gaters, square toed shoes, gorjets, sashes, buff gloves, and twisted wigs.

"The soldiers to be perfectly clean and well shaved, hats well cock't and worn, square toed shoes, their hair well tuck't under the hats and powdered, but none on the shoulders.

"Points of the hats to be a little to the left. The arms to be clean and in good order. Barrels, bayonets and waistcoat buttons to be bright as silver.

"No sergeant, corporal, or private man to presume to appear in a wig, except such as be bald.

* See MSS. Extracts from the order books of the Coldstream Guards. Appendix to Grose's Military Antiquities—from whence the above is copied—the dates are 1720—30.

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"The General orders that if any man be then absent he be whip't through the battalion.

"The men are not to put on their gaters till ordered.

"The men to have ten rounds of powder only in their pouches, to be supplied to them on the parade ground, and taken from them with their cockades after exercise."

The day's performance would then seem to have proceeded as follows.

The companies having fallen in and been inspected at their captain's quarters are marched in three ranks to the parade. They are drawn up in battalion (line as it is sometimes called) in six ranks at four paces apart (a pace is an arm's length) and sized, the tallest men being put in the front and fourth ranks, so that on forming three deep they may all be in the front rank.

The colonel's company is on the right, the lieutenant-colonel's on the left, the major's as number two from the right, the senior captain's as number 9 and so, on each battalion consisting, be it known, of 10 companies of 51 men and 3 corporals each.

The senior captain is in front of the colonel's company and the next senior in front of the lieutenant-colonel's on the left and so on, the whole of the officers being in one rank two paces in front of the battalion, juniors in the centre, a sergeant is on the flank of each rank to dress it, and the rest of the sergeants are in a rank three paces in rear of the battalion. The Granadiers (sic) are on the right apart with their own captain and his two lieutenants, for they have no ensigns, in front. The drums (fifes have been laid aside for near a century) are divided on the right and left, and the hautboys,* if the regiment has any, are in rear of the centre.

Each man stands with his heels a step apart, his head up, his elbows close and his firelock on his shoulder.

As the colors are kept at the colonel's billet, probably some way off, it is now necessary to send an escort for them.

The major orders the Granadiers drum to beat the drummer's call, on which the ensigns for the colours place themselves in front of the Granadiers and the lieutenant of the latter one pace in front of them, and thus with an escort of half the Granadiers, the drums preceding them beating a 'troop,' they proceed to the commanding officer's quarters to guard the colours to the parade: arrived on the parade the colours are received with 'rested' (i.e. presented) arms and together with their escort are marched through the ranks to their places, the drums beating a 'troop,' the front rank of Granadiers passing between the officers and the front rank of the battalion, the other ranks of Granadiers between the ranks of the battalion so that when they halt each rank may face into its proper place at once.

The battalion is now told off into divisions or companies of equal

* For a representation of this Instrument see one of the street figures in Hogarth's "Enraged Musician." It did not much resemble its descendant the modern oboe.

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strength, each company being in two parts called the right and left half ranks. Also into grand divisions, each one-third of the battalion, and into subdivisions each one-sixth or some other aliquot part (depending on the number of files) of a grand division.

The men are now proved in opening and closing files, &c. in doing which they take very short paces and step together. Some officers of the old school, we are told, object to this as too closely resembling dancing, but the best authorities, among others Mr. Bland, Colonel of His Majesty's Regiment of Horse, remark, "that a little practice will enable the men to do it with such an easy and genteel air as to remove every objection."

The files are now opened to arm's length from each other, and thus, the ranks four paces apart, the men with their arms on their shoulders, the officers with their half-pikes planted,* the battalion waits the inspecting general. His Honour having been received with "rested arms," proceeds down the front (each officer dropping the point of his partisan and pulling off his hat at arm's length as he passes) returning by the rear upon which the battalion is faced about, the officers remaining in their places and the sergeants dropping their halberts and removing their hats as above related.

This being completed, and the regiment fronted, the colonel places himself, with his half pike in his hand, on the general's right, and the major is called to put the regiment through the Manual Exercise and Evolutions, the former consisting of sixty-four words of command, each movement being in three or four separate motions, the latter of opening and closing ranks and files, and wheeling, the preparatory word being, "Have a care to perform your Evolutions."† The officers are at post of exercise, eight paces in rear of their companies.

Probably the general will now desire to see some battalion firing, which will be thus performed, and, be it noted, the English firing is reputed superior to that of most other nations.‡

For this purpose the six ranks are formed into three, the files being nearly touching (each man is supposed to occupy three feet), and the battalion is told off in platoons, twenty or more, each of an equal number of files, with the serjeants on the flanks, and the officers posted equally in front and rear of each platoon. The Granadiers are divided equally on each flank, and, to prevent unnecessary loss of time in moving the left half of the Granadiers, they move to the left of the battalion through the ranks, as in trooping. The platoons are told off into§ first, second, third, &c., firing, and the Granadiers as a reserve firing.

* This position is retained by Drum Majors with their staves, when a battalion is drawn up in review order at the present day.

† Manœuvres, in the present sense of the word, came into general use later with the Prussian tactics.

‡ See Duhesne's works. Sur L'Infanterie Légère, &c.

§ Each firing is to consist of half-a-dozen platoons divided equally throughout the length of the line.

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If the firing be from the halt on the "preparative" beating the platoons of the firing fire, front rank kneeling and load, when the second preparative beats those of the second firing fire and load, and so on. When the reserve of Granadiers fire, they wheel one-eighth of a circle inwards so as to give a cross fire in front.

If the fire is to be done on the march advancing, the line steps off as slow as foot can fall, the drums beating a march, when the drums cease, the battalion halts, and on the preparative, the platoons of the first firing fire and recover arms. The drums then beat a march, and the whole step off in slow time. When the drums again cease, they halt, and, on another preparative the second firing give fire and recover, loading on the march, when the line again advances as before.

If the fire is to be done retiring, the whole face about on their right heels, and recover arms, stepping off with their right feet, the drums beating a march. When the drums cease, the platoons of the first firing halt, front, give fire, and step up quickly into their places, the line retiring steadily all the while; at the second signal, the platoons of the second firing do likewise, and so on, but Mr. Bland remarks that "the practick part of this method is attended with so great danger," that it is better to halt and front the whole battalion each time a part gives fire.

Sometimes the fire too is given at the halt by successive ranks from the front, front ranks kneeling. All firings are given with bayonets fixed.

The last performance* will be to "march" by the general, either by grand or subdivisions, or by companies.

If the performance is to be by grand divisions from the right, the files and ranks are closed, and the grand divisions wheeled forward to the right, the Granadiers wheeling on their own ground. On the word, "march," they step off with their left feet, in slow time, the ranks taking up their original distance of four paces apart on the march, and pass the inspecting officer in the following order, drums beating and hautboys sounding.

1. The Grenadiers, with their own officers in front.
2. The camp colormen† of the battalion in a rank.
3. The chaplain, the adjutant, the quartermaster, the chirurgeon, and his mate in a rank.
4. The hautboys in a rank.
5. The colonel.
6. The captains of the right wing at the head of the 1st grand subdivision.
7. The lieutenants of the right wing in rear of 1st grand subdivision.
8. The ensigns in front of the second grand division.

* Bland's Exercise, p. 1727.

† Now the Pioneers. the term was still in use sixty years ago.

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9. The lieutenants of the right wing in front of the 3rd grand division.

10. The captains of the left wing in rear of the 3rd grand division.

11. The lieutenant-colonel.

The serjeants are divided equally on the flanks of the grand divisions, and the drummers are between the third and fourth ranks of each. The officers are to begin their salute four paces from the general, and to keep their hats off eight paces after they have passed him.

The serjeants are to carry their halberds on their shoulders with the blades in their hands, and remove their hats as they pass the saluting point. They and the officers are strictly enjoined not to bow in saluting.

The march past in subdivision is performed in a somewhat similar manner.

Should his Honour, however, desire to see the battalion march past by companies, it is to be thus managed.

As the depth of the ranks prevents their wheeling by companies, as was done by grand divisions, each company will march off by itself in the following order, and wheel as required.*

1. The captain.
2. The lieutenant and ensign.
3. The serjeants in a rank.
4. The drummers in a rank.
5. The corporals and private men, four in a rank.

The field officers march at the head of their own companies, and the chaplain, chirurgeon, &c., with the hautboys, at the head of the colonel's company.

Each company, after marching past, forms up in battalion as before.

Should the general have no further orders, the colonel will direct the colours to be lodged, *i. e.*, carried back to his quarters, which will be done with the same ceremonies with which they were received; and the word is then given to "club your firelocks," and dismiss; the men place the firelocks on their shoulders, butts to the rear, the officers and serjeants advance their half pikes and halberts, and each company, with its drums beating, files off to its billet, thus the review ends, to the satisfaction let us hope, of all concerned.

* This, which is laid down in Bland's Exercise for Cavalry and Infantry alike, it will be seen is the origin of the "Ranking Past," retained in the Cavalry and Artillery at the present time.

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THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1865.*

A foreigner, looking at the Wreck Chart of the British Isles, might not unnaturally conceive that a very large proportion of the ships that pass to and from our ports every year were wrecked on our shores. When, however, he came to be informed that the number of vessels that cleared outwards and entered inwards last year alone, from the different ports in the United Kingdom (without counting vessels employed solely as passenger-ships) was 409,255; that they represented a tonnage of 65,281,034; and that the value of their cargoes must be estimated at not less than £500,000,000; the said foreigner would probably be much surprised, after all, to learn that not one per cent. of this great multitude of vessels was wrecked either in our narrow seas or on our coasts.

Such, however, are the facts of the case, and it is not for us to justify even the loss of this relatively small amount of valuable property. On the contrary, we are amongst those who contend that, as education advances, and careful and thoughtful habits are instilled into sailors, this percentage of wrecks must diminish.

Considering the increasing trade of this country every year, and the consequent increase of shipping frequenting our shores, the general average of marine disasters reported to the Board of Trade will probably continue to augment proportionately from year to year.

Again, it should be rememembered that the number of wrecks in a year cannot fail to be increased or diminished, according to the prevalence or absence of gales of wind like those which proved so disastrous to the ill-fated ship 'London' in January last, and to so many other vessels which were in such comparatively safe anchorages as Torbay affords where it had been supposed the whole British navy might have ridden in safety during the fiercest storms.

Thus, in October 1859, there was the 'Royal Charter' gale, and a loss of 343 ships. In January, February, and November, 1861, there were north-east and south-easterly gales, which added 460 to the number of casualties. In January, October, and December, 1862, there were westerly gales, with upwards of 540 casualties; and in January, March, September, October, November, and December, 1863, there were westerly gales with 930 casualties. In November, 1864, there were 264 casualties, with the wind chiefly in the south-south-east, and south-west; but, owing to the absence of any special gales of remarkable duration and violence during the

* We have much pleasure in republishing this interesting article from the little quarterly journal of the National Lifeboat Institution; and we earnestly hope that public attention will continue to be directed to the important facts detailed in this paper.

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previous part of that year, the total number of casualties in it was 274 below the number in 1863; and it is worthy of remark that the whole number of casualties, other than collisions, reported in 1864, was less than the number reported in any year since 1858. The annual average for the ten years ending 1865, including collisions, is, for total losses, 505, and for partial losses, 889; as against this the numbers for 1865 are, for total losses, 540, and for partial losses, 1,116.

From the carefully compiled Wreck Register of the Board of Trade, we find that the total number of wrecks and casualties, from all causes, on the coasts of the United Kingdom and in the surrounding seas, reported in 1865, is 1656. The number reported in 1864, was 1,390. The corrected annual average of the eleven years, from 1855 to 1856 inclusive, was 1,372. It should, however, be mentioned, that the wrecks in 1864 were below the average of the preceding five years, although they were above the corrected average of the last ten years.

The number of ships lost or damaged in the 1,656 casualties reported in 1865, was 2,012, representing a registered tonnage of upwards of 377,000 tons.

Of these 2,012 ships, 1,690 are known to have been ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies, with British certificates of registry; and 238 to have been foreign ships. Of the remaining 84 ships the country and employment are unknown. Of the British ships, 1,198 were employed in the British coasting-trade, and 492 were employed in the (over sea) foreign and home trade; and of the foreign ships, eleven were employed in the British coasting-trade. Thus the number of British vessels wrecked continues to maintain a sad pre-eminence in the work of destruction; and we regret to add, as a natural result, in the sad loss of life.

Of the total number of casualties (1,650) reported in 1865, 350 were collisions, and 1,302 were casualties others than collisions. Of these 1,656 casualties, 540 resulted in total losses, and 1,116 in partial damage, more or less serious.

We find that 470 total losses took place from causes other than collisions; 245 only were caused by stress of weather; 99 were caused by inattention, carelessness, or neglect; 38 arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments (and of these 38 no less than 30 appear to have foundered from unseaworthiness), and the remainder from various other causes.

Again, of the 832 partial losses, other than collision, 501 were caused by stress of weather, 137 arose from carelessness, 48 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the remainder from various causes which we believe to be, in the majority of cases, obviously preventible if ordinary care and skill had been shown.

It is for those who feel an interest in preventing shipping disasters to ponder over these startling facts; and to continue to

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direct public attention to this important subject. Our object is, to some extent, accomplished in thus calling general attention to it; but our main purpose at present, is to make a few remarks on the distressing loss of life which these various and inexcusable causes of disasters inevitably produce.

We find that the total number of ships reported to have foundered, or to have been lost on our coasts from unseaworthiness, in ten years, is 423; and that the number of casualties caused through unseaworthy ships, unsound gear, &c., and resulting in partial damage in the same time, is 499. With these 423 vessels sank, probably, one million sterling's worth of property and several hundred valuable lives.

In 1865 there were 98 casualties to fishing-smacks and vessels. There can be no doubt that the weather must have been most severe to produce such havoc amongst our fishing-craft; but even in these cases, the indications of handy trustworthy, weather-glasses, or barometers on the plan of those so usefully employed by the National Life-boat Institution at nearly all its numerous life-boat stations, might probably have saved many a fishing-vessel and her hardy crew from the terrible fate which overtook them, not without unmistakeable atmospheric warnings, during the fearful gales of last winter.

But excluding these 98 fishing-vessels, the number of ships employed in the regular carrying trade that have suffered from wreck or casualty during the year, is shown to be 1,914. If this number be again sub-divided, it cannot fail to be observed that more than half of it is represented by the unseaworthy, over-laden, or ill-found vessels of the collier class, chiefly employed in the coasting-trade. We observe that the north-east coast is, as usual, completely covered with the sad results, in too many cases, of unseaworthy, over-laden, and ill-found vessels in the coal-trade.

The wrecks are thus specified in the Returns to the Board of Trade.

Vessels	No
Fishing-smacks	98
Colliers laden	535
Colliers in ballast	140
Metallic Ores	150
Stone Ores	109
Ships with other Cargoes, and other Ships in Ballast	980
Total vessels	2,102

It is a remarkable fact that, taking the past seven years as our guide, we find that casualties to comparatively new ships continue

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to bear a very high proportion to the whole number of disasters; thus:—908 casualties happened to nearly new ships; and 1,701 to ships from 3 to 7 years of age. Then there are casualties to 2,087 ships from 7 to 14 years old; and 3,477 from 15 to 30 years old. Then follow 1,267 ships from 30 to 50 years old. Having passed the service of half a century, we come to the really old ships, viz., 230 between 50 and 60 years old; 102 from 60 to 70; 48 from 70 to 80; 14 from 80 to 90; 6 from 90 to 100; and 4, 101 years and upwards. The ages of 3,002 are unknown. The state of rotteness and the want of repair of some of the ships above 20 years old, often call for remark. Even at the age of 25 to 30, it sometimes happens that a ship is so rotten as to fall to pieces immediately on touching the ground, without giving the crew the slightest chance of getting out their boats. In one case, an old ship, a foreigner, which went to pieces as soon as she touched the ground, it was found that her seams had been payed with clay and red ochre, to keep the water out. It seems to us that the Merchant Shipping Act has failed entirely to control this sad state of things; and, indeed, its authors contend that the provisions of the Act never contemplated touching them; for they argue—and there is much force in their observations—that the common law of the land should be brought into operation to compel shipowners, like all other owners of property, to be answerable for wilful or overt acts of carelessness.

Of the 2,012 vessels lost or damaged in 1865, 82 were rigged as ships, 130 were steam ships, 542 schooners, 419 brigs, 187 barques, 187 brigantines, and 196 smacks; the remainder were small vessels rigged in various ways. Of the 2,012 vessels referred to, 902 did not exceed 100 tons burden, 793 were from 100 to 300 tons, 210 were from 300 to 600 tons, and 107 only were above 600 tons burden.

From the table showing the parts of the coasts on which the casualties happened, it will be seen that, as usual, the greatest number occurred on the East Coast. The numbers are as follows:—East Coast, 868; South Coast, 187; West Coast, 386; N.W. Coast of Scotland, 46; Irish Coast, 146; Isle of Man, 15; Lundy Island, 3; Scilly Isles, 5.

As regard the loss of life, the returns show that the number lost from shipwreck on or near the coast of the United Kingdom in 1865, was 698. These lives were lost in 164 ships; 124 of them were laden vessels, 33 were vessels in ballast, and in 7 cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light; 131 of these ships were entirely lost, and 33 sustained partial damage. Of the 698 lives lost, 275 were lost in vessels that foundered, 53 on board vessels in collisions and 335 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. The remaining number, 35 were lost from various causes, such as being washed overboard in heavy seas, by explosions, &c. The loss of life in 1864 was 516, which was less than the number in any year since 1855. In that year (1855) the National Life-boat Institution

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began to take most active steps to provide our coasts with life-boats, having during the previous 30 years struggled hard for support to carry on its great and national work on our shores; but in that year the late Captain Hamilton Fitzgerald, R.N., left the Society the munificent legacy of £10,000. Its Committee most wisely and promptly decided to spend the whole of the money in placing new life-boats on the coast. Since that period the Institution has contributed to the saving of 5,758 lives from shipwrecks. How many of these persons, in addition to their wives, children, and other relations, have reason to bless the name of this and many other benefactors who have given the cost of life-boats, and who have thus aided to accomplish such a large amount of solid, palpable, good work.

The greatest loss of life during the seven years ending in 1865 occurred in the Irish sea, which is one of our principal highways to and from America. The number of lives lost on the coasts and sandbanks of the Irish sea, during these seven years, is more than double the number lost on any other part of the coasts, although during the year 1865 the number on the East Coast of England was very slightly in excess of the number lost on the coasts of the Irish Channel.

The most fatal winds during the year 1865 are thus given:—

N., 61; N.N.E., 59; N.E., 90; E.N.E., 58; E., 55; E.S.E., 56; S.E., 97; S.S.E., 60; S., 94; S.S.W., 133; S.W., 192; W.S.W. 102; W., 73; W.N.W., 91; N.W., 101; N.N.W., 59=1,881.

It will thus be seen that westerly gales are far more destructive to shipping than gales from any other quarter.

Again, we find that distinguishing the casualties of the past seven years according to the force of the wind at the time at which they happened, 678 occurred when the wind was at force 6 or under, that is to say, when the force of the wind did not exceed a strong breeze, in which the ship could carry single reefs and top-gallant sails, and that 810 only happened with the wind at force 9 and upwards, that is to say, from a strong gale to a hurricane.

Thus we observe that in the last seven years, 118 took place in a calm; 176 in light air or just sufficient to give steerage way; 450 in light breeze; 220 in gentle breeze: 784 in moderate breeze; 1,280 in fresh breeze; 1,217 in strong breeze; 441 in moderate gale; 836 in fresh gale; 1,873 in strong gale; 1,444 in whole gale; 505 in a storm; 693 in a hurricane; 50 variable; and 400 unknown.

During the past year the number of collisions reported was 354, of which 114 occurred in the day time and 240 at night. In 1864 the number was 351, that being an excess of the number of collisions reported in any year since 1855.

We know of nothing more distressing than a collision between two powerful ships far out at sea. On a recent occasion, when the screw steam-ship Osprey, of Liverpool, and the steam sloop-of-

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war, Amazon, came into violent collision, nothing but the calm that brooded upon the waters off Start Point saved hundreds of lives from being lost. Indeed, if the survivors had not fallen in, after the collision, with some fishing-smacks about twelve miles outside Torbay, when they were pulling their boats about the Channel, with a compass which had gone wrong, and with no food or water on board, we should have had to-day to lament a frightful addition to the list of deaths.

Amidst this desolation and havoc, it is very satisfactory to find that the means used in saving life from shipwreck on our coast have made, and are making, the most encouraging progress. There are now nearly 200 life-boat stations on our shores, and nearly the whole of them belong to the National Life-boat Institution, whose activity and usefulness have commanded not only the admiration of the British people and Parliament, but also that of nearly every maritime power throughout the world. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact, that during the past few years, kindred Institutions have been established on the coasts of many of these nations; while at one of our thriving colonists in the antipodes, it is reported to the Institution they have built self-righting life-boats equal to those of the mother-country.

Again, the Board of Trade support 249 life-saving rocket-apparatus stations, which are worked by that valuable body of men the Coastguard. These, in conjunction with the provision of light-houses and floating light-vessels, and life-boats on nearly all of the most difficult points of navigation on our coasts—the gradual improvement of natural harbours of refuge; the decoration of the Albert medal by Her Majesty the Queen, and the Rewards of the National Life-boat Institution to our boatmen and fishermen for noble efforts to save life from shipwreck; all these admirable provisions testify to the unceasing skill and liberal care for the safety and deliverence of our tens of thousands of seafaring men, which their perils, acting upon a benevolent public, have drawn forth.

At present nearly every class co-operates with the Institution. The resident gentry and others, at its life-boat stations, give their superintendence; the boatmen give readily their personal services for stipulated payments; the railway and steam-packet companies convey the life-boats carriage free; and the public support the Institution liberally.

The Life-Boat Institution is infinitely more than an office or an agency. It is an organisation of intelligence, a focus to which information converges, and a centre from which it radiates. By the circulation of facts which it maintains, it interests the whole public, awakens sympathy, excites to effort, and is continually submitting itself and its work to general supervision. It lives on its proper merits, and every shilling it receives it may be said to be given under the valuable law of "payment for results." Thus, though it may be possible at the present moment to say that the Institu-

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tion has not reached this or that place on the coast to supply its wants, we are to remember that it is chiefly owing to what the Institution has done to interest the public in the subject, that isolated cases of deficiency attract even casual notice; while the principle of progress at work in the Institution is a guarantee that at no distant date every want when pointed out, or as it arises, will be promptly supplied.

All this comes of private benevolence, energy, and zeal, and so striking is the result that the principle has, as we said before, commended itself to nearly every other maritime country in the world.

We feel assured that an Institution of such national interest and importance will continue to receive a large amount of the sympathy and support of the British public, in aid of the maintenance of its noble life-saving fleet of one hundred and seventy-two boats; and that no society has a stronger claim for that sympathy and support than the National Life-boat Institution, is testified by the gratifying fact, that it its life-boats and other means preserve every year, under Providence, hundreds of our hardy sailors from a premature grave, and many homes from the desolation of widowhood and orphanage.

We may add, that contributions in aid of the great and important work of the National Life-boat Institution are received by all the bankers throughout the United Kingdom, and by the Secretary at the Institution, 14 John Street, Adelphi, London.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

"Trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry," was the exhortation of an Orangeman, when the Green Isle was not quite so tranquil as at present. Questions about "arms of precision," "iron-clads," or "targets" had not arisen in his day, and therefore he spoke only of powder, in addition to the trust in God, which he allowed to be essential to safety. Now our inquiries as to national safety take a wider range—so wide indeed, that a solution seems well-nigh hopeless. Day after day, year after year, our costly experiments go on, at Shoeburyness especially, and when we are to see "the beginning of the end," nobody can venture to predict. Two heavy days' work (on the 13th and 14th of September) indeed seem to remove it further off than ever, for then

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Palliser shot and shell made holes through a target consisting of 8 inches of iron, and 18 inches of timber, and how any greater amount of iron can be expected to float we profess ourselves unable to guess. On land, of course, any thickness of iron can be applied, but such cannot be done at sea, and the legitimate conclusion appears to be, that, as has so often been the case before, we shall be obliged to come back to the old opinion, that the attack, if properly directed, is, and must be, superior to the defence. Such being the case, we would ask, would it not be better to be content with some moderate amount of armour-plating, and not sacrifice all the best qualities of a sea-going ship in order to encumber her sides with tons on tons of iron, which after all will not "keep out the shells."

The sudden termination of the war on the continent has been taken by some good people as a sign that mankind are growing peaceable, and so that a golden age is again coming, when all warlike thoughts shall be laid aside. It is a pretty fancy, but nothing more. As one scene of conflict closes, so surely another opens, and we fear that the time is very far distant, "when the nations shall learn war no more." For instance, "the Eastern Question," seems likely to be reopened on a grander scale than ever by the insurrection in Candia, followed as any success there is sure to be, by the uprising of some of the Christian races in Turkey, if not all of them; whilst the Circassians have just given a proof that their "pacification" by Russia is not quite complete. Nearer home, Belgium and Denmark (if not Holland) are "perplexed with fear of change," which can hardly be expected to be accomplished without war; and in the far distant West, the Franco-Mexican empire is too surely on its last legs, when the *Moniteur* announces that it cannot pay the interest of its debt. What may follow the withdrawal of Maximilian and the French it may be hard to say; but taking the most improbable of all suppositions, that peace and good government will result, there will still remain in the United States materials ready for the torch, which, if applied, will kindle a war that will keep men well acquainted with gunpowder for some time to come. With all these elements of discord around, can it be expected that England shall remain merely a spectator? It cannot be, unless we are content to sink to the level of a petty State, existing by the forbearance of its

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neighbours; and how long such a shameful existence would endure, it needs no prophet to declare. So we *must* have a voice in the affairs of the world, and face the consequences in the shape of hard knocks and taxes, though the learned advise us to abandon our colonies, and practise "non-intervention," and, instead of thinking of our national honour, seek only to be the sole purveyors of cheap cotton goods to the whole of the universe.

Prevention being confessedly better than cure, we have seen with pleasure the dispatch of additional troops to Canada. Though we believe the Canadians both able and willing, unassisted, to give a good account of anything in the shape of invaders short of a regular army, it would not be fair or honourable that they should be called on to make such a sacrifice. We well know that they are attacked, if attacked at all during the coming winter, for no offences of their own, but merely to wound Old England through their sides, and even advocates of "peace at any price" could hardly have the face to propose that they should be left to fight our battles for us. It is not the apprehension of anything that the Fenian rabble alone could attempt that makes this dispatch of re-inforcements so appropriate, but the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States, where things are assuredly tending to a crisis. It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the Irish element in that country is bitterly hostile to England, and that its support would be invaluable to either of the parties into which the Republic is now divided. It is therefore strong enough to dictate its own terms, and it is but common prudence for us to strengthen our position on the frontier that nothing short of a war levied by a regular Government may cause uneasiness. That, we trust, we are not likely to be exposed to, however matters may turn out in the States, but still our best security is in showing that we are prepared to meet even such an event, should circumstances demand it.

"You have done your work, and may now go play, unless you like to fall out among yourselves," was, it is said, the remark of a Cavalier to his Roundhead captors after the crushing battle of Naseby. Something similar we may imagine to have been the feeling of the Southerners on the sudden collapse of their Confederacy, and the "falling out among themselves" has quickly fol-

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lowed with the victorious Federalists. We know that all parties in the Great Republic habitually indulge in denunciations of each other, which, in any other country in the world, would speedily lead to blows, but we have yet to look on them as mere matters of course, in very bad taste, it is true, but still not likely to have any serious consequences. Now, however, unless all history deceives us, a change to something very serious is imminent, and a new civil war may at any time break out. President Johnson's "progress" can hardly be looked on as anything but a muster of his adherents, and, in this respect it resembles the "progresses" of a now absolute Ruler which preceded the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. It is true that the Prince President did not condescend to bandy hard words with his opponents, they did not charge him to his face with "serving for his pay," nor did he retort that they had doubled their own.

Such personalities are not to the taste of the French people, but in the land where "the Almighty dollar" reigns supreme, we cannot conceive it to be otherwise. The simple fact is, that the Constitution of the United States is so full of checks and counterpoises, that the Government cannot be carried on "according to law," and in practice the President must be either the mere tool of the Congress, or its master. Mr. Johnson has shewn, by his free use of the veto, that he will not be the first—whether he is to be the latter, time must tell. And the resort to Conventions, whether of "Radicals," "Unionists," "Loyalists," "Conservatives," soldiers and sailors—is, to our thinking, but the one preliminary step to another appeal to arms, in which, whatever else may happen, Republican institutions will as certainly disappear from America as they have from France.

Some of our readers may have remarked that at the Meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, a paper on "The Climate of Aldershot Camp" was read before that learned assemblage, by a serjeant of the Army Hospital Corps, Mr. John Arnold; and elicited the praise of Mr. Gassiot and others. We have the pleasure of laying the paper before our readers in another page, and we are sure they will agree with us in regarding it as a credit to the non-commissioned officers of our Army; that such a body of really valuable information should have been collected by one of them, and so lucidly arranged.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[With the view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

NEW INFANTRY DRILL AND TACTICS.

Sir,—Many changes in the system of Infantry Drill and Tactics may be anticipated as a consequence of the forthcoming general introduction of the use of breech loading rifles.

The rapidity of fire which will be attained will render almost impossible such a process for instance as that which now precedes an echelon movement. It will be necessary in future to execute the movement in the time now occupied by the sergeants in counting paces and stepping off together to mark the distance to be wheeled.

Until the new arms are actually in the hands of the men, the extent of change which may become necessary cannot be precisely defined, but in the meantime, even with the arms at present in use, there are many improvements which suggest themselves to an attentive observer as imperatively demanded.

The following observations which are offered for the consideration of your readers are the result of some experience in the command of a Company, confirmed in the writer's mind by remarks which are current amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates in the service.

One of the first points to be noticed is the crowded formation of our ranks. It is natural to suppose that in order to use, with advantage, an arm of precision, the man should be allowed the free use of his limbs. At present a man is allowed twenty-one inches to stand on, and no more; he is taught to preserve the touch by the thick part of the arm below the elbow, so that he is continually pressing against either his right or left hand man, which causes unsteadiness. In advancing or retiring in line, frequent rushes to and from the centre may be observed, sometimes the crowding becomes so great, that files must fall out. What an improvement it is that the rear rank does not now "lock up," as it was called; how much better they work, and yet this is only one step in the right direction.

In firing, men are so jammed together, especially when in "marching order," that they positively have not the free use of their arms and hands, this with such very awkward accoutrements as our men have, very much reduces the power they have over their rifles, which after all is the main question, for as the "Book of Rifle Instruction" justly asks, what is the use of a General putting his men in the best position, if, when there, they are unable to use their weapons?

In order to change this, formations in line should be made in much looser order than at present, allow a space of 6 or 7 inches between each front rank man, and let the rear rank man thus have his own front clear, instead of covering his front rank man as at present.

In this way, the men would work more easily, and therefore quicker, and they would be able to use their weapons with more effect. Again in marching, the body is deprived of the natural impetus which is given to it by the arms when they are in motion; the men must keep their hands hanging to their sides, the little finger clinging to the seams of the trousers. How frequently are these words repeated? "Keep those arms steady;" and especially when men are straining themselves to get on a little faster. When the body is thus deprived of its natural assistance, the movements of the figure must be constrained, unnatural,

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and therefore fatiguing. The formation now suggested would enable the man to cover more ground, still it could not be called a weak formation, and it would reduce the power of the enemies' fire.

The stiff method of wheeling by companies, each man trying to keep exactly in a line with the next man and the rest of the company, and so preserve the dressing during the wheel, is only fit for parade and show. When the company is halted, the word "dress" always follows, and as much time is taken in adjusting the company as if it had wheeled loosely, yet the latter would be quicker and more easy for the men.

In the organization of regiments, it would be an advantage to have two companies in reserve in rear of the line, say at 50 paces to stop any gap which occurred, also for the purpose of covering changes of front, and defending the flanks of the battalion.

Suppose two companies in rear of the line as above mentioned. In changing front to the right, on the left company, the right reserve company might be wheeled on its own ground, and would be a company already formed in the required direction, and might commence firing at once, or if an oblique change was contemplated, the same company might wheel in the required direction, and form skirmishers to cover the manœuvre. Attached to each battalion there should be a system of *ammunition servers*, whose duty it would be to keep the regiment supplied with cartridges, these men should be instructed in the manufacture, and always able to make the cartridges for the regiment, if required, they should be in the proportion of about two to a company.

In the Field, an ammunition waggon shonld be attached to each battalion, so constructed, if possible, as to carry scaling ladders, and also part of a pontoon train.

The colours of a regiment are a useless incumbrance, men are so well disciplined, they require no incentive to urge them to deeds of valour. Naturally they go where they are ordered, whether with colours or without. If men will not rally to the cry of their own officers, or at sight of their own comrades, no colours ever invented will bring them to order.

The officers and non-commissioned officers, forming the colour-guard, would be much more useful if distributed amongst the companies—they should be abolished.

Deployments should take place on the move, *i. e.* without halting the company of formation, which company might be directed to keep up its fire if necessary, as will be shown presently.

Suppose a column right in front taking ground to the left, it is required to deploy on No. 1 company, the advance being made at the same time—No. 1 will get the word "front turn," and proceed steadily on, the remaining companies will be ordered to make a half turn and "double;" each in succession as its front is clear, receiving the word "front turn," and taking up the "quick" as it arrives in line. A column might deploy from the halt on the same principle. The word would be, "on the march deploy on No. 1."

A deployment might take place on a rear company, while taking ground to the right, remaining companies marking time in succession till their fronts are clear and these coming into line either at the double or as most convenient.

A column left in front would work vice versa. Deployments should be made as much as possible from the centre, so as to complete the manœuvre in half the time.

A close or quarter distance column might be formed in a manner, similar to the present formation in open column. The word would be, "close or quarter distance column, right or left in front." "Fours right or left" as case might be, and "right or left wheel" when the leading company has gained its place in column, it will be halted and fronted,

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the remainder will get the word "front turn," when pivot flanks arrive in the alignment, and double to the front, halting as usual in column.

In changes of front, "Fours" might be adopted instead of wheeling into Echelon, it might be a quicker and certainly a more simple way of working. Thus, in changing to left, right, forward, on left company, the company of formation might be wheeled in to the alignment, the remaining companies getting the word "fours left." The captains leading their companies to the flank of the last formed company, then giving the word "front form." This would suit any style of change of front, being applicable to all it would do away with other methods.

If a flank is to be thown back the words "rear form" would be substituted for "front form." If the manœuvre should be on the centre, then the word would be "fours inwards," the formation being carried on as before, those companies going to the front getting the word "front form" and those to the rear as above. This might be done on the march, thus, "change front on the centre, right or left forward." Remaining companies forming "fours inwards," and doubling; the two centre companies wheeling as required at the "double," taking up the "quick" when in required direction.

All who have seen the register or practice returns of the targets after file firing and volley firing will have been struck by the immense superiority of the latter.

One of the reasons of this is the crowded formation before referred to, which in file firing tells very much against the men, for example, one man may be taking his aim, while his next neighbour is searching his pouch for another round, and gives the aiming man a cant at the moment he fires. Or a man may knock his comrade with his arm when loading, or his knapsack may disturb his arm. While in volley firing, all are loading and firing together, so that in aiming neither disturbs the aim of the other, for the moment all are still, therefore, for the above reasons file firing should be dispensed with as much as possible.

Volleys by sections, sub-divisions or companies would be more effective when practicable, but there may be some instances, when file firing might be very effective, for instance in squares, though even in this instance volleys might be fired by sections with great rapidity, especially with the new arm. Men should be practised with the new arm in firing from the hip, this being the position in which the most rapid firing can be made. In this position they might be taught to fire while advancing in line, or the front company of an attacking column might deliver its fire while advancing, but this should be done only when the enemy is near at hand.

Inasmuch as the "slow time" is only used for review and parade, it should be abolished altogether, as the time spent in teaching it might be more profitably used in some other practice. There should be only two steps the "quick" and the "double," and when practicable all formations should be done in the latter time.

It might be a matter for consideration, whether squares by battalions as a rule might not be done away with, cavalry being received in line. If attacking from rear as well as front, the rear rank could be faced about. No cavalry could face the well directed volleys of a battalion in line armed with breechloaders. Squares might be useful for skirmishers, and these should be taught to rely altogether upon their supports, not to look to the reserve for help at all, in fact, they should be taught to know their own strength in resisting cavalry, for what cavalry could approach a company square of men armed with breechloaders?

Troops when at Drill should be considered by the officer commanding as acting under some of the following conditions.

1st. When they themselves as well as the enemy are in the open, *i.e.* neither side under cover.

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2nd. When one side is under cover and the other is not.

3rd. When both are advancing to each other whether under the 1st or 2nd condition.

4th. When retiring.

5th. When advancing and the enemy retiring.

Above all, troops should be handled so as to take advantage of all cover whenever it presents itself, and taught to adapt themselves to the conformation of the country, this should apply not only to Light Drill, but should be practised in the ordinary Field Drills.

Brigades formed for attack might be formed in echelons of battalions, the centre battalion forming the head of the echelon.

Battalion echelons should be formed on the same principles.

Echelons should be deployed from column as well as from line.

A quick method of forming an echelon would be to advance one wing and retire the other.

For simplicity, drill might be divided under three heads, "line, column and echelon." Manœuvres should not be allowed unless they could be carried out from any position of any of these heads, without an intermediate formation. S. J. G.

THE CLIMATE OF ALDERSHOT CAMP.

Sir,—Agreeably to your request, I forward a copy of the little paper that I read at the British Association Meeting at Nottingham in August last, and I beg that you will be pleased to append the following remarks:—

When in my humble paper, I ventured my remarks on the Site of Aldershot Camp, &c., it never occurred to me that I was combating any "question," not even an "Aldershot question."

The epidemic diseases among the children of the Camp, Permanent Barracks, and isolated dwellings at Aldershot during 1864-65, were certainly of a virulent type; but, without intending anything in shape of defence, or entering into controversy, I wish simply to observe that, had the epidemic in question arisen only in and about the Camp, &c., the observations of some part of the public press might have told more forcibly; but, the fact is, not only in the Camp and surrounding districts, but throughout the country, from North to South, these diseases were rife and malignant. See Registrar General's Reports.

John Arnold.

1st Class Sergeant, A.H. Corps, F.M.S.

Camp, Aldershot, Sept. 22, 1866.

THE CLIMATE OF ALDERSHOT CAMP.

"The military station of Aldershot is in the county of Hampshire, bordering on Surrey, and is situated on an elevated site, about 320 feet above the level of the sea. It is distant about 40 miles from London and 50 from Portsmouth and Southampton, being in lat. 51 deg. 15 min. 25 sec. N, long. 45 min. 36 sec. W. The extensive area of ground occupied by the North and South Camps was formerly a barren heath, the soil consisting mostly of sand and gravel, covered by about seven inches of peat. Its geological formation has been described more particularly as follows: Tertiary—sand, clay, and marl. Secondary—chalk and greensand. To be brief, I may here observe that such is the nature of the soil that the heaviest fall of rain percolates so quickly though it as to cause the locality to be characterised as a remarkably dry one. On the north and south the Camp is much exposed: on the east it is slightly sheltered by hills that run from the eastern boundary of the North Camp to the South. On the

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south-east is a range of hill, called the "Hogsback;" these are the highest in the neighbourhood, affording great protection to the cultivation of hops, which is so succesfully carried on that their growth is rapidly extending. The north-west and west are bounded by land under cultivation, which since the advent of the Camp has considerably improved on account of the facilities afforded for the supply of manure. Small woods or copses are numerous in the locality, consisting principally of stunted fir trees and brushwood. A small river named Blackwater is the only one in the vicinity. I do not mention it as a geological fact, but so surprising has been the rise of the town of Aldershot by the side of the South Camp with its paved streets, handsome market place, and colossal houses of business, that I cannot refrain from noticing it in connection with the Camp.

"Meteorological observations during the past eight years yield the following results:—

"The mean height of the barometer at 325 feet above the mean level is 29·610 inches: this, however is only an average of seven years a standard instrument not having been used for the whole of 1858. The highest observed reading the barometer was 30·452 inches on January 9th, 1859; the lowest, 28·269 inches on the 14th January, 1865 (these observations being reduced to 32 deg. Fahrenheit).

"The adopted mean temperature of the air is as follows: January, 38·4 deg; February, 39·0 deg.; March, 42 1 deg.; April, 48·4 deg.; May, 53·2 deg.; June, 58·8 deg.; July, 59·9 deg.; August, 59·9 deg.; September, 56·6 deg.; October, 51·5 deg.; November, 41·8 deg.; December, 40·3 deg. The mean for the past eight years is 49·2 deg. The mean of all highest readings is 57·6 deg, and the mean of all the lowest 41·9 deg. The mean daily range of temperature being 15·8 deg. The highest temperature was 93·0 deg, on July 12, 1859, and the lowest 8.0 deg. on December 29, 1860, so that the extreme range of temperature is 85·0 deg.

"The mean degree of humidity (saturation=100) is as follows: January 89, February, 82 deg.; March, 84; April, 76; May 78 deg.; June, 78 deg.; July, 78 deg.; August, 78 deg.; September 85 deg.; October, 86 deg.; November, 90 deg.; December, 89 deg. The yearly mean is 83 deg.

"The amount of cloud is estimated on the usual scale, 0 being a clear sky, 10 an overcast sky. The mean amount is 6·1. The month in which the largest amount of cloud occurred in December 7·2; and the least, 5·1 in September. The individual monthly averages show that the most cloud state, 8·5, occured in December, 1855: and the least, 3·2, in June 1859.

"Rain falls on an average of 143 days of the year:—The greatest number of days was 183 in 1860, and the least 113 in 1864. The average yearly rain-fall is 25·24 inches. This is less than at any other station in Hampshire. The greatest yearly total was 33·89 inches in 1860, and least 17·13, inches in 1858. The greatest monthly fall was 5 80 in October 1865, and the least, 0·16 inch, in February, 1858. Taking the average of eight years the wettest month is October, the mean amount being 2·96 inches, and the driest February, of which is 1·23 inches.

"The mean monthly amount of ozone is 1·7; the largest quantity occurred in May, the mean of which is 2·2, and the least 1·1, in December.

"The yearly relative proportions of winds are from the N on 80 1 days from the E on 72·3 days from the S on 88·7 days, and from the W on 123·7 days. The force of wind was estimated from 0 to 6; 0 being a calm and 6 a hurricane, the mean force being 0.6; but I may remark that Robinson's anemometer is not stationary more than twice a year.

"During a residence of nearly ten years in the camp it has been my good fortune to observe that, in comparison with any other station,

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civil or military, its "bill of health" forms a striking contrast to the published statistics of other stations. I have already alluded to the dryness of the soil, its freedom from vapour malaria. I need not, therefore, trouble you with any further remarks on that head, as you will have perceived at once that the site of the camp is a remarkably healthy one, which speaks more forcibly than any amount of statistical information I could produce."

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Sir.—May I solicit a small space in your next journal.

From a letter which appeared in your journal, for the present month, it would appear that Sir Sydney Cotton is under a misapprehension, as to the article on "The Army in India," which you inserted in your number for August. The passage to which he seems to object, is a quotation from a speech of Sir J. Elphinstone's in the House of Commons on the 21st July 1864; certainly, on referring to it, it must be acknowledged, that Sir James's speech might convey the impression that "our European forces would be made reliable on railways" mainly, but not altogether. This, however, was not the view taken by the writer of the article, to which Sir Sydney Cotton alludes. Still I think, it must be generally admitted that the telegraph and the railway will form two of the most important features in modern warfare, wherever they can be made applicable.

They were largely made use of by both armies during the Civil War in America.

And now what has occurred within the last two or three months.

Without the aid of the telegraph it is not likely that the able officer who planned the Prussian Campaign, would have ventured on separating the two corps of Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince, during their passage through the mountains, with the entire Austrian Army in front. In the subsequent brilliant operations of the Prussian Army, they always looked to command the railways, which afforded them essential aid, both in bringing forward their supplies, and in removing their wounded and sick to the hospitals in the rear. Again the Feldzaugmeister Benedek, was enabled by the railway to carry out the masterly movement by which he withdrew the Austrian Army from Olmütz to Vienna, with very trifling loss.

I will only add that, had the line of railway, at the commencement of the Mutiny, been open from Calcutta to Allahabad, there is every probability that the almost superhuman exertions of Havalock would have been crowned with success, the dismal Tragedy of Cawnpore frustrated, as well as an earlier relief of the handful of noble men at Lucknow successfully accomplished.

Your obedient servant, C. R.

OFFICERS RETIRED FROM THE ARMY.

Sir.—When officers in the Militia retire from their regiments after long service, they frequently obtain permission to retain their militia rank; and when such permission is given to them it is always published in the Gazette. When an officer of the Regular Army retires from the service by the sale of his commission, if he is a field officer he can always obtain permission to have his name retained in the Army List in Italics and if below the rank of field-officer he may obtain special permission to retain his rank in the army, but such permission is not published in the Gazette, as is the case when militia officers retain their rank. I think that it is but fair that officers of the army should have at least the same privileges as militia officers, and that in every case where an officer below the rank of field-officer obtains permission to retain his military rank, such royal permission should be notified in the Gazette as

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a memorandum. This may not seem a matter of importance, but it must be remembered how jealous and tenacious officers are of the military rank which they have paid heavily for—both in time and in money.

Again, in the "Dress Reglations," field-officers who have permission to retain their names in the Army List are permitted to wear the unattached dress as a regular uniform, with a black waist belt ; but othe officers who have permission to retain their rank in the Army are only informed that they may appear at Court in the unattached dress. This seems rather hard, as although their names are not kept in the list, yet they have permission to retain their rank as much as the field-officers; and there are many places besides the Palace where they might wish to appear in their uniforms of that rank—reviews, inspections, &c. It would be a boon to these old soldiers if in the next edition of the dress regulations they were put on the same footing with regard to uniform as their brethren of the field ranks in Italics.

Retired Captains of ten or twelve years' service and upwards might also be permitted to have their names retained without adding more than about three pages to the Army List. All little boons of this kind add to the popularity of the service.

Your obedient servant, AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL AND THE BATTLE OF SADOOLAPORE IN 1848.

Sir,—I see that the second volume of Trotter's "History of the British Empire in India," just published, contains the following Appendix in page 443, "Appendix C. (Vol. I., page 149.) It is only fair to add with regard to the strength of Thackwell's force, that after he crossed the Chenab he could hardly have mustered more than seven thousand men of all arms." I am surprised that a Work written with so much power and so remarkable for accuracy as Trotter's "History of the British Empire in India" should contain this misrepresentation. Permit me to assert that Sir Joseph Thackwell's force at Sadoolapore did not at the most amount to many more than six thousand men.

The troops actually present at the Battle of Sadoolapore, on Sunday, the 3rd December, 1848, were detailed in this year's March number of the *United Service Magazine*. There were only three European Regiments present at Sadoolapore, viz., the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 24th Foot and the 61st Foot.

I do not think it right of Indian Historians to publish a statement so calculated to affect the reputation of Sir Joseph Thackwell, who behaved with great gallantry in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, where he lost an arm; and who commanded the cavalry division of five distinct grand armies, assembled in India, under the personal command of the commanders-in-chief of the East Indies, at intervals between the years 1838 and 1849.

I am, &c., FAIR PLAY.

London, September 2, 1866.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

NORA'S TRIAL. 3 vols.

Nora's Trial is of the same nature as that which forms the theme of the beautiful ballad of "Auld Robin Grey." We could say nothing of it, without stating this, but why, and how the trial is brought about is very gradually developed in the tale itself, so that the reader has his interest awakened, and not suffered to slumber to the very last. Mr.

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Lennox, a proud country gentleman, unfortunately engages in mining speculations which involve not only his whole property but that of others, and to save him from exposure, which he dreads more than death, he allows his devoted child to become the wife of a miserable money-lender of which the result is that she attempts suicide. This is happily prevented, her fetters fall from her, and she eventually becomes a happy wife and mother; but how this is all accomplished we leave the author to tell. It is sufficient for us to say, that Nora is one of the most charming creatures that we have ever read of, and the only thing that we have to complain of is, that neither of her husbands are quite worthy of her. The first is simply atrocious, but he makes some amends by speedily dying; but the second is not half so good a lover as he ought to be, and his happiness comes to him somewhat undeservedly. The same thing we are obliged to say of Nora's sister, Fanny, and her husband; their lovemaking runs smoothly enough, but it has been preceded by conduct on the part of the Rev. Frederick Lockhart which by no means raises him in our estimation. He has, years before, been desperately in love, so he believed, with another young lady, and it is only when she has slipped through his fingers that he begins to find out that his cousin Fanny is anything more than a cousin to him. So, no doubt, it often happens in real life, but it is impossible not to feel that such a dear little girl deserves something better than somebody else's discarded adorer marrying her just because he chooses to go to India and does not choose to go alone.

Rachel's Secret. By the Author of "The Master of Marston." 3 vols.

But too true to life is this picture of a woman's love and self-sacrifice, and yet so gradually is the matter developed, that the appropriateness of the title does not appear until the very last chapter is reached. What the secret is, we shall not tell, but we may say, that by keeping it, to save others, Rachel sacrifices herself, and the fact of the sacrifice is not known to them, so that she has not even their thanks for her reward. The hero of the tale, Mr. Dunstan Darpel, is a young engineer, who goes to make a railway in Yorkshire, where he becomes acquainted with Winifred Gilmour, a young lady who has Rachel Dallas for a humble friend. Dunstan wins the love of Winifred, but a misunderstanding occurs, which is followed by the removal of the Gilmour family before an explanation can take place. Dunstan meets with an accident, is nursed by Rachel, and at last asks her to become his wife. She consents, but in the meantime Winifred returns, when Dunstan's love for her returns also, a fact that Rachel speedily discovers in spite of his efforts to hide it. She releases him from his engagement, discovers, but keeps to herself a secret that would disinherit Miss Gilmour, and hastens, as a nurse, to the Crimea, where she dies. Dunstan eventually marries Winifred, who by the death of her brother has succeeded to the Gilmour property, and they enjoy it, without even suspecting that it was in reality the rightful inheritance of Rachel. So much for the plot. Of the characters, the most noticeable are Mr. Gilmour, the father of Winifred, a stern man oppressed by the weight of a terrible secret, and breaking down at once on the death of his only son; Dr. Kennedy, the literary man, his clever wife, and Cyril, their son who comes between Dunstan and Winifred, and so causes the lovers' quarrel; Farmer Doyle and his wife, a pair of kind-hearted Yorkshire folks; and their son David, who loves Rachel, but finds his love miscarry. Add to these, Martha, the ill-tempered servant at the farm, old Job Dolson the sexton, who has a mysterious tale to tell of a curse on the Gilmours, and there is variety of character enough to please all. We must add, too, that the scene of the tale is on the Yorkshire moors, which the author evidently knows well, and which

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he most picturesquely describes. With so many attractions, this novel really ought to have more than a fleeting popularity, it certainly deserves a place among our standard literature.

THE COMPANY AND THE CROWN. By the Hon. T. J. Howell Thurlow.

Mr. Thurlow, as private secretary to the late Lord Elgin in India, has had unusual opportunities of gaining a real knowledge of the state of our Eastern Empire, such as few previous writers have enjoyed. He has used the opportunities well, and his book appears to us quite indispensable to all who take an interest in Indian affairs The views of the author are steadily directed to advocating the right of the natives of India to take at least a share in the government of the country, and these views are put forward in a manner calculated to recommend them in England. He maintains that the period for rule by the sword has passed away, and that our only chance of retaining India is by showing the natives that they have more to lose than to gain should they cast off our dominion. Though an admirer in all other particulars of Sir Charles Wood's Indian policy, Mr. Thurlow frankly confessses that the part which most concerns our readers, the Amalgamation was managed badly. It was so intricate a subject, that all the doctors differed, and a compromise was attempted, which pleased nobody. But we need not pursue the subject, as one branch of it is about to be reopened, and others may follow in time, under the new Indian Administration. The work contains many graphic though slight sketches of Indian celebrities, and will repay attentive perusal, but we hope to see another edition supplied with both map and index, which are quite essential to its completeness.

HISTORY OF THE FENIAN RAID ON FORT ERIE; with an account of the Battle of Ridgeway. By Major George T. Denison, Jun., Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Upper Canada. Author of "Manual of Out-post Duties," "Observations on the Best Defensive Force for Canada," &c.

We commend this pamphlet, which has reached us from Canada, to the attention of our readers. The author appears to have taken all possible pains to arrive at the facts of the case, and he unhesitatingly places the burden of the failure to capture the whole of the Fenian force on the disobedience of orders issued by the proper authority. As Major Denison is himself a volunteer officer, his opinion ought to have special weight with the public, and it tends to prove, what every military man already knows, that it would be a fatal error to suffer any important operation to be conducted by Volunteers alone.

OBITUARY.

General Sir Charles Menzies, K.C.B., &c., Royal Marine Artillery, who died August 22nd, at Hastings, entered the service as second lieutenant February 17, 1798; and became first lieutenant December 21, 1803. He was attached to Lord Nelson's squadron off Boulogne, where he participated in all the desperate cutting-out affairs on the French coast, against Buonaparte's flotilla. He commanded a detachment of Royal Marines, landed at Port Jackson during the insurrection of convicts in March, 1804, and by his promptitude and exertions the town of Sydney and, indeed, the colony, was in a great measure preserved, and tranquillity restored. In 1806, he commanded one of the Minerva's boats, cutting out five vessels from under Fort Finisterre; and was at the

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capture of the Spanish privateer, Buena Dicha. He commanded and headed the Marines at the storming of Fort Finisterre, being the first who entered the fort. In boats at the capture of the San Josef, and made prisoner the Spanish Commodore, who delivered to him his sword. Commanded the Marines at the capture of Fort Guardia, and slightly wounded, cutting out the French corvette La Moselle from under a battery in Basque Roads. Was at the taking of Fort Camarinus and gun boats, and was repeatedly engaged in severe boat actions and against batteries, and had his right arm amputated. He commanded the Royal Marine Artillery from 1837 to 1844. Became colonel commandant, August 17, 1848; major general, June 20, 1854; lieutenant general, June 20, 1855; general, July 1, 1857; and colonel of Royal Marine Artillery March 28, 1863. He was a Knight of Charles III of Spain, and of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; and had received a sword of honour from the Patriotic Fund.

General Sir John Michell, K.C.B., of the Royal Artillery died August 23, at 76 Portland Place, aged 84. He entered the service, March, 1798; became lieutenant. October 1799; Captain, September 1805; Major, September, 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 1830; Colonel Nov., 1841; Major-General June, 1854; Lieutenant-General November 1854; and General June 1864; Commandant, 5th Brigade, June 1856. He served in the campaign in Holland in 1799: in the Peninsular and South of France from August 1813, to May 1814, including the siege of San Sebastian, passage of Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, battles of Orthes and Toulouse: in America from May, 1814, to May, 1815, including the attack of Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and operations on the coast. Attached to the Prussian Army in reducing the fortresses in the Netherlands. (Gold medal and one clasp for Orthes and Toulouse; and the silver war medal with three clasps for San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive)

Major-General Peter Dudgeon, formerly of the 58th Foot, died on August 12, at 10, Carlton street, Edinburgh, aged 86. He served with the 58th Foot in Egypt in 1801, and was present at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. He served in Italy in 1805 and 1806, and in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1813, including the lines at Torres Vedras, covering the siege of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, and siege of Burgos at which last he was twice wounded, the second time most severely (war medal with two clasps for Egypt and Salamanca).

Captain John Charles Hugh Poyer Callen, formerly of the 71st Foot, died on August 7, at Amroth, aged 30.

Captain David Gausel Jebb, formerly of the 3rd Light Dragoons, died on August 11, at Reading, aged 77.

Captain Frederic Torrens, formerly of the 23rd Foot, died on Aug. 4, at Birkenhead.

Major Joseph Robinson, formerly of the 60th Foot, died lately, at 20, Delamere crescent, London, aged 72.

Major George Frederick Berkeley St. John, late of the 52nd Foot, and a Military Knight of Windsor, died on July 23, at the Castle, Windsor. He served in the Peninsula and at the battle of Waterloo with the 52nd Regiment.

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Captain William Baxter, late of the 30th Foot, died lately, at Cecil Street, Strand, aged 78.

Captain F. E. Seymour, R.N., died at Southsea, Hants, on the 26th July. The deceased entered the Navy in 1801, and in 1805, in the Leander, took part in the capture of La Ville de Milan, French frigate of 47 guns, and the recapture of her prize, the Cleopatra, 32. In the Centaur he was engaged in the capture of four heavy French frigates from Rochfort, after an action in which Sir Samuel Hood lost an arm, accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, and witnessed the surrender of Madeira. As acting Lieutenant in the Centaur, in August, 1808, he shared, in conjunction with the Implacable, 74, in the capture of the Russian ship Sewolod, 74, in sight of the Russian fleet, near Rogerswick, after a furious conflict, in which the Centaur lost three killed and 27 wounded, and the Sewolod 180 killed and wounded. He afterwards served as Lieutenant, chiefly on surveying duties. Lieutenant Seymour was appointed Flag Lieutenant to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, under whom he accompanied Louis XVIII. to Calais. Capt. Seymour was son of Lieut. Francis Compton Seymour, grandson of Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells, and great grandson of Edward, eighth Duke of Somerset.

Commander William Dow, R.N., died at his residence, Ellwell, Weymouth, on the 14th July, aged 71.

Lieutenant W. E. K. Cockell, R.N., of. HM.S. Rattler, died at Penang, on the 23rd May, aged 25.

Lieutenant Charles Raymond Pelly, R.N second son of the late Sir John Pelly, Bart., of Warnham Court, Horsham, died on the 23rd July, at St. Michael's Manor, St. Alban's.

Surgeon George H. Ryan, M.D., borne as an additional Surgeon on the books of the Aboukir at Jamaica for disposal, died lately while in a fit.

Paymaster William Horton, 1832, on the Retired list, died at his residence at New Cross on the 27th July, aged 77.

George Atholl Murray, Esq., R.N., died on the 5th July, aged 81.

General Charles William Hamilton, of the Bengal Infantry, died on July 22, at Lymington, Hants, aged 82.

Colonel Henry Stobart, the Honorary Colonel of the Durham Artillery Militia, and a lieut. on half-pay Royal Artillery, died on August 26, at Etherley, county Durham, aged 71. He entered the service, Dec. 1811; became lieut., August 1814; and retired on half-pay, July, 1826. He served in the American war under Sir Gordon Drummond.

Major Henry Alfred Macdonald, of the 77th Foot, died on July 31, at Bareilly, Rohilcund. He entered the service, December, 1840, became lieutenant, Nov. 1843; captain January, 1855; and Major, Nov., 1859.

Captain William George Everard Webber, of the 42nd Foot, died on July 9, at Sukkur. He entered the service November, 1852; became lieutenant, August 1854; and captain August 1855. He served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and

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Balaklava, expedition to Kertch ad Yeni-Kale, seige and fall of Sebastopol. (Medal with three clasps, and Turkish medal.

Lieut.-Gen. A. F. Richmond, C.B., died at the Tower, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, August 25, aged 76. His commissions bear date: Ensign, Oct. 27, 1809; Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1814; Captain, May 1, 1824; Major, May 13, 1833; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 24, 1840; Colonel, March 28, 1850; Major-General, Nov. 28, 1854; and Lieuteuant-General, Oct. 21, 1864.

Colonel C. E. Doherty. of the 13th Light Dragoons, died on August 14, at Brighton. He commanded the 13th Light Dragoons in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol; also present with the Light Brigade at Eupatoria. (Medal and four clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal)

Captain George Wyatt, formerly Adjutant of the Dorset Militia, died on August 15, at 117 Pentonville Road, Islington, aged 66.

Captain Edward Daniel, late of the 75th Foot, died on August 5, at New York, on his way from New Zealand to England, aged 63.

Captain Augustus Barton White, late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, died on August 10. at Herne Bay, aged 35.

Captain C. Synam, late of the 15th Foot. died on August 25, at Hesse Homberg, aged 77.

Captain Charles Edwards, one of the Captains of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, died August 22, at Richmond, aged 75. He entered the service, September, 1813; became Lieutenant., December 1818, and retired on half-pay, March, 1825. He served in the Peninsula with the 47th Foot from July, 1813, to the end of that war in 1814, including the second assault and capture of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, battle of the Nivelle, battle of the Nive on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th December, 1813, and blockade of Bayonne. Served also in the campaigns of 1817 and 1818 in Malwa against the Mahrattas. (War medal with three clasps).

Ensign John Charles Kyle, of the 9th Foot died June 16, at Simon's Town Cape of Good Hope, aged 22. He entered the service February, 1864.

Robert William Torre, Esq., late of the 17th Foot, died on July 28, at Ottawa, Canada, aged 33.

Captain Frederick Charles Shells, late of the 11th Hussars, died on August 25, at Feltham Hill, aged 28.

Lieutenant Hugh William Morton Cathcart, of the 32nd Foot, died on August 1, at Gibraltar, aged 25. He entered the service. June, 1859, and became Lieutenant, April, 1865.

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STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(*Corrected to September 26.*)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Channel Squadron
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-Com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. B. S. de R Hall, 1861, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. C. L. Waddilove, 1862, China
Advice, st ves, Second Master Com. M. C. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1 pad., Staff Com. Welch, 1863, special service
Albacore, 1, Capt. W. J. Pullen, 1856, Bermuda
Alert, 17, sc. Com. A. J. Innes, 1861. Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-Com. Tucker, 1855, China
Antelope. 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Bruce, 1859, Woolwich for West Coast of Africa.
Arethusa, 35, sc, Captain Macdonald, Sheerness.
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. H. L Round, 1862, China
Asia, Rear Admiral George Elliot, Capt. H. Caldwell. C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc., Commander W. H. Pym, 1860. Mediterranean
Aurora, 35, sc. Capt. A. F. R. De Horsey, 1857. North. America and West Indies
Banterer, 2, sc., Lieut.-Commander Tonkin, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D Bevan, 1861.
Barrosa, 21, sc., Captain H. Boys, 1858, China
Basilisk, 6, Captain W N. W. Hewett, V.C. Sheerness, 1862.
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Tatham, 1854, particular service.
Black Eagle, 2, pad, Staff-Com. Whillier, 1863, Portsmouth
Black Prince, 41, sc. Capt. Lord Frederick H. Kerr, 1857, Flagship of Rear Adl. Frederick
Boscawen, 20, Com. MacLeod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southampton
Brilliant, 16, Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship. Dundee
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol, 39, Commodore G T. P. Hornby. Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, W C. Africa.
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Captain R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington 1859, N. America and W. Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Adams 1855, China
Buzzard, 4, st. ves., Com. C. G. Lindsay, 1861, North America and West Indies
Cadmus, 21, sc., Cap. A. C. Gordon, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Flag of Rear Ad. Yelverton, Devonpt.
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Devonport.
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Capt. T. H. Mason, (1849) Devonport
Caradoc, paddle, 2, Lieut.-Com. E. H Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. C. K Jackson, 1854 Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Challenger, 22, Capt. R. Maguire, 1855, Sheerness.
Cherub, 3, Lieut.-Com Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, N. America and W. Indies.
Clio, 22, sc., Capt N. E. B. Turnour, 1859 Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc. Com. A. D. Boyle, 1865, Mediterranean
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Howard Kerr, 1857, China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 Pacific
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander A. G. R. Roe, 1863, China
Cormorant, 4, sc Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
Cordelia, 11, sc, Com. De Wahl, 1860, North America and West Indies
Coromandel, 5, st. ves. Lieut. Com. D. A. Denny, 1858, China
Constance, 39, sc., Captain E. K. Barnard, special service
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Mediterranean
Cruiser, 5, Com. E. Field, 1859, Portsmouth for Australia.
Cumberland, 24, Capt. G. G. Randolph, receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 23, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., C.B, Australia
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, 1862, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushell, 1861, Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31 sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymond 1858, particular service
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 30. sc., Captain Charles Vesey, 1860 North America and West Indies.
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. R. Elliot 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. Allard, (1851), particular service
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship, Capt. J. Scocombe, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan, 81, sc, Vice-Adm. Sir James Hope, K.C.B, Capt. R. Gibson, 1863, N. America and West Indies
Eagle, 50, Commander W. E, Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. E. R. Fremantle, 1861, Australia
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad, Mas.-Com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, particular service
Enterprise, 4, sc., Com. George S. Bosanquet, 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, Austral
Espoir, 5, sc, Com. M. L. S Peile, 1862 W. C. of Africa
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth
Fairy, sc. yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert Staff-Com. D. N. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth

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Falcon, 17, sc. Com. William H. Blake, 1860, Australia.
Favourite, 10, sc., Captain F. H. Short, 1858, Mediterranean
Fawn, sc., 17, Captain Basil Hall, 1860, North America and West Indies
Ferret, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. R. Mansel, 1852, Southampton
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff Com. F. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Fisgard, 42, Commodore. H. Dunlop, C.B., Woolwich
Flamer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. A. Eaton, 1857, China
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir C. Talbot, K.C.B., Capt. John Fulford, 1848, Sheerness
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut Com. H. W. Fox, 1855, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. Moriarty, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Cap. John J. Kennedy C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Ganges, training ship, Com. F. W. Wilson, 1862, Falmouth
Gannet, 11 Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, N. America and West Indies
Gibraltar, 81, sc. Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Mediterranean
Gladiator, 6, st. ves , Capt Aplin, 1861, Devonport
Gleaner, gunboat, Lieut. Charles F. Hill, 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. G. D. Morant, 1857, China
Greyhound, 17, Captain C. Stirling, 1863, Devonport
Griffon, 5, Com. D. C. Davidson, 1863, Sheerness
Handy, 1, st. ves., Sub.-Lieut. Jones (acting) Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. Morice, 1859, China
Harpy, pad., 1, Lieut.-Com H worth, 1856, Devonport
Hastings, 5C. sc. Rear-Ad. Charles Frederick, K.C.B., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, Queenstown
Havock, 2. sc. gunbt, Lieut. P. E. Luard, 1855 China
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Mainwaring, China
Hector, 34 sc., Capt. W. G. Luard 1855, Channel Squadron
Helicon, Commander Morgan Singer, 1862, Portsmouth
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Stevenson, North America and West Indirs
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Staff-Com. Thain, 1863, China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859, Malta
Highflyer, 20 sc., Cap. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean (survey)
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865, Mediterranean
Implacable, 24, Com. E. L. H. Ray, 1860, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral T M. C. Symonds. C.B., Capt. W. Edmonstone, C.B., 1853, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-Com. Nicholas, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Sub.-Lieut. Duthy, Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton.
Isis, 2, Store Depot, Mast.-Com. Loney, 1860, Sierra Leone
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. H. M. N. Dyer. 1855, Scotch Fisheries.
Janus, 1, Lieut.-Com. Powys, 1854, China
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. W. J. H. Grubbe (1861 Coast of Africa
Jason, 21, Capt. C. M. Aynsley, 1862, Devonport.
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland, West Coast of Africa
Leander, 39, sc. Commodore Michael de Courcy, 1852, Pacific
Lizard, 1, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. Telfer, 1854, Coast of Scotland
Leopard, 18, st. vessel, Capt. C. T. Leckie, 1858, China (ordered home)
Leven, 3, screw gun vessel, Lt. Com. H. P. Knevitt (1855) China
Lightning, 3, st. ves., Capt E. J. Bedford, survey. Coast of Scotland
Lily, 4, sc., Com. A. C. F. Heneage, 1857, North America and West Indies
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. Salwey, Brazils
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855 Portsmouth
Lion, 60, sc. Captain J. M. Hayes, C. B., 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc. Captain R. Dew, C.B., 1856 Plymouth
Lyra, 9. sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861, C. of Africa
Meeander, 10, Capt. J. G. Bickford, 1860) Ascension
Malacca, 17 Capt. R. B Oldfield, 862, Portsmouth
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. B. Stuart, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. Hon. J. FitzMaurice, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. Potter, 18 1 Sheerness
Megæra, 6, Capt. M. B. Dunn, store service 1862
Mullet, 5, Commodore C. A. P. V. Robinson 1861 Sheerness.
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. William Swinburn, 1856, Pacific
Naiad, 6, store ship, Mas. Com. G. Reid, 1859, Callao
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B. Capt. C. Wilson, Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt R. C. Mayne 1864, Woolwich.
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Niger, 13, Captain J. Bruce, 1862, West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A. J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Captain Chandos Stanhope. Devonport
Octavia, Capt. C. F. Hillyar, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. Edmund H. Verney, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hine, 1862, troop service
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, China
Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, particular service
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. Edward Stubbs, 1863, Coast of Africa
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. F. Purvis, (1860), Bombay
Pelican, 17, sc. Com. R. Cator, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell, 1858, China
Pembroke, 23, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. J. O. Johnson, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, sc , (tender to Princess Royal) Lieut.-Com. E. S. J. Garforth, 1857, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. C. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3. Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861
Phœbe, 36, Capt. W R. Rolland, 1857, Mediterranean, about to pay off
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. Petch, 1861 Portsmouth.
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-Com. Calver, 1863, Downs (survey)

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President, 16, Com J. R. Dunlop, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.
Prince Albert, 4, sc., Captain Arthur Wilmshurst, 1861. Woolwich.
Prince Consort, 31, sc, Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1853, Channel Squadron
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves. Mast.-Com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12. Captain M. S. Nolloth, 1854. Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Princess Royal, 73. sc. Rear-Adm. G. St. V. King, C.B., Capt. W. G Jones, 1861, China
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. Sir Francis Blackwood, 1859, Mediterranean
Pylades, 21, sc Capt. A. W. A. Hood, North America and West Indies
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. William Armytage, 1860, Channel
Ranger, 5, sc. Com. W. A. Gambier 1865, Coast of Africa
Rapid, 11, sc. Com. C. T. Jago (1860) E. Indies
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. J. W. Webb, 1854, China
Research, 4, sc. Com. R. A. E. Scott, 1848, Portsmouth
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1856, Mediterranean
Revenge, 73, Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, Devonport
Rifleman, 8, sc., Com. J. Ward, 1858, China Seas (survey)
Rosario, 11, sc., Com. L. H. Verstarme, 1860, North America and West Indies
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B. Capt. F. B. P Seymour, C.B. 1854, Devonport
Royalist, 11, sc. Com. H. E. G. Earle, 1862, N. America and West Indies
Royal George, 78, sc. Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin.
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, 5, sc., Capt. F. A. Herbert, 1864, Portsmouth
Salamander, 6, st. ves., Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, Australia (survey)
Salamis, 1, st. ves, Com. F. G. Suttie, 1863, Portsmouth
Saturn, Captain W. Loring, C.B., 1848, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 4, Commodore C. J. Bullock, 1863, China
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, China.
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com J. N. Croka, 1855, Devonport
Seamew, Com. Sterne 1865, W. Coast of Ireland
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Capt J. H Cockburn, 1850, Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, sc, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. R. Hare, 1857, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, Pacific.
Simoom, 4, troop ship, Captain Thomas B. Lethbridge, 1843.
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-Com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Keats, 1855, China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. H. A. Trollope, 1863, Coast of Africa
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedwell, 5, sc. Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, Coast of Africa
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mas.-Com. C. Burney, 1861, Channel Islands
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. John B. Mitchell, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. A. D. W. Fletcher, 1856, for Brazil
Sprightly, st. ves, Mast.-Com. G. Allen, (acting) Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. E. B Rice 1855, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. S. J. Greville, 1860, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. T T. Bullock 1861, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship, Staff Com. C. Bawden, 1864, Woolwich
Surprise, 4, sc. Com. G. Tryon, 1860, Mediterranean
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml Hon. J. Denman. Captain T. P. Coode, 1862, Pacific
Swallow, 9, sc., Mast. Com. E. Wilds, 1855, China and Japan (survey)
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, troop service
Terrible, 21, Captain Commerell, V.C., 1859, Atlantic Telegraph.
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze. 31, Captain W. Montague Dowell, C.B., 1858, Pacific
Torch. 5, sc., Cap. G. Douglas, West Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Trincomalee. 16, Com. W. J. Pollard, 1854, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Trinculo, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. Creagh, 1855, Channel Squadron
Triton, sc., 3, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Napier, 1857, Brazils
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. H. F. Hovenden, 1856, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc. troop ship, Capt. S. H. Henderson, 1863, Portsmouth
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, K.C B. (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., G C B. Captain Francis Scott, C.B., (1848) Portsmouth
Victoria, 102, sc., Vice Adm Robert Smart, K H., Captain A. H. Gardner, 1863, Mediterranean
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1859, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2, store ship, Mas.-Com. Wise, 1853, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. v. Staff Com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, 1862, Mozambique
Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. Fred. P. Doughty, 1855, China
Wellesley, 17, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B 1854. Chatham
Wildfire st. ves., Mast.-Com. G. Brockman, 1854, Sheerness
Winchester, 12. Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour. 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut Com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859 Coast of Syria
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, North America and West Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*Corrected up to 26th September, 1866, inclusive.*)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.— Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Aldershot
1st Dragoon Guards—Colchester
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto
4th do.—Cork
5th do.—Dublin
6th do.— Dublin
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Manchester
2nd do —Newbridge
3rd Hussars—Aldershot
4th do.—Edinburgh
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Bombay, ditto
7th Hussars—Bengal, ditto
8th do.—Aldershot
9th Lancers—Curragh
10th Hussars—Dundalk
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Cahir
13th Hussars— York
14th do.—Hounslow
15th Hussars—Aldershot
16th Lancers—Madras Canterbury
17th do.—Aldershot
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto
20th do.—Bengal, ditto
21st do.—Bengal, ditto
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops 5, 7, 9, 18, 20, 21,—Chatham, 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 4
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Dublin, 6 and 8
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 2, 10, 11, 12, 17, 22 and 24
Do.—Curragh 1 and 3
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—St George's Bks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Windsor
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Chelsea
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—Wellington Bks.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Tower
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Chatham
Do (2nd bat.)—Cork ditto
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay.
Do. (2nd bat)—Bermuda, Chatham
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Calcutta, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto
5th do. (1st bat.)—Curragh Shornecliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Good Hope, Shorncliff
6th do. (1st bat.)—Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Jamaica, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat)—Madras ditto
11th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—New Zealand, Gosport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Shorncliff
14th do. (1st bat.)—Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Chatham
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, Chatham
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, Colchester
17th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (2nd bat.) Canada, Chatham
18th do. 1st bat.)—Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do. (1st bat)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do (2nd bat.)—Hongkong ditto
21st do. (1st bat.)—Glasgow
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do (1st bat)—New Brunswick, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, ditto
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat)—Curragh.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Mullinger
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Shorncliff
28th do.—Aldershot
29th do.—Malta, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, Chatham
31st do.—Dublin
32nd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield
34th do.—Bengal, Chatham
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th do.—Calcutta, Preston
38th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
39th do.—Manchester
40th do.—New Zealand, Portsmouth
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
43rd do.—Portsmouth
44th do.—Dover
45th do.—Bombay, Parkhurst
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Canada, Pembroke
48th do.—Aldershot
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—New Zealand, Chatham
51st do.—Bengal, Sheffield
52nd do.—Aldershot
53rd do.—Fermoy Shorncliffe
54th do.—Gosport
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Portland
57th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
58th do —Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Athlone
60th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Curragh
62nd do.—Cork
63rd do.—Aldershot,
64th do.—Kilkenny
65th do.—Devonport
66th do.—Aldershot
67th do.—Cape, Mullingar
68th do.—Portsmouth
69th do —Jersey
70th do.—Dover
71st do.—Aldershot
72nd do.—Edinburgh
73rd do.—Limerick
74th do.—Dover
75th do.—Dublin
76th Foot—Madras, Shorncliffe

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77th Foot—Bengal Gospost
78th do.—Gibraltar, Stirling
79th do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Devonport
81st do.—Aldershot
82nd do—Bengal, Colchester
83rd do.—Enniskillen
84th do.—Malta, Colchester
85th do.—Dublin
86th do.—Gibraltar, Gosport
87th do.—Gibraltar, Shorncliff
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do—Aldershot
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Stirling
92nd do.—Dublin
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Bengal, Gosport
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—Cape, Preston
100th Foot—Malta, Colchester
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do.—Bombay, ditto
104th do.—Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
106th do.—Bombay, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Bahamas
2nd do.—Barbadoes
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do—Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.—Chatham
3rd do.—Chatham
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th do.—Preston
10th Depot Battalion—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shornecliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

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PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 13.

The Rev. William R. M'Ilwaine, B.A., has this day been appoiuted a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

August 16.

The following promotions have this day been made:—

Mr. John Cooper to be Acting Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 13, 1866.

To be Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet:

Messrs. Alexander Ferguson M'Intyre, John Forrest, James Keay, James Finlay, E. Ramsay Arthur Shanks, and T. M'Farlane.

August 21.

Mr. Alexander Reid has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Aug. 16, 1866.

August 24.

Lieut. the Hon. Albert Denison Somerville Denison to be com.

Sub-Lieutenants, Henry Briggs Lang, Leonard Dacres, Francis Augustus Delmé Radcliffe, to be lieutenants.

August 28.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Percy Douglas to be acting lieut., confirming a commission given by Vice-Admiral George St. Vincent King, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the China Station, in a vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. Cockell, with seniority from 24th May.

September 5.

Sub-Lieutenant Adolphus A. F. FitzGeorge to be lieut., confirming a Commission given by Vice-Adm. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, C.B., Commander in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean Station, in a vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Hovenden, with seniority from August 12, 1866.

Mr. James Parry has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant-Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 20th August, 1866.

September 6.

Retired Commander Henry L. Cox has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Captain under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866, with seniority from 4th inst.

The undermentioned Sub.-Lieutenants and Acting Sub-Lieuts. have been promoted to be lieuts. and acting-lieuts., respectively:—

Messrs. Arthur Bloxsome, D. Charles Stuart, Francis Henry S. O'Brien (acting). Arthur Francis Gresley, R. Nicholas Hammond, Lawrence Græme Allan Roberts, James Campbell Wilkinson, W. Herbert Maund, Henry John Phillimore, Samuel Lane Osborne, Victor Edward John Brenton Von Donop, Wm. Stanlake Lee, H. Russell, Gerald A. Ellis (acting), J. Edward Greenhow (acting), L. Bertie Crosbie (acting), Walter L. Bamber (acting), Pelham Aldrich, Wm. Hannam Henderson, E. S. Nuthall, Robert Henry Armit.

Mr. Phillip Blanch has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 4th September, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral Frederick Warden, C.B., to be second in command in the Channel Squadron.

Captains Astley Cooper Key, C.B. to be acting director-general of naval ordnanee; A. W. A. Hood of Pylades, to Excellent, vice Key, Richard Dawkins, to Zealous.

Commander—Marcus Lowther, late of St. Vincent. training-ship, to Dart, screw gun vessel, at Portsmouth.

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Lieutenants—Wm. Neilson to Hector; A Warry to Racoon, for service in Whiting; Alfred Anderson to Dart; John J. Martin, to Trafalgar; G. T. Morrell, to Wellesley; Charles T. F. Hodkinson, to Victory, additional; George E. Somerset, Henry E. Maclean, R. W. Stopford, and John Way, to Zealous. George E. Barnes, to Lion; Charles J. Doxat, to Prince Consort; Leonard Dacres, to Lord Clyde, as Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Warden; W. M. F. Castle to Pallas.

Staff-Commanders—J. Richards (A.), additional, to Fisgard; G. L. Carr, to Zealous commissioned

Masters—Wm. B. Calver, additional, to Fisgard; J. G. Liddell, additional, to Fisgard, for Zebra; J. G. O'Connell, to Indus, for Satellite; G. P. Heather, to Narcissus.

Sub-Lieutenants—T. L. Mallory and Robert T. B. Bruce, to Lord Clyde; F. A. Gataker, to Ocean; Edward W. J. Hennah, to Dart; A. M. Causton, to Gladiator; G. H. R. Willis, to Lord Clyde; G. Usborne and Phillip H. Hickman, to Zealous; Frederick George M. Powell, to Lord Clyde.

Second Masters—John M. Lloyd to Dee; Henry W. Campion to Nimble; Arthur Martin, to Dart; James R. Veitch, to Tamar.

Master's Assistants—P. Ouless, to Dart; C. D. A. Morshead, to Victory, as supernumerary; H. W. Bridger, to Zealous; Edmund E. Greaves, to Lord Clyde; George Pirie, to Topaze.

Midshipmen—C. G. Michaelson, G. H. Moore, T. B. Lacy, J. D. Nicholls, and A. M. Gardiner, to Lord Clyde; Claud Harding, to Ocean; M H. Drummond, to Bellerophon; Wm. F. Morrison, Marcus S. Bridger, Reginald S. Bridger, Reginald C. Drewe, and Arthur P. Patton, to Hector; H. C. Carre and Mitford Pye, to Achilles; R. L. Groome, George Drury, Thomas F. Pullen, A. C. Batten, and F. B. Warren, to Victoria; Bryan J. H. Adamson, H. B. J. Barkley, and E. Croasdaile, to Victoria; Charles E. Grissell, to Challenger; Gilbert A. Measom, to Ocean; John Masterman, to Hector; John P. Pipon, Frederick E. A. Croker, Cecil F. Foley, Henry G. Napier, Alfred A. Ashington, Douglas E. B. Henderson, Arthur B. R. Kirwan, and Thomas F. Pullen, to Zealous; R. H. Davies, to Achilles; Leonard G. E. Childers, Francis H. P. Cecil, Mitford W. Pye, Clifton Lewes, and Edward J. Sanderson to Topaze.

Naval Cadets—A. L. Murray, L. E. Dick, and G. F. Raggett, to Lord Clyde; W. C. Forrest, to Ocean: Francis C. Garvey, to Caledonia; Francis T Brooke, to Achilles; Wm. W. Charter, to Caledonia; Charles W. Aylmer, Arthur B. K. Kirwan. John H. Kerr, C. E. Pyne, Wm. H. Skinner, and Frederick W. Fisher to Victoria; Charles J. G. Sawle, to Ocean, as supernumerary; Henry E. Bourchier, Blanchard R. F. Coward, Francis J. Brooke, Lord George G. Campbell, and Spencer H. N. Login, to Zealous; Edmund D. Hodgson, to Topaze.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—G. V. Hegan, Powlett H. E. Hungerford, Griffiths G. Phipps, James H. T. Burke, A. W. Pym, B. A. Muirhead, G. G. May, Hon. E. R. Gifford, Houston Stewart, Stephen L. Carr, Henry Warner, Frederick P. Egerton, Lorenzo Alexander, George V. Boyle, Frank Passy, Gilbert C. H. Hamilton, Claud Hunter, W. A. M. Denison, John Gibbings, Henry S. Molyneux, W. S. Rees. Percy C. Raitt, Wilhelm J. A. E. Banister, Ernest A. Marrass; Charles E. Hawker, Ernest F. Harris, Francis A. A. G. Tate, Francis W. Barrett, E. Stevens: Edward B. Eyre, Arthur Dew, F. Elton, Wyatt Rowson, Arthur Charles V. Smith, Thomas J. Oswell.

Surgeons—Thomas G. Wilson, to Basilisk; Francis M'Aree, to Ganges, additional, in lieu of an Assistant-Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeons—Wm. J. Inman, to Dart; Joseph V. N. Blake, additional, to Victory for

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Haslar Hospital; W. Yarde, M.D., to Donegal; William Redmond, to Industry; Bradley Gregory to Lion.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons—R. G. Rird, to Megæra; Richard Beamish, additional, to Victory; Alfred S. Crowdy, to Royal Adelaide.

Paymaster—Hugh H. Burniston to Zealous.

Assistant-Paymasters—Richard Hardbord, te Victory, as supernumerary; C. P. Walker, and H. J. Colling, to Zealous; James R. Richards, to Royal George; James Cox, to Achilles; Edward W. Newenham, to Megæra.

Clerk—J. J. Hill, to Caledonia, as supernumerary.

Assistant-Clerk — George E. Bampton, to Zealous.

Chief Engineers—George G. Bardin, to Asia, for service in Prince of Wales; George Rock, to Asia for service in Edgar; James W. Hewitt, to Sphinx.

Engineers—John W. Nott and Frederick Pugh, to Victoria, additional, for disposal; P. Robertson, to Orontes.

First class Assistant-Engineers—Benjamin Taylor and John R. Potam, to Victoria, additional, for disposal; Alfred to Royal George.

Acting First class Assistant-Engineer—Septimus Chaulter, to Asia, for service in Valiant.

Second Class Assistant-Engineers—Charles R. Jomes and R. Jago, to Victoria, additional, for disposal.

Admiralty, September, 7.

Corps of Royal Marines—Lieut. General Sir Fortescue Graham, K.C.B., to be col. of the Artillery Division, vice Menzies, deceased; August 23. Major-Gen. Alexander Anderson to be col. of the Plymouth Division, vice Graham; Aug. 23.

September 8.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Second Lieutenant Felix Henry March to be First Lieutenant, vice Broughton, deceased; Sep. 5.

COASTGUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—W. Jardine to the Royal George, 72, Coast-guard ship at Kingston, for service as Inspecting-Commander of the Clifden division, Ireland; Richmond Moore to be Inspecting-Com. of Lyme Coast-guard station, vice Com. Henry J. Grant, invalided.

REMOVALS.

Chief Officer—Mr. James W. Ashton (Master), from Pendeen Cove to Noss Yealm; Mr. John Moneypenny (2nd Class), from Ballygally, to Greenway.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

APPOINTMENT.

To be Sub-Lieutenant—Edward Aukers.

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ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 21.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Major-General Henry Sandham to be col.-commandant, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. David Jones, G.C.B., deceased; Aug. 3.

20th Hussars—Gent. Cadet C. Swaine Hogg, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, vice A. W. Gordon Brebner, promoted; Aug. 21.

Royal Artillery—Second Capt. Thomas Mahon to be capt., vice Frederick Close, removed to the Supernumerary List on being appointed Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department; Aug 1. Lieut. Wiliam Morritt Barneby Walton to be second captain, vice Mahon; Aug. 1.

Royal Engineers—Captain V. Thomas Mairis to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Colonel Sir John W. Gordon, K.C.B., removed as a General Officer; Aug. 3. Second Captain Arthur Reid Lempriere to be capt., vice Mairis; August 3. Lieut. Henry Cooper Seddon to be second captain, vice Lempriere; August 3. The temporary commissions, as Lieutenant, of the following officers have been made permanent, viz :—Henry Pincke Lee; June 24, 1863. Francis Q. Edmondes; June 24, 1863. E. Wood; January 15, 1864. Henry Elsdale; January 16, 1864. H. Paul Kirkwood; January 15, 1864. Sydenham John Lambert; Jan. 15, 1864. Henry Philip C. Dillon; March 8, 1864. James Ford Dorward; July 19, 1864.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Robert Cosens-Weir to be capt., by purchase, vice John Binnie Mackenzie, who retires; Aug. 21 Ensign Arthur Julian Burnett to be lieut, by purchase, vice Cozens-Weir; Aug. 21. Gent. Cadet Edward Baynes Nixon, from the Royal Military College, to be ens, by purchase, vice Burnett; August 21. Surgeon W. Grantt, M B, from the 87th Foot, to be surgeon, vice Charles William Woodroffe, who exchanges; Aug. 21.

7th Foot—Ensign Thomas John Raymond Mallock to be lieut, by purchase, vice Charles Frederick Powel, who retires; August 21. Gentleman Cadet John Henry Courtney Clark, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Mallock; August 21.

17th Foot—Lieut. William M. Rolph to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Alexander Aitkin Ross, appointed Paymaster; July 23.

20th Foot—Ens. John L. Morley to be lieut., by purchase, vice H. Cecil Zouch de Stackpoole, who retires; Aug. 21. Gent. Cadet C. Henry Bamber, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign by purchase, vice John Lacey Morley; Aug. 21.

25th Foot—Capt. Henry Pears to be major, by purchase, vice A. Campbell Smith, who retires; Aug. 21. Lieut. John Talbot Coke to be captain, by purchase, vice Pears; Aug. 21. Ens. H. Gouch Collis to be lieut., by purchase, vice Coke; Aug. 21. Gent Cadet Allen Neason Adams, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Collis; Aug. 21.

27th Foot—Sergeant Leonard William Peck, from the 16th Foot, to be ens., without purchase, vice Samuel Y. Worthington, deceased; Aug. 21.

29th Foot—Lieut. Charles E. Pinckney Simpson to be capt., by purchase, vice Martin Charles S. Tupper, who retires; August 21. Ens. William Evans to be lieut., by purchase, vice Simpson; Aug. 21. Gent. Cadet Stephen John Stephens, from the Royal Military College, by purchase, vice Evans; Aug. 21.

30th Foot—Lieut. E. St. George Smyth to be capt., by purchase, vice Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Mingaye Green, who retires; Aug. 21. Ensign Neil Ban-

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natyne to be lieut., by purchase, vice Smyth; August 21. Gent. Cadet Charles Robert Butley, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Bannatyne; August 21. Lieutenant Neil Bannatyne to be adjutant, vice Lieut. E. St. George Smyth, promoted; Aug 21.

34th Foot—Captain Julius D. Laurie, from the Seconded List, to be capt., vice Arthur Trevor Leake Chapman, seconded on appointment as Captain Instructor at the Schools of Musketry; Aug. 21.

36th Foot—Ensign William H. Marriott to be lieut., by purchase, vice H. Thomas Cramer Roberts, who retires; August 21. Gent. Cadet John Francis Egerton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Marriott; Aug. 21.

37th Foot—Capt. John Davis to be Major, by purchase, vice F. John Nash Ind, who retires; Aug. 21. Lieut. Frederick N. Dew, from the 88th Foot, to be capt, by purchase, vice Davis; Aug. 21.

41st Foot—Capt. L. D'Acosta, from half pay, late 64th Foot, to be capt., vice John Edmund Harvey, who retires upon half pay on appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners on Aug. 20; August 21.

47th Foot—Major William G. Margesson, from half pay, late 56th Foot, to be major, vice H. C. Lodder, promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, without purchase; Aug 21.

60th Foot—Ensign Edmund L. Fraser to be lieut., by purchase, vice John William Rhodes, who retires: Aug. 21.

70th Foot—Gentleman Cadet R. Henry Johnston, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice William Musgrave, who retires; Aug. 21.

75th Foot—Lieut. Irving S. Allfrey to be capt., by purchase, vice Oswald William Every, who retires; Aug. 21.

86th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Henry Hardwicke Jackson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Collins Wood, who retires; Aug. 21.

87th Foot—Surgeon Charles W. Woodroffe from the 1st Foot, to be surgeon, vice William Grantt, M B., who exchanges; Aug. 21.

88th Foot—Ens E. Agincourt Brind to be lieut., vice Frederick N. Dew, promoted, by purchase, in the 37th Foot; Aug 21. Gent. Cadet Andrew Thomas Boyle, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brind; Aug. 21.

2nd West India Regiment—Ens. Malcolm MacGregor to be lieut., without purchase, vice W. Everitt Last, deceased; July 3. Ens. Charles Henry Tongue to be lieut., without purchase, vice M. MacGregor, whose promotion, without purchase, on the 20th July, has been cancelled; July 20.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Captain G. Silvester Davies, from half pay, late 6th Dragoon Guards, to be adjutant; July 16.

STAFF.

Captain and Brevet-Major the Hon. L. W. Milles, half pay, late Rifle Brigade. to be Fort Major at Edinburgh, vice Brevet-Major Ramsay, unattached, appointed Town Major of the Western District; Aug. 21.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, G.C.B., Colonel of the 84th Foot, to be Governor, vice Lieut.-General Sir H. D. Jones, G.C.B., deceased; Aug. 21.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon David Palmer Ross, M.D., has been permitted to resign his commission; Aug. 21.

HALF-PAY.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. Henry Fitzgeral, from the 68th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; April 1.

Captain Matthew Fanning, from the 27th Foot, to be major, without purchase; April 1.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet-Major Peter

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S. Lumsden, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; August 21.

Captain Richard Hussey Vivian, 14th Foot, to be major; Aug. 21.

Captain Edmund Leach, 50th Foot, to be major; August 21.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 2nd instant, of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry David Jones, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of Royal Engineers:—Major-Gen. H. Sandham, Royal Engineers, to be lieutenant-general; Aug 3. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Colonel Sir John William Gordon, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, to be major-gen.; Aug. 3. Major Arthur Frederick Warren, Rifle Brigade, to be lieut.-col.; Aug. 3. Captain Edward Andrée Wylde, Royal Marines, to be major; August 3.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Gen. George Jackson, Madras Infantry, on May 26:—General Thomas Henry Paul, Bengal Infantry; June 11. Gen. Samuel Swinhoe, Bengal Infantry; June 18. General Charles W. Hamilton, Bengal Infantry; July 22.

To be Generals:—Lieut.-Gen. John Morgan, C.B., Madras Infantry; May 27. Lieutenant-Gen. C. Arthur Grenads Wallington, Bengal Infantry; June 12. Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Oliver, Bengal Infantry; June 11. Lieut.-Gen. H. Hall, C.B., Bengal Infantry; July 23.

To be Lieutenant-Generals:—Major-General F. Staton, Madras Cavalry; May 27. Major-Gen. C. Richard William Lane, C.B., Bengal Infantry; June 12. Major-General G. Brooke, C.B. Royal Artillery; June 19. Major-Gen. John Yaldwyn, Madras Infantry; July 23.

To be Major-Generals:—Col. P. Thomas Cherry, Madras Cavalry; May 27. Colonel John William Croggan, Royal Artillery; June 12. Colonel James Abbott, Royal Artillery; June 19. Colonel P. Kearney Skinner, Bombay Staff Corps; July 23.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Col. T. Alexander Cowper, Bombay Staff Corps; August 21. Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Fisher Stevens, Madras Infantry; August 21.

To be Inspector General of Hospitals:—Deputy Inspector Gen. of Hospitals Francis Anderson, M D. Bengal Establishment; Aug. 22.

To be Deputy Inspectors-Gen. of Hospitals:—Surgeon-Major T. Saumarez Lacy, Bengal Establishment; Aug 21. Surgeon-Major Theodore C. Hutchinson, Bengal Establishment. August 21.

MEMORANDUM.

Major William Henry Fitzgerald half pay, late 68th Foot has been permitted to retire from the ser- by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum, of February 15, 1861; August 21.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 24.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend D. Robertson, M.A., Chaplain of the Second Class, to be chaplain of the First Class; May 16.

The Reverend Thomas Gardner, Chaplain of the Third Class, to be chaplain of the Second Class; July 15.

INDIA OFFICE, August 23.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to her Majesty's Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Assistant-Surgeons—G. Griffith, March 31; L. Cameron, M.D., March 31; Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., March 31; J. T. Gage, M.D., March 36; William Pleace Warburton, M.B., March 31; Edward Alfred Birch, March 31; Dean Philip Farmer, M.D., March 31; Denis Francis Keegan, M.D., March 31; William Walker Galloway, M.B., March 31; L. E. Eades, March 31; Stephen Coull Mackenzie, M.D., March 31.

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MADRAS.

To be Assistant-Surgeons—J. MacPherson, M.D.; March 31. L. Charles Nanney; March 31. P. John Shannon, M.D.; March 31. Charles Edwin M'Vittie; March 31. Cormac Michael Cullinan; March 31. Henry Charles Mayor; March 31. Frederick M. Rickard; March 31. D. Frederick Bateman; March 31.

BOMBAY.

To be Assistant-Surgeons—R. Murray Vesey; March 31. Wellington Gray; March 31. David Erskine Hughes, M.D.; March 31. Thomas Holmested; March 31. Robert Bowman; March 31. Alexander H. Miller; March 31. Thomas Cody; March 31. John Raby; March 31.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry—John Power Macfarlane, Esq., to be lieut., vice John Turnbull, promoted; July 30. Cornet Allan Bertram Macallan to be lieutenant vice the Earl of Buchan resigned; August 6. Claude H. Brown Hamilton, gent., to be cornet, vice lord Aberdour, promoted; August 6.

MEMORANDUM.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the services of Captain William Bagot D'Arcy being dispensed with; Aug. 14.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug 24.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—Dulley Ward Macdonald, Esq., to be captain, vice Edward Fleetwood Hesketh, resigned; Aug. 4.

Leicester Regiment of Militia—Captain Joseph Knight to be major vice Noel, resigned; Aug. 17.

Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant Charles Newdigate Newdegate, M.P., to be captain, vice De Burgh, promoted; Aug. 9. Lieut. H. Robert Boucherett to be capt., vice Cox, deceased; August 9. Cornet Charles Henry Mills to be lieut., vice Newdegate, promoted; August 9.

Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia—George Ludovic Houstoun, gent., to be lieut.; Aug. 15. William Swanston Wilson, gent., to be lieut.; August 17.

MEMORANDUM.

2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Quartermaster Richard Austin Herbert being allowed to serve with the honorary rank of capt.; August 15.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

4th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Barrow Allen, gent., to be ensign, vice Estlin, promoted; August 17.

10th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George James to be lieut., vice Bates, resigned; August 16. William James to be ensign, vice Grey, resigned; Aug. 16. George Becket Robathan to be ensign, vice Thomas resigned; August 16.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant J. Miller to be captain; July 30. First Lieut. Harrison Lockett to be captain; July 30. First Lieut. William Alexander Neill to be capt.; July 30. Second Lieut. E. Howitt Lodge to be first lieut.; August 1. Second Lieutenant A. George Gibson to be first lieut.; August 1. Robert Marquis, gent., to be first lieut.; August 1.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—J. Sutherland Banner, gent., to be second lieutenant, vice Royds, resigned; Aug. 7.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Assistant-Surgeon Jonathan Wilson to be surgeon, vice M'Keand, resigned; August 9. Frederick Royston Fairbank,

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M.D., to be assistant-surgeon, vice Wilson promoted: August 9.

26th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Arthur Mayhew, gent., to be first lieut.; Aug 1.

4th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers — J. Hickinbotham Chambers, Esq., to be lieut.-colonel, to take rank in the general service from Dec. 19, 1861; June 20.

53rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John T. Westropp to be captain, vice Halstead, resigned; August 13

54th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Edward Sudbury to be capt., vice Walthew, deceased; July 28. Ensign John Dickinson promoted; July 28.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edmund Lowndes, gent., to be ensign; August 2.

2nd Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteer Corps—John Griffith Hayman, gent., to be second lieut., vice Fear, promoted; August 10.

London Scottish Volunteer Corps—John Locke to be ensign; August 13.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Penton, Major in the 3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia, to be Hon.-Col.; August 13. Andrew Marriott Matthews, Major in the Oxfordshire Militia, to be lieut.-col., vice Penton, resigned; August 13.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Cartwright Reed to be Ensign; August 8.

1st Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant James Reid to be captain, vice Duff, resigned; March 15. Second Lieut. James Henry Scott to be first lieutenant, vice Reid, promoted; March 15.

2nd Ross-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps—David Ferguson to be captain; Simon Fraser to be first lieutenant; James Welsh to be second lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Robert S. Scott bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in this corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Lancashire Light Horse Volunteer Corps—J. Yates gent., to be honorary veterinary surg., vice Welsby, resigned; August 8.

4th Administrative Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Captain John Nightingale Key Grover to be major (retaining his commission as Captain in the 67th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps); August 15.

1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign P. Edward Hansell to be captain, vice C. H. Gurney, resigned; August 17.

3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Edmund Satterthwaite to be ens., vice J. H. Legard, promoted; August 88.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commisions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 31.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lawrence Dundas, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice G. Charles, Marquis of Blandford, promoted; Aug. 31.

6th Dragoons—Cornet Maitland Rossiter Coleman to be lieut., by purchase, vice Frederick Wise, who retires; August 31. Henry John Mills, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Coleman; August 31.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Paget Christie to be colonel, vice Charles James Buchanan Riddell, C.B., who retires upon full pay; Aug. 8. Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward Moubray to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Colonel Christie; August 8. Second Capt. Charles Edward Stirling to be capt., vice Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Moubray; August 8. Lieut. H. Brackenbury, on the Supernumerary List, to be second capt.; Aug. 8. Lieut. Charles Alfred Gorham to be second captain, vice Stirling; Aug. 8.

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9th Foot—Lieut. R. Roberts to be capt., by purchase, vice Allen George Douglas, who retires; Aug. 31. Ens. Anthony John C. Donelan to be lieut., by purchase, vice Roberts; August 31. Gent. Cadet J. Baines Seddon Deverell, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice John Charles Kyle, deceased; Aug. 31. Gent. Cadet H Lockhart Banister, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Donelan; Sep. 1.

16th Foot—Gent. Cadet Philip Neil, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Sir James Liston Foulis, Bart, who retires; Aug. 31.

20th Foot—Lieut. George V. Colman Napier, from the 58th Foot, to be lieut., vice Whybrow, who exchanges; Aug 31.

32nd Foot—Ens. Matthew W. Lister to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hugh William M. Cathcart, deceased; August 2. Gent. Cadet William Francis D. Cochrane, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Lister; Aug. 31.

58th Foot—Lieut. James Whybrow, from the 20th Foot, to be lieut., vice Napier, who exchanges; Aug. 31.

63rd Foot—Lieut. Thomas Foster has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Aug. 31.

84th Foot—Lieut. Richard Hebden O'Grady Haly to be capt., by purchase, vice George F. Tod Whitlock. who retires; Aug. 31. Ensign Robert James Miller to be lieut., by purchase, vice Haly; August 31. Ensign Algernon W. Rooke to be lieut., by purchase, vice George Kerans, who retires; Aug. 31. Gent. Cadet Walter B. Fletcher, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase vice Miller; Aug. 31. Gentleman Cadet James Moray Brown, from the Royal Military College. to be ens., by purchase, vice Rook; Sep. 1.

92nd Foot—Lieut. Henry B. Williams has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Aug. 31.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Vet. Surg. Thomas Paton to be promoted to the First Class, vice Barker, 7th Hussars, placed upon half pay; Aug. 31.

Colonel Charles James B. Riddell, C. B., retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; Aug. 8.

The following officers to have the local rank of Major in India:—Captain C. McW. Mercer, Royal Artillery; June 12. Captain D. Thomson, Royal Artillery; June 12. Capt. Charles Clarke, Royal Artillery; June 12. Capt. C E. H. Cotes, Royal Artillery; June 12. Capt. E. A. Law, 103rd Foot; June 12.

Lieut. A. D. Geddes, 27th Foot, to have the local rank of Captain in India; June 6.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall-Mall, Aug. 28.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Royal Kettering Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—George Lewis Watson Esq., to be Supernumerary-Lieutenant; Aug. 16.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 31.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

West Essex Millitia—H. Fothergill to be lieut; Aug. 22.

Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet William Capel C. Thornhill to be lieut., vice Boucherett, promoted; August 9. Francis de Burgh to be cornet, vice Mills, promoted; Aug. 9. Frederick Cox to be cornet, vice Thornhill, promoted; Aug 9.

Royal Pembrokeshire Artillery Militia—J. Henry Harries, gent., to be supernumerary lieutenant; August 24.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—W. Stephen Gore Langton, gent., to be cornet, vice Jones, promoted; Aug. 25.

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THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 28.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Richard Pearson. Esq., late Second Capt. Royal Artillery, to be adjutant, from May 13; June 20.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Berks Rifle Volunteer Corps Ensign Richard Attenborough to be lieutenant, vice Exall. resigned; August 15. John Simonds, jun., gent., to be ensign, vice Attenborough, promoted; Aug. 15.

12th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James William Whittall, Esq., to be capt; July 30.

11th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frank Askwith Taylor to be assistant-surgeon, vice Fernie, resigned; August 25.

14th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Hinton, gent., to be ensign, vice Skrine, resigned; Aug. 22.

7th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Robert E. Barrett to be captain; August 18. Ensign Arthur Edward Windus to be lieutenant, vice Ludbrook, resigned; August 18. George F. Wilkie to be ensign, vice Tucker, resigned; Aug. 18.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant W. Turton to be capt., vice Cowlishaw, resigned; Aug. 15. First Lieutenant James C. Walker to be captain; Aug 15. Second Lieut. James W. Elliot to be first lieut., vice Turton, promoted; Aug. 15. Ernest Cheverton White to be first lieutenant, vice Walker, promoted; Aug. 15.

2nd Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—W. Lister Marriner to be major; August 13.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Benjamin Whitehead Jackson to be ensign, vice Nicholson resigned; Aug. 4.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edmund Wilson to be ens.; August 15.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Stean Ellis te be ensign; July 30.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain A. Nield bearing the title of Captain-Commandant in the 12th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 31.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

12th Berks Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign W. Menzies to be lieut., vice Seymour, resigned; Aug. 22.

2nd Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. James Hugh Owen to be honorary chap.; August 22.

5th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant George Barber to be captain, vice Vickers, resigned; August 24.

37th B Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens Josiah Timmis Smith to be lieutenant, vice Hannay, resigned; Aug. 7.

6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frederick Hermitage to be major; August 23.

11th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward W. Mackenzie Hughes to be ensign, vice Gooch, resigned; August 23.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—G. R. Mordue to be first lieut., vice Rud, promoted; Aug. 28

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alfred C. Hill to be captain, vice W. H. Holdsworth, resigned; Aug. 24.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

5th Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieutenant Erwin Harvey Wadge; Aug. 22.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 7.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

2nd Derbyshire Militia—Wm. Wynne Jeudwine, gent., to be ensign, vice Moore, promoted; Aug. 31.

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The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th ultimo.

Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia—John Swanston Wilson, gent., to be lieut.; Aug. 17.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant James Frost, of the Hampshire Artillery Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain; Sep. 3.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 4.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Ens. Robert Menzies to be lieut., vice Mossman, resigned; August 18. A. Gibson Bowie to be ensign, vice Kennedy, resigned; Aug. 18. R. Kennedy to be ensign, vice Menzies, promoted; Aug. 18.

2nd City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Macnee to be lieut., vice Macdonald, promoted; Aug. 24.

12th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. John Jones to be Hon. Chap., vice Yewens, resigned; August 29.

11th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. J. Du Boulay to be first lieut., vice Goodban, promoted; August 25. J. A. Vigne to be second lieut., vice Du Boulay, promoted; Aug 25.

1st Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Francis Newman to be capt., vice Sir John Lees, resigned; Aug. 29.

2nd Linlithgowshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign A. B. Dorward to be lieut.; Aug. 27. W. Austin to be ens., vice Dorward, promoted; Aug. 27.

2nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Edward Fyson to be lieut., vice Bunn, resigned; Aug. 29.

4th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ernest Harwood Greenhaigh, gent., to be ens., vice Walkden, resigned; Aug. 29.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. W. Wilkinson, D.D., to be hon. chap., vice Miller, resigned; Aug. 30.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Capt. Francis Newman bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of the 1st Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 7.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

4th Administrative Battalion of Devonshire Rifle Volunteers—J. Templer to be major: Aug. 9.

2nd Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H. Kirkwood to be capt., vice John Leckie Ewing, resigned; Sep. 3. Hunter Finlay, gent., to be lieut., vice Hugh Kirkwood, promoted; Sep. 3. John Begg, gent., to be ens., vice Allan Kirkwood, resigned; September 3.

4th Administrative Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers—John L. Toke, late Captain 96th Regiment, to be major, vice Groves, promoted; Aug. 28.

5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Kershaw, gent., to be first lieut.; Aug. 30.

46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Frederick George Chinnock to be capt., vice Nichols, resigned; Aug. 18.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Supernumerary Lieut. Andrew Hair to be cap.; Aug 31.

2nd Pembrokeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Benjamin G. Jones to be second lieut.; August 28.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps Henry Penton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Crofton, resigned (to take rank in the General Service from the 24th June, 1862).

3rd Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Pemberton Talbot to be capt., vice Saunders, resigned; Sep. 4.

4th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Thomas Silvester Bucknall to be lieut., vice Talbot, resigned; Sep. 4.

The following appointment is substituted for that which ap-

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peared in the *Gazette* of the 28th ultimo:—

11th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—Frank Askwith Taylor to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Fernie, resigned; Aug. 25.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Anthony Humphrey Hamilton Whitehead, of the 4th Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain; August 27.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following Commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 11.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. E. W. Milner, M. A., Chaplain of the Second Class, to be Chap. of the First Class; May 16.

The Rev. C. J. Hort, M.A., Chap. of the Second Class, to be Chap. of the First Class; May 16.

INDIA OFFICE, Sep. 10.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

BREVET.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels: Maj. C. Need, late 6th European Reg; Major Archibald Oliver Wood, late 14th Native Infantry; Major Charles Curtis Drury, late 34th Native Infantry.

To be Majors: Capt. W. Munnings Lees, Staff Corps; April 14. Capt. F. Dashwood Ogilvie, late 46th Native Infantry; April 20.

To be Captains: Lieut. Thomas N. Walker, late 2nd European Regiment; March 14. Lieut. W. Battye, late 65th Native Infantry; April 4. Lieut C. Metcalfe Bushby, late 70th Native Infantry; April 4.

MADRAS ARMY.

To be Colonels: Lieut.-Col. C. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Feb. 18. Lieut.-Col. Crawford Cooke. Staff Corps; Feb. 18. Lieut.-Col. E. Arther Henry Webb. Staff Corps; Feb. 18.

To be Major: Capt. John R. Fairlie, late 6th Light Cavalry; April 20.

BOMBAY ARMY.

To be Colonels: Lieut.-Col. W. Broom Salmon, Staff Corps; Feb. 18. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Stock, Staff Corps; Feb. 18. Lieut.-Col. Henry Torrens Vincent, Staff Corps; Feb. 18.

To be Majors. Capt. George F. Hayward, 17th Native Infantry: June 12. Captain Charles Wm. Wahab, 14th Native Infantry; June 13. Capt. Edward Macalister Gilbert Cooper, 13th Native Infantry; June 13.

To be Captain: Lieut. Lewis G. Brown, 5th Native Infantry; June 9.

Alterations of Rank: Lieut.-Col. Henry Mein Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from August 17, 1864; Lieut.-Colonel Octavius Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from October 21, 1864; Lieut.-Col. Octavius Edward Rothney, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from Jan. 8, 1865; Lieut.-Col. W. Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from January 24, 1865; Lieut.-Col. Charles Terrington Aitchison. Bombay Staff Corps, to take rank from March 12, 1865; Lieut.-Col. E. Penfold Arthur, Bombay Staff Corps, to take rank from March 28, 1865; Lieut.-Col. Henry Le Poer Trench, Bengal Infantry, to take rank from March 29, 1865; Lieut.-Col. George W. Mackenzie Hall, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from April 9, 1865; Lieut.-Col. James Alphonse Collier, Bombay Staff Corps, to take rank from June 5, 1865; Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Gorstin, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from June 13, 1865; Lieut.-Col. M. Scrimshire Green, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to take rank from July 23, 1865; Lieut.-Col. Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from August 2, 1865; Lieut.-Col. C. Henry Barchard, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to take rank from Aug.

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22, 1865; Lieut.-Col. Thomas E. Kennion, Royal Artillery, to take rank from Oct. 12, 1856; Lieut.-Col. W. Carmichael Russell, Royal Artillery, to take rank from Nov. 20, 1865; Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, to take rank from Dec. 20, 1865; Lieut.-Col. John Joseph Laurie, Bombay Infantry, to take rank from December 21, 1865.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSION.

To be Lieutenant: Lieut. T. Shepherd, 20th Hussars; Nov. 15, 1864.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Majors: Capt. Alexander Hervey Blackwood Bruce; April 20. Capt. W. Thomas McGrigor; April 28. Capt. Richard Barter; April 28. Capt. Andrew Aldcorn Munro; May 5.

To be Captains: Lieutenant T. Cadel, V.C.; April 17. Lieut. H. Wilson Gordon; May 6.

BENGAL ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons-Major: Surg. Herbert Baillie, M.D., F.R.C.S.; April 20. Surgeon D. McDonald M.D.; April 20.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain: Lieut. Rupert Thomas Snow; April 28.

MADRAS ARMY.

Infantry: Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) John Wilson from 26th Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Stevens, retired; April 30.

26th Native Infantry—Lieut. (Brevet-Captain), John Edulphus Swinton to be capt, in succession to Stevens, retired; April 30

Late 49th Native Infantry—Lieut. Robert Stewart to be capt,, vice Pictet, retired; May 1.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons-Major: Surg. James Boyd Fleming, M.D.; April 17. Surg. Duncan Mackenzie; May 5. Surgeon George Baillie, M.D.; May 19.

To be Surgeon: Assistant-Surg. Henry Thompson Shaw; Sep. 10.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Maj. W. Samuel Jones: June 12.

To be Majors: Capt. George W. Macaulay; June 12. Capt. R. M. Bonnor; June 13, Capt. Malcolm Robert Haig; June 13. Capt. F. Phillips Mignon; June 13. Capt. James Gordon; June 13. Capt. Herbert Frederick Disbrowe; June 13 Capt. Charles Edward Naylor; June 13. Capt. George Julius Melliss; June 13 Capt. W. Charles Lester; June 13. Capt. Charles Francis F. Chamberlain; June 13. Capt. William Henry Mason; June 13.

BOMBAY ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major: Surgeon Charles James Sylvester; May 3.

To be Surgeons: Assistant-Surg. Lewis Stanhope Bruce; May 6. Assist.-Surg. Arthur W. George Adey; May 9.

The names of the following officers should be as now stated, and not as given in the *Gazette* of March 4, 1864:—Lieutenant-Col. Robert Shortreed, Captain George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Capt. Henry Pelham Close, Capt. David Hutcheon, Capt. John George H. Phillips, Lieut. Sidney James Waudby, Lieutenant Arthur Mark Shewell, Lieut. Fred. Stephens, Lieut. Henry Phillips, Lieutenant Robert Augustus Carew Aunt, Lieut. Henry Thomas Hebbert, Lieut. Algernon William Godson, Ensign George Herman Reinecker, Cornet Augustus Henry Asgill Colville. The Christian name of Lieutenant Curtois is Atwill, not Atwell, as hitherto gazetted. Lieutenant-Colonel W. John Doveton, Madras Infantry, ranks from 3rd August, 1865, not 13th Aug, as stated in *Gazette* of 1st Dec. 1865.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sep. 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major-Gen. W. Bates Ingilby to be col.-com., vice Gen. Sir John Mitchell, K.C.B., deceased; Aug. 24.

2nd Life Guards—Regimental

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Corporal-Major Thomas Wake to be riding-master, vice John Reid, deceased; Sep. 14.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. John Shepherd, from the 60th Foot, to be lieut., vice Chalmer, who exchanges; Sep. 14.

5th Dragoon Guards—Thomas Arthur Freeman, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice W. George Balfour, who retires; Sep. 14. James Lawrence Charnock, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Timothy Leashman, who retires; Sep. 14.

6th Dragoon Guards—Cornet C. Leigh Davy to be lieut., by purchase, vice W. Henry Hoey, who retires; Sep. 14. Hugh Conyngham Gaston Montgomery, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Davy; Sep. 14.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. Bury to be captain, by purchase, vice Francis Theophilus Blunt, who retires; Sep. 14. Cornet G. Tomkyns Morris to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bury; Sep. 14. C. Leycester Becher, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Morris; Sep. 14.

9th Lancers—Cornet Leslie A. Royds Barrow to be lieut., by purchase, vice Francis Henry, who retires; Sep. 14. Gent. Cadet R. Johnston Barton, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Barrow: Sep. 14. Surgeon John James Clifford, M.D, having completed twenty years' full-pay service to be surg.-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3; Aug. 7.

11th Hussars—Cornet and Adjt. St. John Stewardson Taylor to have the rank of Lieutenant; Sep. 14. Cornet Chetwood H. Currey to be lieut., by purchase, vice J. Devonsher Jackson, who retires; Sep. 14. Gent. Cadet Trevor R. Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Currey: Sep. 14.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. James Benjamin Dennis to be col., vice Collingwood Dickson, C.B., removed as a general officer; Aug. 24. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John George Boothby to be lieut.-col., vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Dennis; Aug. 14. Second Capt. Francis Faulkner Sheppee to be capt., vice T. B. Heathorn, retired on half pay; Aug. 17. Second Capt. W. Carey to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Boothby; Aug. 24. Lieut. Thomas Heathcote Ouchterlony to be second capt. vice Sheppee; Aug. 17. Lieut. W. Henry Graham to be second captain vice Carey; Aug 24. Second Captain Francis Arthur Mant to be adjutant vice W. Carey promoted; Aug 24, Surgeon A. Smith, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of February 3; Aug. 7.

Military Train—Surg. Francis Reynolds, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3; Aug. 7.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. George J. FitzRoy Smyth to be adjutant, vice Lieut. and Captain Godfrey James Wigram, who resigns the appointment; Sep. 14.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign Frederick Young Wetherall to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice T. Henry Townshend, who retires; Sep. 14. Gentleman Cadet Harry Weatherby, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wetherall; Sep. 14. Gent. Cadet Alfred G. Yaldwyn, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Weatherby, transferred to the 38th Foot; Sep. 14.

19th Foot—Capt. D'Urban W. F. Blyth, from the 43rd Foot, to be captain, vice Vesey, who exchanges; Sep. 14. Staff-Surgeon Exham Long Hiffernan to be surg. vice W. Tydd Harding, appointed to the Staff; Sep. 14.

22nd Foot—Ensign W. George Overton to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Banks Linley, who retires; Sep. 14. Gent. Cadet W. Henry Kerr, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by

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purchase, vice Overton; September 14.

24th Foot—Lieut. W. Alexander Henry Plasket to be captain, by purchase, vice Adolphus W. Campbell, who retires; September 14. Ensign Reginald Younghusband to be lieut., by purchase, vice Plasket; Sep. 14.

37th Foot—Captain Frederick Rice Stack, from half-pay, late 65th Foot, to be captain, vice G. W. Savage, promoted; Sep. 14.

38th Foot—Ensign Harry Weatherby, from the 1st Foot, to be ensign, vice Hubert Charles Alfred Waldron, who resigns; Sep. 14.

43rd Foot—Cap. George Francis Vesey, from the 19th Foot, to be capt., vice Blyth, who exchanges; Sep. 14.

45th Foot—Gent. Cadet Beauchamp F. Bagenal, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice James Clarendon Ramsbottom Isherwood, who retires; September 14.

53rd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Douglas Rooke to be capt., by purchase, vice James Winsmore Corefield, who retires; Sep. 14. Ens. Richard Godman Temple Cotton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Rooke; Sep. 14. Gent. Cadet F. Cheyney Hare, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase vice Cotton; Sep. 14.

54th Foot—Ens. Mileson Edgar to be lieut., by purchase, vice C. S. Chapman, who retires; Sep. 14.

59th Foot—Ensign James G. Bruce to be lieut., by purchase, vice Charles Peter Morgan, who retires; Sep. 14. Gent. Cadet H. Dalton Wade, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bruce; September 14.

60th Foot—Major Edward T. Wickham, from half pay, late 61st Foot, to be Major, vice Henry Edward Warren, who exchanges to temporary half-pay; Sep. 14. Lieut. Reginald Chalmer, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be lieut., vice Shepherd, who exchanges; September 14. Surg. Edward W. Young, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg.-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd February, August 7.

74th Foot—Ensign Archibald J. Campbell has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Sep. 14.

85th Foot—Ensign Windham George Conway Anstruther has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Sep. 14.

85th Foot—Ensign Windham G. Conway Anstruther has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Sep. 14.

87th Foot—Lieut. Frank John Todd to be capt., by purchase, vice Charles J. Urquhart, who retires; September 14. Ensign Henry F. Hurlock to be lieut., by purchase, vice Todd; Sep. 14. Gent. Cadet Joseph Lewis Steavenson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase vice Hurlock; Sep. 14.

Rifle Brigade—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Phillip Patterson Lyons, M.B., to be assistant-surgeon, vice Robert James Blair Cunynghame, M.D., who resigns; Sep. 14.

1st West Indian Regiment—Ensign James Fitz-Eustace Forster, from the Ceylon Rifle Reg., to be lieut., by purchase, vice J. Edward Robert Moffitt, who retires; September 14.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lockhart Mure Hartley Kennedy, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Forster, promoted, by purchase, in the 1st West India Regiment; Sep. 14.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Staff-Surgeon Thomas Tarrant, M.D., to be surgeon, vice John Knox Leet, M.D., placed upon half-pay; September 14.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major, for the ability and zeal displayed by them during the late operations in New Zealand:—Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, C.B.; Surg. W. Alexander Mackinnon, C.B., 57th Foot.

The undermentioned Staff-Sur-

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geons, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgs. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd February,—Daniel Paterson Barry; August 7. W. Lapsley, August 7. Surgeon W. Tydd Harding, from the 19th Foot, to be staff-surgeon, vice Exham Long Hiffernan, appointed to the 19th Foot; September 14. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Henry Titterton, M.D., to be staff-surgeon vice Thomas Tarrant, M.D., appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen; Sep. 14.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death on the 53rd ultimo, of General Sir John Michell, K C.B., Col.-Com. of the Royal Artillery:—Lieut.-General W. Wylde, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be gen.; Aug. 24. Major-Gen. Francis Warde, Royal Artillery, to be lieutenant-general; Aug. 24. Col. Collingwood Dickson, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be major-gen.; Aug. 24. Capt. and Brevet-Major John Edward Hope, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col; Aug. 24. Capt. Frederick Henry Rich, Royal Engineers, to be maj., Aug. 24.

The following officers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb 3:—Lieut.-Col, R. O'Connell, Royal Artillery; July 28. Major and Lieut.-Col. George Henry Earl of Mount Charles, 1st Life Guards; Aug. 24. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Blunt, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery; March 24. Captain Frederick Rice Stack, 37th Foot. to be major; Dec. 26, 1865. Capt. Christopher J. Barnard, 4th West India Regiment, to be major; September 14. Col. W. M. S. McMurdo, C.B., half-pay Military Train, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General while commanding a brigade in Ireland; Oct. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Parke Ibbetson, half pay 89th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th Feb. 1861; Sep. 14.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, Sep. 14.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief notifies to the Army that her Majesty has approved of the promotion of Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, C.B., V.C., and Surgeon W. Alexander Mackinnon, C.B., 57th Regiment, to the rank of Surg.-Major, for the ability and zeal displayed by these officers during the late operations in New Zealand.

By command of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

(Signed) WILLIAM PAULET.
Adjutant-General.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 11.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant T. G. Robinson to be captain, vice W. J. Davies, resigned; Sep. 3.

6th Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Henry Churchill to be lieut., vice Cartwright, resigned; Aug. 21. W. Hewens Austin, gent., to be ensign, vice Churchill, promoted; Aug. 21.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 14.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers—Maj. Lord George Henry Cavendish to be Lieut.-Col.; Sep. 8. J. Hallewell, Esq., to be major, vice Lord George H. Cavenish, promoted; Sep. 8.

3rd Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. James Ball White to be capt., vice Hallewell, resigned September 8. Ensign R. Waller to be lieut, vice White promoted; Sep. 8. George Albert Booth to be Ensign, vice Waller, promoted; Sep. 8.

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2nd Fifeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—D. Ogilvy Dalgleish to be capt., vice H. Walker, resigned; Sep. 5. Second Lieut. J. Turnbull to be first lieut., vice J. Walker, resigned; September 5. James Millar to be second lieut., vice Turnbull promoted; Sep. 8. John Stewart, M.D., to be hon. assistant-surg; Sep. 5. The Rev. David Thomson, M.A., to be hon. chap.; Sep. 5.

9th Fifeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Terrace to be first lieutenant, vice Rae, resigned; Sep. 4. Peter Henderson Speedy to be second lieut., vice McLaren, resigned; Sep. 4.

1st Fifeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—J. Anstruther Thomson to be lieut.-col., vice the Earl of Rosslyn, deceased; Aug. 31.

5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant F. H. Coddington to be first lieut.; Aug. 29.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Herbert Guthrie, gent., to be second lieutenant; Aug. 29.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Allan Stanley Clare, Esq., to be capt., vice Willans, resigned; Aug. 29.

2nd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Frederick Fish, gent., to be lieut.; Aug. 31. F. W. Mallalieu, gent., to be ensign; Aug. 31.

46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign James E. Horne to be lieut., vice Fletcher, resigned; Sep. 1.

16th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Harrison to be ens., vice Amhurst resigned; Sep. 10.

10th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Thomas W. Minton to be capt., vice Campbell, promoted; Aug. 18. Ens. W. P. Keary to be lieut., vice Minton, promoted; Aug. 18.

3rd Wigtownshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign David Stroyan to be capt., vice Stuart, resigned; Sep. 8.

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COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE EAST INDIES.

India has always excited the greatest interest, and enjoyed the highest celebrity of all the countries on the continent of Asia. It has always been represented to the inhabitants of the Western world as adorned with whatever is splendid and gorgeous, as glittering with gems and gold, and redolent of fragrant and delicious odours. Great conquerors and rich merchants have shared alike in this interest; each in their turn, they have made great sacrifices to obtain possession of the country, or of its products. Commerce, however, has been the means by which the people of Europe have obtained that knowledge respecting India, which has led eventually to its being brought under the sway of the kingdoms of the West. Alexander by the voyage of Nearchus connected the mouth of the Indus with the Persian Gulf, but the communication between the latter and the Red Sea round the Arabian Peninsula was regarded by him as a discovery yet to be made, and it was not effected until the wealth and unbounded luxury of the Romans gave that impulse to European intercourse with the East, which led to the establishment, in the first century, of a regular communication between the Red Sea and the Coast of Malabar. The details of these voyages down the Red Sea and along the coasts of Arabia and Persia are fully described by Arrian; interesting as they are, we must not pause to examine them here, but pass on to the period when the nations of Europe, after being cut off for several centuries with all direct communication with the East, again began to take an interest in the land of gems and precious stones.

Portugal appears to have led the van in the race of Oriental discovery. After several bold adventures along the Coast of Africa, Bartholomew Diaz succeeded in reaching the Cape of Tempests as he called it, but which the King of Portugal designated the Cape of Good Hope. At the same time, an expedition was despatched from Lisbon to India, by way of the Red Sea, and one of the commanders succeeded in reaching the three principal cities of Malabar. After Diaz returned to Portugal, he was employed in organising an expedition by way of the Cape, the command of which was conferred on Vasco de Gama. He sailed in the month of July, 1497, and after more than three months reached St. Helena, whence he proceeded round the Cape to Mossel Bay, thence to Natal, and Mozambique. Nine months after leaving Portugal, this little squadron quitted the African Coast for the Coast of India. It was, at that early period, a new thing for mariners to steer three thousand miles through a waste of water like the Indian Ocean: the greater praise is therefore due to these bold adventurers. Their attempts were crowned with success, as after a voyage of twenty-three days they came in sight of Hindostan, and reached Calicut. De Gama did not remain very long in India on this occasion, but on his return home,

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he induced his Sovereign to entrust him with the command of another expedition, which reached India in safety. He did not however find the native rulers so amicably inclined on this visit as on the first one, and he had to make them feel that a handful of disciplined men possessed an irresistable superiority over the countless hosts of Asia. The advantages which he then gained over these semi-barbarous Indians may be considered as having laid the foundation of European empire in the East, and the successes of the Portuguese induced our countrymen to embark in those voyages of discovery which have led to the establishment of the greatest and most powerful Empire in the world.

The reign of Elizabeth will always be famous in the annals of England, as the period at which industry and naval enterprise received that impulse which has since carried them to so unprecedented a magnitude. Merchants and statesmen, warriors and courtiers, all shared in the ardour of discovery. Under the auspices of the Queen, a company of merchants endeavoured to reach India by the northern coast of Asia, but the expedition fitted out for this purpose, commanded by Sir Hugh Willoughby, had a most disastrous issue. The next attempt was made round the Arctic shores of America. This was not more successful than most of the other attempts to effect a north-west passage, and our ancestors were therefore compelled to have recourse to some more direct course. They accordingly tried what might be termed the old overland route, proceeding up the Mediterranean, landing on the Coast of Syria, travelling by way of Aleppo and Bagdad to the Persian Gulf, and sailing thence by Ormuz to the Coast of Malabar. Some of these men appear to have reached their destination, and to have visited several of the cities of Southern India, Burmah, and Cochin, but it was evident that the only route suitable for commercial purposes was that by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and the attention of Elizabeth's captains was therefore directed to that means of communication. A naval expedition was consequently formed in 1591, which left Plymouth in April. After encountering violent storms—which disabled some of the ships—Lancaster, the commander, succeeded in reaching Point de Galle, in Ceylon, but as his men mutinied, he was obliged to return to England after an absence of upwards of three years. Nothing daunted, and finding that the Dutch were preparing an expedition to the East Indies, the merchant princes again fitted out three ships, and formed themselves into a Joint Stock Company, with the Earl of Cumberland as chairman, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, who were constituted by Elizabeth, the "Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies."

The growth and power of the East India Company are too well known to require recording in these pages; suffice it to say that, as a rule, all communication between England and the vast possessions of the Company have been carried on in sailing vessels round the Cape of

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Good Hope, and that until within the last thirty years, even the mails have been carried by that route. Waghorn, at that time, undertook to carry them through Egypt, and down the Red Sea, he succeeded in doing so in from forty to fifty days, and they have ever since been taken overland.

This means of communication with India was but slowly developed, and numerous and serious obstacles had to be encountered before it could be regularly established. Steam, however, came to our aid, and removed many of the difficulties which arose. The Company which was formed for the purpose of conveying mails, passengers, and goods to the Peninsula, extended its operations to Alexandria and Bombay, and opened a regular monthly communication with the richest, if not the best of England's possessions abroad.

To form some idea of the value which India is to Great Britain, we should look at the trade which is annually carried on between the two countries. By the official returns published under the authority of the Board of Trade, it appears that in 1865, the total value of the goods imported into the United Kingdom from British India and of those sent there from this country, amounted to no less than fifty-five millions, and that the tonnage of the vessels engaged in this trade was one million three hundred and thirty-six thousand tons. Think also of the immense number of persons residing at home or employed in India, deriving large incomes from its revenues. According to a valuable paper recently issued from the India office, these revenues exceed forty-five millions sterling, a sum equal to the income of the United Kingdom a few years ago, and more than double what India yielded until recently.

The importance of the means of rapid and regular communication with our possessions in the East cannot be overestimated, and great exertions ought to be used by the authorities to render them as perfect as possible. That they are not yet complete is evidenced by the complaints constantly made by the merchants, bankers, and others engaged in trade, and at whose instigation a Committee of the House of Commons investigated the subject last session. The attention of this Committee was given first to the postal service, and then to the telegraphs. As many of our readers are aware, the mails are now conveyed in the steamers of the Peninsula and Oriental Company either from Southampton or Marseilles, and certain sums are paid to the Company, by way of subsidy, for the performance of the work. These steamers also convey large numbers of passengers, and they run four times every month. This powerful and succesful Company possesses a fleet of 57 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 84,176 tons, and of 19,230 horse power. It takes the mails not only to the East Indies, *i.e.* to Bombay, Galle, Madras, and Calcutta, but also to Mauritius, Australia, China, and Japan. Some of the contracts entered into by the Government have been in force several years, that for the India and China service is dated in 1853, that between Aden and Bombay

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was entered into in July 1854, to the Mauritius in April 1861, and to Australia in November 1865. The steamers on the India and China route are to be of not less than 1100 tons, and to maintain a speed of not less than ten knots an hour. Those between Aden and Bombay are to have the same speed, but need not be above 800 tons. While those on the Australian line are to be of sufficient size and speed to enable the mails to be conveyed from Point de Galle to Sydney in 516 hours, and back in 564 hours. The contract for carrying the mails between Suez and the Mauritius has now terminated.

When these contracts were first formed, and the arrangements for carrying them out were made, there were no railways in India, and the means of communication between the several Presidencies were very limited; but, in the last sixteen years, this has changed entirely, so that letters now sent, viâ Bombay, to Calcutta, reach the latter port several days before those dispatched by the steamer round Ceylon, and the mail which leaves Calcutta, viâ Ceylon, on say the 23rd of one month, is due in London on the 27th of the following month; while the mail, which leaves Calcutta by the Bombay route, on the same day, reaches London on the 21st, or six days before it. The Committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that Bombay should be the port of arrival and departure of the mails between this country and India.

As regards the periods at which the mails should be dispatched, there appears to have been a great deal of correspondence between the authorities in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and in Victoria Street. If a mail is made up every week, instead of four times a month, there will be an increase of expense, to the extent of about £30,000 a year, and it is over this comparatively paltry sum that all the paper fighting has taken place. The interests of England and India are jointly concerned in this matter, and, like the Committee, we cannot consent to the doctrine that interests so important, from every point of view, whether political, social, or commercial, as those which connect the United Kingdom with the largest and most valuable possessions of the Crown, should be prejudiced by an insufficient postal service, because the establishment of an efficient service might leave an apparent loss of no great magnitude to be borne by the two countries. As Lord Halifax justly remarked, "There can be no doubt that increased postal communication with India implies increased relations with that country, increased commerce, increased investment of English capital, increased settlement of energetic middle-class Englishmen; and from all these sources the wealth and prosperity of England are more greatly increased than that of India." We hope, therefore, that the time is not distant, in which the steamers will leave England on a fixed day in each week, and that the speed of the vessels will be improved. It would also be desirable that the India Mail Service should be kept distinct from that for China, as well as from that for Australia.

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Hitherto, all the express mails have been sent through France, and six days are gained by this route, over the Southampton one; but, as the railway by Mount Cenis is now completed, and a line of steamers has been established, to run between Brindisi and Alexandria, we see no reason why this means of communication with India should not be adopted as well as that existing viâ Marseilles. This would make us independent of the French Government, and there would be a saving of at least a day.

Rapid as this postal communication is, it seems tedious and slow, when contrasted with the instantaneous communication by the electric telegraph, by means of which the distance between the two countries seems to be annihilated. The Governments in India and at home have long been sensible of the importance of having an efficient telegraph between England and Hindostan, and they have made great efforts, and pecuniary sacrifices, to obtain it. That they have not yet succeeded in establishing a telegraphic service at all times available and to be depended upon, is evidenced by the mistakes made, and the delays occurring in the daily transmission of messages; but the government are not altogether to blame for this, as they have arisen principally from difficulties beyond their control. As far back as 1858, schemes were proposed for establishing telegraphs between England and India, by way of the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. The line was laid, and messages transmitted by the Red Sea route, but after a short period, the signals failed, and all attempts to restore the communication, for any length of time, proved fruitless. Greater success has, however, attended the construction of the Indo-European line, which, proceeding from Kurrachee in a westerly direction, along the Meckran coast, by Guadur, to Bunder Abbas, and thence up the Persian Gulf to Bushire and Fao, at the head of the Gulf, has a total submarine course of nearly 1,500 miles; a land line has also been constructed as far as Guadur. From Fao, the line is conveyed overland to Bussora, and thence across Turkish Arabia to Bagdad, Mosul, and Diarbekir, whence it proceeds through Asia Minor, by Siras, till it joins the European system at Constantinople. The length of the whole line, from Kurrachee to Constantinople, is about 3,000 miles. From Bagdad another line has been taken through the heart of Persia to Teheran, and thence southwards to Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire.

As regards the means of sending messages, we cannot do better than quote the words of the Report of the House of Commons Committee, in which are described the numerous countries through which they must pass before reaching India.

"A message intended for India is delivered to one of the two companies in London having telegraphic communication with the Continent, "The Electric and International Telegraph Company," and "The Submarine Telegraph Company," and is forwarded by one of two principal alternative routes, the Turkish, or the Russian route. To reach Constantinople, the lines principally used are

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through Vienna, or Turin. From Vienna messages are transmitted to their destination chiefly through Servia, and occasionally through Wallachia. From Turin they proceed by the Italian coast line, and the submarine cable, across the Lower Adriatic, and arrive at Constantinople by way of Salonica, and the shores of the Sea of Marmora. A telegram may, therefore, be dealt with by French, Belgian, Dutch, Prussian, Austrian, Bavarian, Minor German, Italian, Servian, or Wallachian administrations. After the message reaches Constantinople, it is forwarded under the terms of the "Indo-Ottoman" Convention, by an exclusive wire to Bagdad, and thence, either to Fao at the head of the Persian Gulf, where it is received by British officers for despatch to Kurrachee by the Persian Gulf line, or, as an alternative, over the internal Persian system, by way of Teheran, Ispahan, and Shiraz to Bushire, where it again falls in with the main line. From Fao to Bushire and Kurrachee, the line is exclusively under the control of the Government of India This line is submarine, with an alternative land line between Gwadel, on the Meckran coast, and Kurrachee, and with the exception of two or three interruptions in traffic, owing to temporary breaks in the cable, is shown to work admirably well. A telegram by the Russian route proceeds *viâ* the Hague to Berlin, and from thence crosses the Russian frontier, passing through Mysolowitz and Tiflis to Tulpha on the Arras, and from that place over the Persian system above described to Bushire. It must therefore be resorted to through the agency of the Dutch, Prussian, Russian, and Persian administrations, before it reaches any officer who is responsible to the British Government.

No wonder then that there are constant interruptions in the telegraphic communication with our Eastern possessions, and that there are frequent delays in the receipt of messages, or that the words are sometimes unintelligible. The wonder, in fact, is that the messages are delivered at all, and that they do not always fail. To avoid these delays and inaccuracies, a scheme has been proposed for an independent line of telegraph to India, under the charge of English officials and an undivided responsibility throughout, except in its passage through France. This line of wire is to pass through Italy to the Island of Sicily, will thence be carried to the African coast, joining the existing Malta and Alexandria cable at Benghazi. From Alexandria there will be two lines,-one from Suez to Cossier and Suakim on the Red Sea, or by land lines up the Valley of the Nile to Suakim or Mussowah, and thence by submarine cables *viâ* Aden and the Southern Coast of Arabia to Kurrachee and Bombay. The other line will be between Gaza and Diabekir on the main line of telegraph between Constantinople and Bagdad. This scheme the Committee recommend to the serious consideration of the Government, and such reasonable support as the influence of Government may be able to bring to its aid, and we hope that their recommendation may receive due attention; for we agree with

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the Committee in the opinion, that having regard to the magnitude of the interests, political, commercial, and social, involved in the connection between this country and India, it is not expedient that the means of intercommunication by telegraph should be dependent upon any single line, or any single system of wires, in the hands of several foreign governments, and under several distinct responsibilities, however well such services may be conducted as a whole, in time of peace.

The establishment of better and more direct communication by telegraph with India will become an absolute necessity when the steamers now building for taking our troops from Portsmouth to Alexandria, and from Suez to Bombay, commence running. These vessels will be the finest of the kind afloat, and will be fitted in a manner far superior to any of the other troop-ships. Of nearly 4200 tons builder's measurement, and with engines of 700 horse power, they will be enabled to steam when required at the rate of about thirteen knots an hour, and they will perform the voyage from Portsmouth to Alexandria in fourteen days, and take about the same time to go from Suez to Bombay. They will each be able to carry a whole battalion of Indian strength, with the regular proportion of women and children, their baggage, stores, and military equipments, and every comfort and convenience will be provided on board for invalids returning home. In order to meet the contingency which may occasionally arise of some of these men being so ill on arrival at Suez that it would be dangerous for them to proceed on their way home, a hospital will be erected at Suez capable of receiving about thirty men besides officers and others. There will also be a staff of naval, military, and medical officers stationed at Alexandria and Suez to superintend the landing and embarking of the troops, their baggage and stores, and making the necessary arrangements with the railway authorities for carrying them across the Isthmus.

The expense of this service will fall on the funds of India, which now bear the cost of conveying the troops round the Cape of Good Hope; but as the cost by this short route through Egypt will be less than by the long one, *viâ* the Cape, not only will there be a diminution of the annual demand on the Indian revenues for the transport of troops, but the soldiers will reach their destination in about thirty days instead of in from one hundred to one hundred and twenty days under the old system. The tediousness and monotony of a long sea voyage will thus be avoided, and as the steamers are intended to touch at Malta and Aden, they will never be more than ten days between port and port, and the troops will be supplied with fresh provisions at least one week out of the four weeks they will be on their journey. The advantage of this to the invalids coming home will be invaluable: it may be the means of saving many valuable lives, and of enabling hundreds to return to their native land who otherwise could not hope to do so. However willing our troops may be to proceed to any part of the world in

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which their services may be required, whether to the East or West Indies, to Canada, Nova Scotia, or Bermuda, China, Japan, or Australia, the love of home is so strongly implanted in the breast of every true born Briton that he is always on the look out for orders to return to England. As the poet has well said,

Let the eagle change his plume,
The leaf its hue, the flower its bloom,
But ties around his heart are spun,
That cannot, will not, be undone.

Politically this scheme for carrying our troops to India by the overland route may prove to be of the greatest importance. At present, England has but few representatives in Egypt, and the power and influence of this country are not sufficiently known and felt by his Highness the Viceroy. France, on the contrary, has a large staff of officials stationed at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, and the constant passage of French troops through Egypt on their way to Cochin China, no doubt assists materially in enabling the Emperor Napoleon's Minister there to produce on the mind of the Viceroy a totally different impression from what our able Consul-General can do. The presence of magnificent men-of-war troop-ships like the Serapis and Crocodile at Alexandria, and of the Jumna, Euphrates, and Malabar at Suez, as well as the permanent establishment at those two ports of some naval, military, and civil officers in Her Majesty's service, and the frequent passage across the Isthmus of large bodies of soldiers, will tend to change all this, and in the course of a year or two we shall no doubt cease to hear, as we now do, of the preponderance of French over English influence in Egypt.

As regards the Navy, there will be, by this means, an addition made to the fleet, without any increase of expense either to India or England, of something like 1,000 men, and employment will be given to upwards of one hundred commissioned officers. Moreover five fine troop ships will be added to the list of the Royal Navy, and although they will be employed for seven months in each year exclusively on the overland troop service, they will be available for other service during the remainder of the year, and on any very urgent or pressing emergency, when it would be impossible to procure steamers of the mercantile marine, they would probably be employed for imperial purposes.

This new service is not to commence until the autumn of next year, and it is to be hoped the builders will keep to their times for completion named in their contracts, as shown in the papers laid before Parliament last year. Two of them have been launched already, and a third is fast progressing towards readiness to leave the "ways." By the end of this year they ought all to be afloat, and in that case there will be time sufficient for those which are to be employed in India to reach Bombay in time to commence their work at the beginning of the autumn.

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The names of these steamers have been well chosen with reference to the particular service, and the part of the world in which they are to be employed, especially the one which has been launched from Messrs. Palmer's yard at Jarrow; for, as Her Majesty's ship Himalaya may be said to have, in some measure, given rise to the employment of Her Majesty's steam vessels, instead of merchant ships, in conveyance of Her Majesty's troops, so the River Jumna may be said to derive its existence from the Himalayan range of mountains, from amongst which it rises, at Jumnoutria, at an elevation of more than 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. After passing through the provinces of Gurhwal and Delhi, it falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. The cities of Delhi and Agra are situated on its banks; as well as the towns of Kalpee and Etaweh. At some parts it is 1,000 yards, and in no part less than 100 yards across.

The "Serápis," which was launched a few days after the "Jumna," is named after one of the Egyptian deities who was worshipped under various names and attributes, as the tutelary God of Egypt in general, and as the patron of several of the principal cities. According to Tacitus, he was worshipped as a sort of universal diety that represented Pluto, Osiris, Jupiter, and Esculapius, he was also taken for the Sun, Jupiter Ammon, and Neptune. The honours rendered to him at Alexandria, were more solemn and extraordinary than those of any other place.

The same author, as well as Plutarch and Clemens of Alexandria tell us that while Ptolemy was employed in fortifying Alexandria, and adorning it with temples and magnificent buildings, there appeared to him in his sleep a young man of extraordinary beauty, of a stature more than human, admonishing him to dispatch into Pontus some of his most trusty friends to bring from thence his statue; he assured him that the city and kingdom which possessed it should prove happy, glorious, and powerful. The young man having thus spoken, disappeared, mounting up into heaven in a blaze of fire.

Ptolemy discovered his vision to the priests, but finding them ignorant of Pontus, he had recourse to an Athenian, who informed him that near Sinope there was a temple much resorted to by the natives, which was consecrated to Pluto, where he had a statue, near which stood that of a woman. Ptolemy, neglecting the injunctions of the apparition, it again appeared to him in a menacing attitude; and the king immediately dispatched ambassadors to the Sarapian Monarch, loaded with presents. The King of Sinope consented; but his subjects opposed the removal of the statue. The god, however, of his own accord, conveyed himself to the ambassador's ship, and in three days landed in Alexandria. The statue of Serapis was erected in one of the suburbs of the city, where a magnificent temple was afterwards reared. This temple was destroyed by order of Theodosius; and the statue was broken in pieces, and its limbs carried in triumph by the Christians through the city, and then

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thrown into a fierce fire. As the Egyptians ascribed the overflowing of the Nile, to which was owing the fertility of their country, to the benign influence of their God Serapis, they concluded, that now he was destroyed, the river would overflow no longer, and that a general famine would ensue; but when they observed that the Nile swelled to a greater height than had been known in the memory of man, and thereby produced an immense plenty of all kinds of provisions, many of the Pagans renounced the worship of idols, and adored the god of the Christians.

The mode of pronouncing this name has been frequently discussed, and many persons are in the habit of placing the accent on the first syllable; Milton does this in the first book of his Paradise Lost, where he describes the grandeurs of Pandemonium:

> Not Babylon,
> Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence
> Equal'd in all their glories, to enshrine
> Belus or Serapis their gods; or seat
> Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
> In wealth and luxury.

There cannot, however, be a doubt as to the proper pronunciation of the word, and all our great prosodists are agreed that the accent should be on the penultimate syllable.

The other steamer intended to be employed on the Mediterranean side of the Isthmus of Suez may also be said to derive its name from Egypt, for the crocodile, as is well known, inhabits the Nile as well as the other large rivers in Asia and Africa. This amphibious animal has a naked body, four feet and a tail, on the fore foot there are five toes, and there are four toes on the hind foot. It lays its eggs in the sand and leaves them to be hatched by the sun. Those who have bathed in the African and Asiatic rivers can testify as to the habits of this animal in seizing on men and beasts, and on the power and size of its jaws. Some of the early travellers used to say that the crocodile sheds tears over those it devours,—thence the derivation of the phrase applied to them.

The vessel building by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, like that launched in September from Messrs. Palmer's yard on the Tyne, is named after one of the great rivers in Asia, the celebrated Euphrates, whose source is in central Armenia, near the shores of the Euxine, and whose embouchure is in the Persian Gulf. At one part it approaches within ninety miles of the Mediterranean, and after being joined by the Tigris, takes the name of the Shatt-el-Arab. There is a peculiarity about this river which has been well described by Sir R. Murchison in the journals of the Royal Geographical Society. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in thirty years, which is about double the increase of any other delta. This phenomenon is attributed in part to the circumstance of the mud and sand carried down by the Euphrates, and its associated streams, being derived in immense

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volume from the slightly coherent tertiary formations through which these rivers flow for such enormous distances, and specially to this detrital matter being deposited in so land-locked a body of water as the Persian Gulf, in which, aided by the onset of the tide, the sediment is poured back, instead of being swept out by a boisterous open sea.

The "Malabar," which is being constructed by Messrs. Napier, on the banks of the Clyde, is named after the maritime district, in the Madras presidency, on the west coast, which is about 140 miles in length, and about 30 miles in breadth. Cannamore, Calicut, Mahé, and Dellicherry are the principal towns in what is now properly termed Malabar, but which formerly extended from Cape Comorin to the river Chandergerry, in latitude twelve degrees, thirty minutes, north.

NOTES ON MILITARY USAGES AND CEREMONIES.

NOTE 2.—GUARD MOUNTING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

There are few professional duties which involve more of those "leges non scripta" known as "the customs of the service in like cases," than the performance of the Guards in garrison towns.

A perusal of the following pages will show that most of these usages, even the most trivial, were in common use a century and a half ago, having doubtless sprung up in the vast fortresses with which the genius of Coehom and other engineers had furnished the Netherlands, and having been we presume, imported into our service with the many other minutiæ of Dutch tactics, at the first establishment of a standing army in England.

Our notes, we may remark, are in the main extracted from the first edition of "Bland's Discipline," published in 1727, which embodied much of the matter of older works.

The first point which strikes our notice is that the duty in a garrison town is to be regulated under ordinary circumstances, not so much in accordance with the defences, or to make it as light as possible, as that the soldiers may *not* have *too many* nights in bed.

The duty, we are told, is to be so calculated that the men may be on guard every third day, and they are never to be more than three days off, and the fourth on duty, the guards being increased in number or strengthened, as may prove necessary to effect this object.

The guards are to be composed of detachments from all the regiments in garrison.

The main guard generally is to consist of 1 captain, 2 subs, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 2 drummers, and 50 private men.

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Each gate or port has a guard of 1 sub, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 25 private men.

Where there are outworks of consequence, an officer's guard may mount in them, but a sergeant's is generally sufficient.

There is also to be a reserve guard similar to the piquet in camp.

The citadel is to have a garrison of its own.

Each regiment has also a quarter guard of a sergeant and 12 or more men.

The time of guard mounting is to be 8, 9, or 10 a.m.*

When a person of consequence comes into a garrison and has to be furnished with a guard, the oldest regiment is to give it, without getting credit for it in the roster.

A Captain-General of Great Britain is entitled to a guard of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign with a color, and 50 men.

A general is to have a sergeant and 2 sentries posted on his door.

A lieutenant-general the same.

A major-general 2 sentries only.

A brigadier-general 1 sentry only.

A colonel one from his own regiment or the nearest guard.

All governors are to be entitled to the guard turning out with rested (*i.e.* presented) arms once a day; the drums to beat 1 ruffle; the main guard to beat once a day only.

If the governor be a general officer, he is entitled to the following additional compliments due to his rank, at all times:

To a general, guards turn out, rest arms, officers salute, drums beat a march.

To a lieutenant-general, guards turn out, rest arms, officers do not salute, drums beat 3 ruffles.

To a major-general, drums beat 2 ruffles.

To a brigadier-general, drums beat 1 ruffle.

To a colonel, the main guard turn out once a day and 'stand by their arms.' All other guards to 'order arms' whenever they pass, their own quarter guards to 'rest arms' once a day, and order when they pass after.

To a lieutenant-colonel, the main guard pay no compliment, all other guards stand to their arms, the quarter guard of their own regiment turn out with shouldered arms once a day, and afterwards stand to their arms.

To a major, the main guard pay no compliment, all other guards stand to their arms, the quarter guards of their own regiment turn out with 'ordered arms' once a day, and afterwards stand to their arms.

To the governor, all general officers, and the field officers of

* Reveille was at sunrise generally. Tat-too at 10 p.m. in summer and 8 p.m. in winter.

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their own regiment, sentries are to rest arms. To field officers of other regiments to shoulder only.*

It will thus be seen that as might be expected the ceremonial parts of the duty of a guard were more elaborate and minutely defined, than they are even at the present day.

The mounting of the guards appears to have been conducted as follows:

In the morning, the men for guard paraded and were inspected at their captain's quarters by that officer or his lieutenant, and were then marched to the regimental parade by the companies' orderly corporals, and handed over to the regimental adjutant. In some cases they were required to be on the regimental parade two hours before guard mounting, so as to be exercised by the adjutant; at other times half an hour only.

At the time appointed, the drum-major with the drums of the regiment which gave the captain to the main guard, were to parade at the main guard, and to be formed into ranks with the drummers about to mount guard, and with the drum-major at their head to beat round the parade and back to the main guard again.

The officers and men for guard were to march to the grand parade, where they were to be drawn up.

The main guard being invariably formed of men of one regiment (each corps taking in turn to furnish it) taking the right, and the remainder being drawn up according to lots drawn by the regimental adjutants, the object apparently being to prevent the men knowing beforehand to what port or outwork they would be posted, and thus to frustrate any treachery.

The sergeants are to be drawn up in a rank facing the guards. The guards are then to be formed by the town-major, and the sergeants posted to them. The officers having drawn lots for their guards, and had their names entered in the town-major's book, post themselves opposite their men with their half-pikes in their hand. While the officers are drawing for their guards, the drums are to begin at the centre of the parade and beat the assembly to the left, thence back to the right, and back again to the centre †

* The arms would seem to have been usually grounded in front of the guard-room, being however laid against the wall inside if the weather required it.

The salute by shouldering arms was thus performed, the musket being at the order. 1st. The musket was brought up with the right hand opposite the shoulder 2nd. The base was seized with the left; 3rd. The musket was shouldered, or as we should say sloped with both hands; 4. The right hand was brought smartly away.

Resting arms was thus performed from the shoulder: 1st. the right hand grasped the firelock; 2nd. it was poised or held in front of the face as in taking up covering; 3. The left hand was placed; 4. The musket was brought down to the present as at present, the right foot being turned out at right angles when carried to the rear, and the left knee being slightly bent.

† We may remark that the change of front by a 'double countermarch of ranks,' still practised by regimental bands in 'trooping,' was one of the evolutions laid down for a company of foot in the Book of Evolutions published in 1690. It was omitted in Bland's Exercise.

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The officers are next to take post of exercise in the rear, and the senior officer is to put the parade through the manual; the officers then return to the front, and each guard is marched off in succession by the town-major, its officers being in front, and its drummers placed between the first and second ranks beating a march.

If there be a guard of horse they are to take the right of the parade, but to march off last, according we are told, to an old rule by which the foot have the rank in garrison and the horse in the field.

The town-major is then to wait on the governor and report to him, and if he has no commands, to return to the parade and dismiss the adjutants and their orderly sergeants and corporals who are to await his return.

The relief is to be thus performed:

The old guard is to get under arms when they have the drum of the relieving guards, to shoulder when they come in sight, and when they come close to rest arms and beat a march.

The new guard is to draw up opposite the old one and salute, and the guards for the outworks (if it be a port guard) are to march between them. The officers are then to pay the usual ceremony to each other with their hats (whatever that may have been), and the orders are then to be delivered over and the sentries relieved almost precisely in the same manner as is now the custom.

Respecting the relief and posting of sentries we are told "that our late glorious monarch when visiting outposts would condescend to post the centinells himself, and if so great a prince thought it needful qualification thus to know the duty of every one, young officers may infer how necessary it is to apply themselves to the service."

The writer adds "that it is more commendable to owe our preferment to merits than to favour. The dependance on the latter is the reason why so many young gentlemen neglect the former. It is from thinking that money and powerful relations will get them all they want, that some of them do so little credit to their post, not from want of genius but of application, observations which he hopes, however, will not be taken as reflections on the young gentlemen who have lately joined the army," from all which we infer that the young gentlemen who joined in the youthful days of 'my uncle Toby' were not altogether unlike the young gentlemen of a later period.

Returning from this digression, we learn that after being relieved the old guard is to be marched off as at present, which is called 'trooping off;' that a guard is to be relieved every twenty-four hours; that an officer may not quit his guard, but the men may go two at a time for their victuals and drink; that the drummer is to look after the officer's guard room, &c.

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Half an hour before sunset the drummers are to mount the ramparts and beat a retreat, and at sunset the gates are to be shut, the wickets only being left open.

At ten, p.m., in summer and eight in winter, the drummers of the regiment which gives the main guard are to beat a retreat round the parade, and are to be answered by the drummers of the guards and by four drums from each regiment in garrison, after which lights are to be put out, and the streets patrolled till morning, any burgher who may be out without a lantern being taken up by the patrols.

It is curious that the term 'watch setting,' which is still retained in the cavalry, and which we believe to be an older phrase than tat-too or tap-too, does not occur in this work except in reference to regiments of horse.

The rounds, the importance of which led to a modification in the profile of Vauban's system (the introduction of the *Chemin des rondes*), were three in number: the town-major's, the grand, and visiting rounds, but as the methods laid down for their performance, the use of the parole and countersign, the directions for sentries challenging, &c., are all the same as are now in use, we need not describe them.

There is, however, one ceremony which has fallen into disuse everywhere we believe save in the Tower, where it is or was mixed up with some peculiarities of still older date: we mean the receiving of the keys, which we will give in conclusion.

At sunset, a sergeant with an escort of men and a drummer is to proceed from each port guard to the main guard. A sergeant and twelve men are to proceed from the main guard to the town-major's, and escort him with drums beating to the governor's for the keys. The latter with a due amount of drumming are to be brought to the main guard, handed over to the respective sergeants, and marched (drums beating) to the port guard. The keys are to be received with 'rested arms' by the guard drawn up in two lines facing inwards, an escort is to be sent from the guard to assist in locking the gate, &c., the drummers beating a march the whole time; after the officers have satisfied themselves all is right, the keys are to be escorted to the main guard, thence to the town-major, and by him returned to the governor as before.

The same ceremonies are to be performed when the gates are opened in the morning.*

* It may not perhaps be out of place here to call the attention of the professional reader to a suggestion in one of the early volumes of the corps papers of the Royal Engineers made by Lieutenant-Colonel afterwards Colonel Sir W. Reid, when on the staff of the Anglo-Spanish Legion.

Colonel Reid suggested that when guards are in defensible guard-rooms, instead of turning out to salute the officer of the day on his visit, they should, unless ordered to the contrary, repair to their posts, loopholes, &c., as in a case of actual alarm.

We would ask whether this suggestion might not be followed in many cases with advantage.

We think some such arrangement might be a useful method of incul-

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NOTE 3.—THE 'MESS' AND 'MESSING.'

There are few usages of the service of which the origin is more obscure than is that of the 'officers' mess,' which though nearly confined to the English army, has for so many years been considered as an institution all-important to the discipline and well-being of a regiment.

For the origin of the word 'mess,' we must look back more than two centuries to the social customs of our ancestors in the last days of the Tudor kings.

In so doing we will here avail ourselves of a few extracts from Mr. Thomas Wright's interesting work on "Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages." In Chaucer's days and for some time both before and after, he tells us, that "at table it was customary to place the guests in couples; they also eat in couples, two being served with the same food on the same plate. In general, the arrangement of the couples was not left to mere chance, but individuals who were known to be attached to each other, or were near relatives were placed together. At a later period," (he subsequently adds), "our ancestors were not in the habit of placing substantial joints on the table, but instead of them had a great variety of made dishes, a considerable portion of which were taken with a spoon.* At the tables of the great there was a large attendance of servants, and the guests were counted off not as before in couples, but in fours, four being considered as one party under the title of a *mess*, each mess probably having one dish among them, and being served by one attendant."† This custom is often alluded to by the dramatists of this period, and he adds "it is hardly necessary to observe that it was the origin of our modern term in the army." This was the end of the sixteenth century.

In a work on military discipline written about a century later (reign of Queen Anne), we find it recommended that the men of each company should be "divided into what are called *messes*, each mess consisting of four or six men, or according to the number in each room; and that every pay-day each man should be obliged to appropriate such a part of his pay to buy provisions, which money should be lodged in the hands of one of them in order to be laid out to the best advantage, which the orderly sergeants and corporals (one of each are to be appointed weekly

cating a knowledge of practical fortification among the junior ranks of officers and non-commissioned officers, a deficiency, the existence of which can scarcely be questioned, and which in the present day, when so much has been expended on fortifications, not only abroad, but at home, as at Dover, Portland, &c., certainly appears very undesirable.

* Forks were introduced from Italy about this time.

† This arrangement by fours is certainly the best for large entertainments, we do not mean as to the community of platters, but as a guide to the arrangement of the table, wine, attendance, &c. We have often seen the want of such a system when attempts have been made at regimental messes on an unusually large scale.

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THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1823

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 3 WILLIAM IV.

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THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY ARE:—

The lowest rates of Premium on the Mutual System.

SECURITY—Two Millions Three Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds Invested Assets, and nearly Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds Annual Income.

Bonus—The Society being on the mutual principle, the Assured share in the whole of the Profits.

A Bonus declared every Fifth Year. At the Division in 1864, a bonus of Five Hundred and Six Thousand Pounds was added to the Sum Assured, making, with those declared at previous divisions, a total Bonus addition since the commencement of the Society of One Million Eight Hundred and Seventy-one Thousand Pounds.

Nine Thousand Two Hundred Policies now in force, assuring Seven Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Assurances granted to the extent of Ten Thousand Pounds on a single life.

The sphere of the Society's operations limited to Great Britain.

Prospectuses and full Particulars may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD,

Secretary.

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ABSTRACT OF THE QUINQUENNIAL REPORT OF 1864.

Since the last Division, 2,641 Policies, assuring £2,050,788, have been issued, giving an annual average of 528 Policies of £777 each—a large and steady increase of the business.

The sum of £72,702 has been received during the five years in new Premiums, being at the rate of £14,540 a year.

The total income from Premiums, which in 1859 was £182,429, now amounts to £214,104, indicating an average annual increase of £4,385, after allowing for loss of income from discontinued Policies; while the gross income from all sources has increased at the rate of £10,230 per annum.

Claims have arisen during the five years on 794 Policies assuring £624,337, and carrying Bonuses to the amount of £116,899.

In addition to the Bonuses on Policies upon which claims have arisen, the sum of £87,149 has been paid as bonus in other ways, such as in reduction of bonus liability by cash payment, reduction of premium, purchase, &c., making a total of £204,048.

In the valuation of the Assets, an ample margin has been allowed for possible fluctuation of the Funds; and in the valuation of the Liabilities, the *risk* Premiums only have been taken into account, and no profit is declared by anticipation.

The Assets, consisting of Funded Property, Mortgages, Life Interests, and Reversions, Premiums due on 31st December (since paid), Interest accrued on Investments, Balance at Bankers, and in hand, amount to £2,315,129. 19*s*. 2*d*.

The Liabilities, consisting of the values of Policies and the Bonuses already declared, claims accrued in 1863 but due in 1864, commission, taxes, and sundry small accounts, amount to £1,964,739. 1*s*. 7*d*. There is, therefore, after making provision for every known liability, a surplus of £350,390. 17*s*. 7*d*.

The Directors recommend that £329,890 of this surplus be distributed as absolute Bonus; and that the remaining sum of £20,500. 17*s*. 7*d*. be retained for the payment of annual, contingent, and conditional Bonuses.

The sum of £329,890 will produce reversionary Bonuses amounting to £506,300, yielding a percentage ranging from 5 to 34, or 9½ on the average of the sums assured; and a percentage ranging from 26 to 160, or 59½ on the average, on the premiums received in respect of which the Bonus is allotted.

The Society now assures by 9,022 Policies the sum of £7,233,564, and has an Assurance Fund amounting to £2,272,385. 11*s*., and an Annual Income of £307,475. The large number of assurances in force affords a protection to the Society against those deviations from the average which attend a paucity of numbers, while the respective amounts of the capital and the income attest the firm and satisfactory condition of the Society.

The experience of the Society during this period (the fourth which has elapsed since paying off the Shareholders), has fully realised the expectations of the Directors, and they feel assured that the Members will share their satisfaction.

By order of the Board of Directors,

OLINTHUS GREGORY DOWNES,

Actuary.

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WHOLE LIFE.

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Table No. 1 A.

EQUAL RATES OF PREMIUM.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
15	1 10 8	33	2 8 0
		34	2 9 5
16	1 11 5	35	2 10 11
17	1 12 3		
18	1 13 0	36	2 12 6
19	1 13 10	37	2 14 2
20	1 14 7	38	2 15 11
		39	2 17 9
21	1 15 5	40	2 19 9
22	1 16 3		
23	1 17 2	41	3 1 10
24	1 18 1	42	3 4 1
25	1 19 0	43	3 6 6
		44	3 9 9
26	2 0 0	45	3 11 9
27	2 1 0		
28	2 2 0	46	3 14 7
29	2 3 1	47	3 17 8
30	2 4 3	48	4 0 11
		49	4 4 4
31	2 5 5	50	4 7 6
32	2 6 8		

Table No. 1 B.

Annual Premium payable during *Ten Years only* for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
15	3 14 11	33	5 5 0
		34	5 7 1
16	3 16 5	35	5 9 5
17	3 17 11		
18	3 19 6	36	5 11 9
19	4 1 0	37	5 14 2
20	4 2 6	38	5 16 8
		39	5 19 3
21	4 4 0	40	6 1 11
22	4 5 6		
23	4 7 1	41	6 4 8
24	4 8 9	42	6 7 6
25	4 10 5	43	6 10 6
		44	6 13 10
26	4 12 1	45	6 17 4
27	4 13 9		
28	4 15 6	46	7 0 11
29	4 17 4	47	7 4 7
30	4 19 2	48	7 8 4
		49	7 12 4
31	5 1 1	50	7 16 5
32	5 3 0		

The advantages of Life Assurance may be thus briefly enumerated.

To provident persons Life Assurance presents the means of securing, by a small annual saving, a provision for their families, in the event of premature death.

It affords the opportunity of making a settlement prior to marriage.

It enables persons to raise money on life interests.

It secures sums of money contingent on parties coming of age.

It affords the opportunity of restoring to a family any amount of capital which the parent may have sunk on an estate, to hold it as tenant for life, or for two or three lives; an occurrence very common in many parts of England, particularly with respect to property held under the Church.

It affords facilities to debtors to satisfy their creditors; whilst to creditors it offers effectual, and, in many cases, the only means of security.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is constituted so as to afford these advantages to the public in their fullest extent, giving the advantages of the *mutual principle*, while supported by a large accumulated capital.

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ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Particulars required on a PROPOSAL for an ASSURANCE.

Name, Profession, and Residence (in full) of the Party who *makes* the Assurance .....

Amount, and Term of Assurance, and by which Table

Name and Rank, or Profession, of the Person *whose Life* is to be Assured .....

Place and Date of Birth .....

Age next Birthday .....

Present Residence .....

Whether employed in any Military, Naval, or Preventive Service.....

If resided abroad; where, and for what period? .....

If any near Relative have died of Consumption?.....

If had the Small Pox, or undergone Vaccination; and which? .....

If at any time afflicted with Gout, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Fits, Hernia, or any other disorder tending to shorten Life? .....

If the Life proposed for Assurance have been declined at any Office .....

Reference to two persons, to ascertain the present and ordinary state of Health and Habits of the Person whose Life is to be Assured.....

Signature of the Person whose Life is to be Assured.

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per company) are to see duly executed; make each mess boil the pot every day, for without this is carefully looked into, the soldiers will be apt to spend their pay on liquors which will not only occasion their neglect of duty, but in all probability the loss of a great many men by sickness for want of proper victuals to support them." It is added, "it is therefore a duty encumbent on every officer to be more than ordinary careful in this particular, and not to think themselves above the looking into these things, since the preservation of their men so much depends on it; for in those regiments where the method is duly observed the men are generally healthful, but where it is neglected great numbers fall sick and die."

Here we have the first notice of the present system of 'companies messing,' which it will be observed is referred to as having been in general though not universal use, and of the military application of the word 'mess;' the original acceptation of which we have already described.

The practice of the officers of each regiment dining together, doubtless originated with the love of conviviality, for which our countrymen, whether deservedly or not, have ever been reported, and the term "*officers' mess*" would naturally be applied to these repasts in contradistinction to those of the rank and file. We have frequent casual notices at this period (the commencement of the eighteenth century), and at later periods of this being the usual custom in our army, and of the officers being somewhat prone to exceed; but when it first became a recognised institution to be viewed in the light of a parade, we cannot learn, Grose, James, and other military writers throwing no light on the matter.

A foreigner who had been much in England at the close of the seventeenth century, and who published his observations on our social customs in French at the Hague in 1698, gives some amusing remarks which we here transcribe as vividly picturing the dinner tables of the days of William and Mary.

"The English," he tells us, "are enormous eaters of meat. I have heard," he says, "of people in England who have never eaten bread, and ordinarily they eat very little; they nibble sometimes a little bit, but they eat flesh by great mouthfulls. Generally speaking the tables are not served with delicacy in England. There are some great persons who have French and English cooks, and where you are served much in the French fashion, but among persons of the middle condition of which I am speaking, they have ten or twelve sorts of common meat, which infallibly come round again in their turns at different times, and of two dishes of which their dinner is composed, as for instance, first a pudding and then a piece of roast beef. Sometimes they will have a piece boiled, and then it has always laid in salt some days and is flanked all round with some five or six mounds of cabbage, carrots, turnips,

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or some other herbs or roots seasoned with salt and pepper, and with melted butter poured over them. At other times, they will have a leg of mutton roasted or boiled, and accompanied with the same delicacies, poultry, sucking pig, tripe, beef tongues, rabbits, pigeons, all well soaked in butter and without bacon. Two of these dishes always served one after the other make an ordinary dinner. When there is boiled meat there is sometimes somebody who takes a fancy to broth, which consists of the water in which the meat has been boiled, mixed with a little oatmeal with some thyme or sage, or other small herbs. The pudding is a thing which it would be difficult to describe on account of the diversity of sorts. Flour, milk, eggs, butter, sugar, fat, marrow, raisins, &c., &c., are the more common ingredients of a pudding. It is baked in an oven, or boiled with the meat, or cooked in fifty different ways. And they are grateful for the invention of puddings, for it is a manna to every one's taste, and a better manna than that of dessert, inasmuch as they are never tired of it. Oh, what an excellent thing is an English pudding! 'To come in pudding time' is a proverbial phrase, meaning to come at the happiest moment in the world. Make a pudding for an Englishman, and you will regale him be he where he will. Their dessert needs no mention, for it consists only of a bit of cheese." Alluding to the customs in drinking, he continues in a subsequent page:

"While in France the custom of drinking healths is almost abolished among people of any distinction, as being equally importunate and ridiculous; it exists here in all its ancient force.

"To drink at table without drinking to the health of some one in especial, among ordinary people, would be considered as drinking on the sly, and as an act of incivility. There are in this proceeding two principal and singular grimaces which are universally observed among people of all orders and of all sorts. It is that the person to whose health another drinks, if he be of inferior condition or even equal to that of him that drinks, must remain as inactive as a statue while the drinker drinks. If, for instance, he is in the act of taking something from a dish, he must suddenly stop, return his knife and fork into their place, and wait without more stirring than a stone until the other has drank, after which the second grimace is to make him an 'inclinado' at the risk of dipping his wig in the gravy in his plate. I confess that when a foreigner first sees these manners he thinks them laughable. Nothing appears so droll as to see a man who is in the act of chewing a morsel which he has in his mouth, of cutting his bread, of wiping his mouth, or doing anything else, who suddenly takes a serious air, when a person of some respectability drinks to his health, looks fixedly at this person, and becomes as motionless as if a universal paralysis has seized him, or he had been struck

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by a thunderbolt. It is true that as good manners absolutely demand this respectful immobility in the *patient*, it requires also a little circumspection in the *agent*. When any one will drink to the health of another, he must fix his eye on him for a moment, and give him the time, if it be possible, to finish his morsel."

Mr. Wright, who quotes this passage, remarks that this custom originated our modern practice of 'taking wine' with each other at table, which is now becoming obsolete, but which (he might have added) still survives in the army to a greater extent than anywhere else.

As an example of the feasts of this period, we may quote the bills of fare of a breakfast and dinner given to Peter the Great on the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth in the spring of 1698, in company with the Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards the second Duke of Leeds, a distinguished naval officer of the time. These were preserved by Wanley, the librarian to Lord Oxford, and give us a rather striking example of the 'heavy spreads' then in fashion. The guests be it observed, were thirteen in number, the whole party including attendants amounting to twenty-one. The time of year was February. The breakfast consisted of half a sheep roasted, a quarter of lamb, ten pullets, twelve chickens, seven dozen eggs and salad, washed down by twelve quarts of brandy and six of mulled claret.

The dinner included three stone of ribs of beef, a roast sheep (weighing fifty-six pounds and three quarters), a roast shoulder of lamb, boiled loin of veal, eight pullets, eight rabbits, two dozen and a-half of sack, a dozen of claret, and brandy. The amount of the latter does not appear, but we suppose may be inferred from the consumption at breakfast.

We have given the above extracts at full length, as they afford a curious insight into the 'manners and customs' of our forefathers in the days when 'messes' were still in their nonage.

Of the succeeding century, *i.e.*, until the outbreak of the French war in 1793, we have not many notices.

The colonels of regiments, through the medium of their quartermasters, appear generally to have acted as purveyors to their men, and despite the objections to which such an arrangement is open, it would seem that both in the campaigns of Marlborough, as well as in later times in the days of the Seven Years' War, the soldiers were better fed than they have often been in after times.

Fresh meat was apparently supplied in abundance even in the field, and from the writings of Donald Monro we learn, that in 1760 the army surgeons in Flanders strongly insisted on the issue of fresh bread and vegetables, that fruits were largely used, and that thus the scurvy which carried off so many seamen even in port, was in the army then almost wholly prevented.

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Into the social life of the officers of service-going regiments we have very little insight. The general tone was doubtless not very high, although the few characters which appear in the works of Smollett and other contemporary writers, were perhaps a good deal overdrawn.

We have occasional allusions to the sumptuous style of our great(?) commanders in Germany and America, their deeds as trencher-men contrasting somewhat with their want of energy in the field. In reflecting on these excesses, old Dr. Robert Jackson in his 'Economy of Armies,' evidently intends to pay a high compliment to General Wolfe, in remarking that he (the General) cared nothing for the pleasures of the table, and indeed hardly ever set a dinner before his officers that was even eatable.

At the time of the outbreak of the American War of Independence, regimental messes would seem to have become a recognised institution in nearly all, if not in all regiments.

What the style of living may have been we cannot say. Our English 'cuisine' was, we know, of the plainest, or indeed we may say the coarsest kind, and except in Ireland, and more rarely in Scotland where claret was appreciated, the prevailing taste in wines was everywhere in favour of the strongest of strong military dittos. Hard drinking was as much in vogue everywhere as in the days of the scheidam-loving King William, and the army was no exception to the general rule; probably, however, there were more exceptions among individual officers than we generally picture to ourselves.

We think it also probable that the spirit of conventialism, which insists upon officers conforming their modes of life to an ideal standard of the style of life becoming a gentleman, must to a certain extent have prevented a regular mess ever being the sure and effectual aid to economy of living it is generally represented to be. It is curious however, to remark that the prices of articles of provisions at Gibraltar during the siege, previous to the relief, which are given in Drinkwater's account, and which were considered to be at famine height, are actually considerably less than are now paid at many foreign stations where there is no colonial allowance of any kind, while the rates of pay of officers have received but a very trifling increase.*

In James's 'Regimental Companion,' published in 1798, we have various rules for the regulation of officers' messes quoted as extracts from the "Standing Orders of the Rothsay Fencibles, drawn up by Sir John Sinclair, Bart.," which we presume embodied the practice of the best regulated regiments, but which had probably not then been published in any other form previously. These rules re-

* The rates of pay of infantry officers were as follows:

Ensign	4*s.*	3*d.*	per diem.
Lieutenant	5	6	"
Captain	10	0	"
Major	14	0	"

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quire each officer to sit in turn as president and vice, the latter to be in charge of wine, a book to be kept in which officers are to mark themselves off for wine drunk each preceding evening, and other rules now universal. In the Standing Orders of Prince William of Gloucester's Regiment, the 115th, drawn up about the same time, the officers' servants are directed to wear a regimental livery, consisting of a blue great coat with scarlet cape (a coat of this kind was a common morning dress at the period it will be remembered), boots, and a round black hat.

The mess and its usages appears to have been closely copied in all the Local Militia and Volunteer corps of this period, occasionally with somewhat ludicrous results. A good story is told of a north country local Militia regiment on the occasion of their entertaining the late Duke of Gloucester, then the general of the north-west district. It appeared that the inspection of the regiment and the subsequent dinner had passed off with much success, but later as the wine circulated, the noble colonel was somewhat scandalized by a hot dispute between some of the officers at the opposite end of the table. "Cornel," shouted the disputants in strong north country accents; and the colonel in vain tried to engage the royal guest in conversation in hopes the storm would subside; but the officers were not to be silenced, "Colonel!" roared the most excited, "now shouldn't an officer and a gentleman be fined for emptying his glass back into the bottle?"

We are not told how the colonel decided the knotty point.

After the peace, officers' messes received their first assistance from Government in the shape of the Prince Regent's allowance of £25 per company per annum, a grant which might certainly now be extended to certain foreign stations to which it is not supposed to apply, with much advantage. Officers received about the same time a trifling increase of pay as a set off against the increased expense of living.

The subsequent changes in the minor rules and regulations respecting officers' messes, and the vast improvements in the 'messing' of the rank and file (commencing with the introduction of the evening meal about thirty years ago) are of too recent a date to come fairly within the scope of our Notes, and we shall therefore pass them over.

HOPE FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—THE LONDON COMMISSIONAIRES.

At the present time, when one of the most urgent questions occupies the nation—the organization of our Army on a better footing—namely, provision for discharged and disabled soldiers must arrest serious attention. It will no longer be sufficient to secure a recruit in

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prime physical condition, to work all health out of him, and then to turn him adrift to shift for himself as best he can, perhaps standing on only one leg, with only one arm, or with confirmed consumption in his lungs.

A trifling pension will no longer be a sufficient acknowledgment on the part of the nation, for the services of her gallant *braves*. It will be necessary to make the profession of arms a good chance, a good prospect for any good man; enlistment must be made tantamount to an adequate provision for life. When that shall be the meaning of the recruiting sergeant's shilling, then one of the greatest attractions to our army will be established, even in spite of the continuance of those acknowledged defects in the details of our military system, which press so heavily on the soldier in addition to his hopelessness for the future. And the thing can be accomplished without any increase in our Army Estimates; it has already been done to a vast extent by a private individual, who has organised a body of disabled fighting men, so as to make them earn their own livelihood by services useful to the public, instead of leaving them chargeable to the parish or shutting them up in hospitals, with no other alternative than hunger, beggary, and crime.

On the conclusion of the Crimean War, Captain Edward Walter, formerly an officer in the army, set his wits to work to devise some means by which these evils—both to the community and the poor soldier—might be avoided. It was not, however, until the worst of the Indian revolt was over that a practical commencement was made. In February 1859, the captain, after much preliminary labour. and not a little difficulty, formed the small band of men which has since grown into a corps of very respectable dimensions and great usefulness, and the streets of London began to show the unusual sight of a body of commissionaires similar to those of various continental cities. It was, indeed, a very small beginning; the original number was only seven; but it rapidly increased, as people became aware that for a very small cost they could secure the services of messengers of good character, responsible to a gentlemen of honour and social position, and accustomed to the restraints of military discipline. The scheme was so quietly inaugurated that for some time many persons did not know what to make of the smart, soldierly-looking men in uniform, many of them maimed, and some of them wearing a number of medals on their breasts, who were suddenly beheld hurrying to and fro with parcels in their hands or leather pouches strapped about their persons; and we believe that even now, the public generally are not sufficiently informed of the existence of the Corps, or at least the object for which it was designed.

The strength of the corps is at present about 340, of which there are in permanent employment, in London or in the country, 250, earning on the average eighteen shillings a week; and 72 "on Posts," that is running messengers, earning on the average two

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shillings and sixpence a-day, some more, some less. The remainder constitute the staff, band, &c., to the number of eighteen.

From the adjutant's statistical report, it appears that the increase of men over last year has been in the ratio of 21 per cent. This has arisen chiefly in consequence of the number of applications from private employers, who, from an experience of seven years, are in a position to appreciate the advantages of selecting their servants from a body of men whose personal conduct and character are raised to a high and uniform standard. In connection with this subject we may mention that, about two years ago, on the application of the manager of a large mercantile company at Tahiti; two commissionaires were sent out to that island, where they are now employed in situations requiring confidence and ability. One of these men (who has lost an arm) is in receipt of more than £200 a year, and has already sent home £200 for investment in the savings bank of the Corps. The conduct of both has given such entire satisfaction that the directors applied for ten additional men who, with their families, were sent out last December. The engagement lasts five years, and will enable the men to retnrn home at its expiration with a competency for life. The Corps has a savings bank in which the men deposited last year £1,149 11s. 6d.; a sick fund, a convalescent fund, a general fund, a barrack, and a band; finally, the receipts on account of the Corps amounted for the year to £5,708 15s. 7d., the payments to £5,650 17s. 2d., leaving a balance of £57 18s. 5d. at the bankers. Sergeants of the first class, in permanent employment, earn £1 5s. per week; sergeants £1 1s.; corporals £1; first class commissionaires 18s. In temporary employment, sergeants get 4s. a-day, 3s. for a half day; corporals and first class, 3s. 6d. a-day and 2s. 6d. for a half day; if sent out of their district sergeants get 4s. 6d. a-day or 25s. a week corporals and first class 4s. or 22s. a week.

Such is the general view of this benevolent enterprise—the attestation of its most successful development—three hundred and forty of our disabled soldiers and sailors rescued from poverty, vice, and the temptations of crime, and added not only to the useful, but the respectable classes of society. A single-handed individual has been able to do this good work—to give this bright and shining example to those who could do infinitely more, without a tithe of the trouble, worry, anxiety and risk, that Captain Walter incurred in the project.

The organization of this admirable institution is quite a model in its way. The leading principle is, that the men must not look for support from the Corps otherwise than through their own individual exertions. They bind themselves to observe the rules drawn up for their guidance, and deposit £1 as a security for good conduct. They agree to subscribe, each out of his own earnings towards a clothing and equipment fund, and a sick fund. They receive their uniform and equipment at once, but they have to pay for it by in-

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stalments distributed throughout the year. They pay an entrance fee of 5s. to the sick fund, and threepence weekly, by which they become entitled, in the event of illness, to an allowance of 7s. a week for four months, and half that sum for the next two months; after which all payments cease. In case of death £2 10s. is paid for the funeral, which is conducted according to military usage.

The general fund is for the payment of all expenses incidental to the working of the system, including the salaries of the non-commissioned officers; to this fund each commissionaire pays 5s. on joining the corps, a monthly subscription of one shilling, and 10s. on obtaining a permanent situation. Every commissionaire must on joining the Corps, be provided with a kit, consisting of a decent supply of clothing, or if he does not possess this, it will be supplied to him and the cost debited to his account. Finally, every commissionaire must pay not less than a shilling a week into the savings bank, the principal not to be withdrawn while he remains a commissionaire. This provision is turned to good account by being assigned as security in case such should be required by his employer.

Now, two remarks may be made on all this; in the first place all these drawbacks from each man's earnings are rather serious, but still, upon consideration it is evident that all of them are absolutely required for the self-support of the system, which is its essential characteristic; in the next place, if the thing did not pay, such contributions on the part of the men would be impossible; the earnings themselves must be good to render the employment profitable in spite of the drawbacks.

The corps is divided into first and second class men, distinguished by distinct badges; and there are also corporals and sergeants, who respectively bear the chevrons of their rank, similar to those in the Army. An adjutant and some orderly officers assist Captain Walter in the command of the corps. Promotion is made according to good conduct and ability, and fines are imposed for any remissness, breach of discipline, or disregard of tidiness.

The barrack or head depôt is in Exchange Court, not far from the Adelphi Theatre in the Strand. The men, acting on a well arranged plan, separate into parties, some remaining always ready at the depôt, while the rest take up their posts at certain stations at a fixed hour in the morning. These public stations, about 60 in number, are divided into five districts. The outsides of railway stations and club-houses, the junctions of principal streets, the vicinity of public buildings; these are the chief places selected, and no doubt our readers are familiar with the sight of them in all the fashionable localities; for during the London season the commissionaires, amongst their multitudinous adaptations, are much employed in a matter somewhat important to fashionable folks, namely, delivering visiting cards, "return thanks," "invitations," &c., and herein we may state that the tariff is such as to depend either on the number of cards at

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each delivery, or to include the whole season for one family. Special men are selected for this fashionable service; and the cards may, if required, be sent to the barracks for direction. There are some capital penmen amongst these commissionaires, who will do infinite credit to those who employ them in this line—especially a clever Irishman, who left his right arm in the Crimea and has been able to develop his left into the production of the most admirable pothooks and hangers. Books, circulars, trade-cards, newspapers, everything and anything portable may be safely sent by these commissionaires, for Captain Walter guarantees the safe delivery of every article to the value of £10 with the ordinary men, and £20 in the case of men wearing chevrons. But here we must caution employers against certain "black sheep," who, having been turned out of the Captain's honest and honourable fold, for misconduct or dishonesty, have put on a similar uniform and ply for public patronage under false colours. So employers must ask for the ticket, which each commissionaire must deliver on accepting employment, duly signed "Charles Handford," which, "being the property of the corps any person not belonging to it, and found with one in his possession will be prosecuted for fraud." Unfortunately much injury may be done to the Corps by these miscreants, against whom the law is now powerless. It is probable, however, that a clause will be inserted in the coming Traffic Bill to meet the case.

Doubtless the reader has heard the Band of the Commissionaires in St. James' Park. This is decidedly a profitable speculation; in some weeks as much as £100 has been earned by it, and divided among the musicians according to their proficiency. It is open to engagement on any occasion at short notice and on reasonable terms. Finally, besides errand boys, clerks, musicians and teachers of music, the corps of commissionaires can supply us with watchmen for night-duty, drill-instructors for our boys, ticket-takers, money-takers, guides to strangers throughout the metropolis, interpreters—for some of them are quite up to the *Parlez-vous?* the *Sprechen Sie?* the *Si parla?* and perhaps Hindustanee, Bengalee, and a little Russian or Sclavonic. In short, there is no knowing what a commissionaire cannot do—considering the various avocations and professions from which our army is originally recruited; and thanks to Captain Walter, there is now every chance that everything that is good in the nature of the man will be developed into a benefit to himself and the community.

The majority of the men are decorated, with from one to five medals; and one of them, Corporal James Shaw, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards, in a service of twenty-one years, has been through numerous campaigns, and present in very many battles in India, throughout the most eventful years of the empire—volunteering from one regiment to another in the prospect of active service—in the Sutlej campaign, the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, Chilianwallah, Googerat, &c., the Crimean Campaign, the Storming of

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Delhi, and all the terrible affairs with the Rebels during the last outbreak—the mere catalogue of his services filling a closely written page duly signed by the commanding officer of his final troop, testifying to his having received a medal for good conduct and long service.

It is most gratifying to find that the highest in the land are beginning to smile approvingly on the undertaking. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who has honoured the corps by becoming one of its governors, has not confined his interest in it to a subscription to the endowment fund, but for the last three seasons has constantly employed one or more of the men. The war department has also increased the number of commissionaires engaged in its various departments and sanctioned an addition to their rate of pay. Many commissionaires are engaged as night watchmen—their uniform and regularity being a great advantage, especially as regards the co-operation of the police.

The institution is now managed—of course still under the all-important direction of Captain Walter—by permanent trustees, of whom the Hon. Sir F. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., commanding Aldershot Division, is one; an Administrative Board, and an Executive Committeee.

There are also governors, at the head of whom is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. &c., and F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, G.C B. &c.

When it is more generally known that the subscription of £25 qualifies a regiment or battalion of 1,000 men for perpetual governorship, we have but little doubt that many will follow the good example of those who have already qualified (nearly one hundred), or whose men have already derived benefit from an institution, the utility of which has now been tested by the experience of several years, not only as a provision for Pensioners of good character, but as a practical example to those classes from which recruits are obtained, that their ultimate condition is not entirely uncared for.

The endowment fund, for the extension of the corps and the increase of the staff, which is found unequal to the press of labour, is open to subscribers of any amount, a goodly list of whom lies before us, showing the interest taken in the matter by all who are made acquainted with the noble object in view. The fund has lately received a most important addition to its resources from the transfer by its former trustees, into the hands of the Charity Commissioners, of the balance of the "Times" Crimean Fund, amounting to nearly £10,000.

Such are the commissionaires and their prospects—the work of an unselfish single-handed officer, who felt for the poor disbanded soldier in his utter dereliction. As before observed, it compensates for many of the disadvantages of the service and might easily be made the national means of securing to every British soldier a provision for life after serving his country. Although deserving of much more, all he asks for is fair play and a field for such labour as he

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can supply. There are no less than 50,000 government and other official situations (as porters, messengers &c.) that our discharged soldiers might fill with advantage to the public as well as benefit to themselves. A certain proportion, at least, of these should be appropriated to them as the reward of good condnct and the nation's thanks for good service. The public will do the rest—as they have hitherto done—by patronising to the utmost, Captain Walter's indefatigable commissionaires, whom everybody seems happy to see at our hotels, clubs, places of amusement and in the streets of London.

CURIOSITIES OF NAVAL LITERATURE.

THE TWO CIDS.

(*Continued.*)

Three days after the death of the Cid, "King Bucar came into the port of Valencia, and landed with all his power, which was so great that there is not a man in the world who could give account of the Moors whom he brought. And there came with him thirty and six kings, and one moorish queen, who was a negress, and she brought with her 200 horse-women, all negresses like herself, all having their hair shorn save a tuft on the top, and this was in token that they came as if upon a pilgrimage, and to obtain the remission of their sins; and they were all armed in coats of mail, and with Turkish bows."

The body of the Cid was so skilfully prepared, "that the flesh remained firm and fair, having its natural colour, and his countenance as it was wont to be, and the eyes open, and his long beard in order so that there was not a man who would have thought him dead. And Gil Diaz placed the body upon the right noble saddle, and this saddle, with the body upon it, he put upon a frame; and he dressed the body in a gambax of fine sandal, next the skin. And he took two boards, and fitted them to the body, one to the breast, and the other to the shoulders; these were so hollowed out and fitted that they met the sides and under the arms, and the hind one came up to the pole, and the other up to the beard."

But it was time to horse; so Babieca was led out, and gazing sorrowfully on his master, he looked more like a reasonable being than a poor brute;

> "*Truxeron pues a Babieca;*
> *Yeu mirandole se puso*
> *Tan triste como si fuera,*
> *Mas rasonable que bruto.*"

"So at midnight they took the body of the Cid, fastened to the saddle as it was, and placed it upon his horse Bavieca, and fastened

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the saddle well; and the body sate so upright that it seemed as if he was alive. And it had on painted hose of black and white, so cunningly painted that no man who saw them would have thought but that they were grieves and cuishes; and they put on it a surcoat of green sendal, having his arms blazoned thereon, and a helmet of parchment, which was so cunningly painted that every one might have believed it to be iron; and his shield was hung round his neck, and they placed the sword, Tizona, in his hand, and they raised his arm, and fastened it up so subtilly, that it was a marvel to see how upright he held the sword."

On went the Cid at the head of the Christian host. The noise of the charge was like an earthquake. The Negress Queen, "the star of the Archers," and all her Lady Cuirassiers, were soon discomfited; and the old Chronicler tells us that "so great was the uproar and confusion that few there were of the enemy who took arms, but instead thereof they turned their backs and fled towards the sea. And when King Bucar and his Kings saw this, they were astonished. And it seemed to them that there came against them on the part of the Christians full 70,000 knights, all as white as snow; and before them a knight of great stature upon a white horse with a bloody cross, who bore in one hand a white banner, and in the other a sword, which seemed to be of fire, and he made a great mortality among the Moors, who were flying. And King Bucar, and the other kings were so dismayed that they never checked the reins till they had ridden into the sea; and the company of the Cid rode after them, smiting and slaying, and giving them no respite; and they smote down so many that it was marvellous, for the Moors did not turn their heads to defend themselves. And when they came to the sea, so great was the press among them to get to the ships, that more than 10,000 died in the water, and of the 36 kings, 20 and 2 were slain. And King Bucar, and they who escaped with him hoisted sails and went their way, and never more turned their heads."

"There was fear in the path of his dim white horse,
There was death in the giant warrior's course!
Where his banner stream'd with its ghostly light,
Where his sword blazed out, there was hurrying flight,
For it seemed not the sword of man.
* * * * *
The Kings and the Leaders of Afric fled!
The sails of their gallies in haste were spread;
But the sea had its share of the Paynim—slain,
And the bow of the desert was broke in Spain;
So the Cid to his grave passed on!"

MRS. HEMANS.

Yes, "the Cid to his grave passed on!" and Bavieca wondered why his master did not speak to him, as was his wont. At last the funeral procession, accompanied by "100 armed knights, all having

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their shields reversed, hanging from the saddle-bow, and all in grey cloaks with hoods rent," arrived at San Pedro de Cardeña, where the deceased was to be buried. But he looked so handsome and life-like, that instead of putting him underground in a coffin, they placed him before the altar seated in his ivory chair. There he sat ten years; and then seeing that "his nose began to change colour," "they dug a vault before the altar, beside the grave of Doña Ximena, his wife, and vaulted it over with a high arch, and there they placed the Cid," ivory chair and all.

We were going to say that the life of this famous soldier and patriot did not terminate at his death; for besides his before-named victory over King Bucar, other miraculous gifts were vouchsafed unto him years after he had slept the sleep of death. Let us cite an instance or two. It happened that, during one of the annual meetings which were held at the aforesaid Monastery of San Pedro, to commemorate the virtues of the Cid, so many people were assembled, that the officiating Abbot with his congregation was obliged to adjourn to an open space before the building, where "he made a right noble sermon." Moreover, not a soul was left in the church save and except a Jew, for the rest of the audience were listening "to the Abbot's preachment. And when this Jew perceived that he was alone, he began to think within himself and say, 'this is the body of that Ruy Diez the Cid, whom they say no man in the world ever took by the beard while he lived. I will take him by the beard now, and see what he can do to me.' 'And with that he put forth his hand to pull the beard of the Cid; but before his hand could reach it, God, who would not suffer this thing to be done, sent his spirit into the body, and the Cid let the strings of his mantle go from his right hand, and laid hand on his sword Tizona, and drew it at a full palm's length out of the scabbard. And when the sacrilegious Jew saw this, he fell upon "his back for great fear," and swooned. Thereupon he was exorcised, holy-watered, converted, and baptized. Lucky Israelite! had'st thou hesitated, thou would'st have been lost! for doubtless the Holy Father was planning a special service in order to "improve" the occasion, and invoke the Divine blessing on thy murder!(4) Jews were then at a discount in the spiritual market. Did the meek Christians of those days ever bear in mind that their blessed Lord was a Jewish peasant? And talking of meek Christians, here is an old recipe for making one;—distil Moorish works, and Spanish faith in the Alembic of charity. This prescription was compounded by a Spaniard; how deservedly bitter is the sarcasm on his countrymen!

Once more: "When Miramamolin brought over from Africa against King Don Alfonso, the 8th of that name, the mightiest power of the misbelievers that had ever been brought against Spain since the destruction of the Kings of the Goths, the "Cid Campeador,"—still enthroned on his ivory chair—"remembered his country in that great danger. For the night before the battle was fought at

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the Navas de Tolosa, in the dead of the night a mighty sound was heard in the whole city of Leon, as if it were the tramp of a great army passing through. And it passed on to the Royal Monastery of St. Isidro, and there was a great knocking at the gate thereof, and they called to a Priest who was keeping vigils in the church, and told him that the captains of the army, whom he heard were the Cid Ruy Diez, and Count Ferran Gouzalez, and that they came there to call up King Don Ferrando the Great, who lay buried in that church, that he might go with them to deliver Spain. And on the morrow, that great battle was fought of the Navas de Tolosa, wherein sixty thousand of the misbelievers were slain, which was one of the greatest and noblest battles ever won over the Moors."

Journeying through the ancient capital Leon, we once visited this Royal Mausoleum. A few lamps shed a dim religious light on the marble effigies of the Kings and Queens of Leon and Castille. A Spaniard accompanied us, who was sensibly affected by the scene; he bowed in humble adoration, and whispered to us that ths spot on which we stood was holy ground; that here God's presence was specially vouchsafed; that here His worship never ceased; that here, day and night the disembodied spirits of the Blessed hymned His praise, and the sound of the heavenly minstrelsy was sensible to the ear of Faith!

Did the spirit of Ferrando the Great, when summoned by the Cid, keep watch and ward on that eventful night? as did those vigilant knights who in the flesh—

"————were sheathed in steel,
With belted sword, and spur on heel;
They quitted not their harness bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night:
They lay down to rest
With corslet laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard;
They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And they drank the red wine through the helmet barred."*

Or was the great king even as the Cid himself, who

"Dans le métier de Mars se rendre, sans égal
Passer les jours entiers et les nuits à cheval,
Reposer tout armé, forcer une muraille,
Et ne devoir qu'à soi le gain d'une bataille."†

Or was the royal Ghost like the Saint Clairs of Roslin?

"Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie,

* Lay of the Last Minstrel, 1st Canto.
† Corneille. Le Cid, Acte 1, Scene vi.

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Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron Panoply."*

Or was he like the father of Shakspeare's young Siward, in Macbeth? whom Camden, among the old Earls of Northumberland, notices as "a person of extraordinary valour; who, as he liv'd, so he chose to dye in his armour;"† of whom Hume makes so majestic a figure in his history, where the old warrior rises from his bed to die upright in his chair; a subject which painters have treated, and young poets have touched:—

"'Take from these limbs,' he weakly cried,
'This soft and womanish attire;
Let cloak and cap be laid aside,
Siward will die as died his sire;
Not clad in silken vest and shirt,
Like princes in a fairy tale;
With iron be my old limbs girt—
My vest(5) of steel, my shirt of mail;'"‡

We know not—but this we know, that the quaint old chronicler believed that Fernando the Great, and the Cid Campeador, led on the celestial chivalry which assisted the Spanish army in discomfiting the Moors.

But we have done, or almost done; talking of which, a vision flashes across our mind of the holy man who held that

"———true religion was to do
As you'd be done by—which could never mean
That he should preach three sermons in a week,"

—and still less that each sermon should rival in length those of that

"——worthy priest for fasting and prayer,
And mortification most deserving,
And as for preaching beyond compare;
He'd exert his powers,
For three or four hours,
With greater pith
Than Sydney Smith,
Or the Reverend Edward Irving."

In days of yore, such high-preaching zeal was checked by the contrivance of placing an hour-glass at the side of the pulpit; and it was found that in general, a sermon of sixty minutes satisfied ordinary appetites; still there were exceptions, for—the hour having expired—a popular preacher would occasionally hold up the glass to the people, and exclaim, "another hour?" "Go on, go on," was frequently the reply of the theological gluttons; and then the Rev. Boanerges would reverse the glass(6,) and triumphantly pro-

* Lay of the Last Minstrel.

† Camden's Britannia, p. 866, and touching the death of Sigeward, Duke of Northumberland, *vide* "Ancient Armour and Weapons," by John Hewitt, i, 66.

‡ Notice of *Annales Monastici*, vol. ii. Edited by Henry Richard Luard. Athenæum, No. 1964, p. 810, 17th June. 1865.

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ceed with his "fourthly," "lastly," to "conclude,"—and finally to "improve" the occasion by an exhortation to three classes of sinners, and two classes of saints!

Would the reader believe that we really entertained the presumptuous thought of holding up our glass to him? but no, we felt that we dared not trespass too much on his kind forbearance, so we hasten forward with our subject.

We remark then that several epitaphs have been written on the Cid; one of them was as follows:—

"I, who lie here interred, am the Cid Ruy Diez, who conquered King Bucar with six-and-thirty kings of the Moors; and of those six and thirty, twenty and two died in the field. Before Valencia I conquered them, on horseback after I was dead, being the seventy and second battle which I won. I am he who won the swords Colada and Tizona. God be praised.—Amen."

His honoured remains were disinterred and re-interred many times. Suffice it to say that on the sequestration of the convents his bones were placed in a sort of walnut-wood sarcophagus, covered with plate-glass, and deposited in the "*Casas Consistoriales*," at Burgos. In the spring of the year 1861, we, with other pilgrims, worshipped at that shrine. Further particulars concerning the great warrior may be obtained by visiting that miracle of architecture and sculpture, that beauty of holiness,"—that "sermon in stones," that "petrified psalm,"—the Cathedral Church of Burgos.

To proceed;—from Burgos we went on to Vittoria, a spot consecrated to Englishmen by many associations. It was here that Edward, the Black Prince, acting as the ally of a bad man (Don Pedro), defeated Bertrand du Guesclin, who volunteered to support a worse* (Henry, the bastard, King of Castile). However, "bad" and "worse" are relative terms, and it seems, at all events, that the Black Prince believed that the pretensions of Don Pedro were better founded than those of Don Henry;—thus, "the two armies began to move a little, and to approach nearer to each other; but before they met, the Prince of Wales, with eyes and hands uplifted towards heaven exclaimed, 'God of truth, the father of Jesus Christ, who has made and fashioned me, condescend through thy benign grace, that the success of the battle of this day may be for me and my army; for thou knowest, that in truth I have been solely emboldened to undertake it in the support of justice and reason, to reinstate this King upon his throne, who has been disinherited and driven from it, as well as from his country."†

Moreover, it was here that, centuries having elapsed, "the Prince of Brazil conferred the title of *Duque de Vittoria*," on our Cid, Arthur Lord Wellington, whom, for some time, true Spaniards had affectionately called "*el grand Campeador*," after their beloved Don Rodrigo de Bivar.

* Maxwell's Life of the Duke of Wellington, iii, 130. He quotes Southey.
† Battle of Najara, or Navarete. Froissart's Chronicle, iii, 305.

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And lastly it was here, that the second and mightier Cid, fought and won the Battle of Vittoria;* a battle in which King Joseph, the brother of Napoleon, was said to have sacrificed the matériel of three armies, in order to save fifty ladies of *light* virtue, and *heavy* baggage! The sword of the fugitive king, and the bâton of his Lieutenant—Marshal Jourdan—were transmitted by Lord Wellington as trophies to the Prince Regent.†

In briefly noticing the characters of the two Cids, we cannot but observe that duty and loyalty were their ruling passions. As for the Cid Rodrigo de Bivar, we have seen that whether by night or by day, asleep or awake, alive or dead, he was ever "ready aye ready;" and with respect to our Cid, he might have chosen for his motto without presumption the legend "faith and works." Perhaps Southey throws light upon our subject in the remark that while Napoleon aimed at the *glory* of France, Wellington strove to support the *honour* of England; and it has been truly said that we may infer from a perusal of the respective dispatches of these two great commanders, that, as a leading principle, while the one appealed to glory, the other appealed to duty. A young soldier may learn a useful lesson from the following anecdote:—When, on Sir Arthur Wellesley's return from India, he received an appointment which some of his friends considered was derogatory to his position; he thus replied to their remonstrances:—"I have eaten the King's salt, and consider myself bound to go where I am sent, and to do as I am ordered."‡

Returning to our more immediate subject, we remark that, although each of the two Cids had been treated with ingratitude and injustice, yet neither of them ever faltered in loyalty to his sovereign, or allegiance to his country.

True, "the blessed Cid" was somewhat summary in his vengeance; but it must be borne in mind that he looked upon himself like Joshua the son of Nun, as one commissioned from on high, to smite the Amelekites; and like Joshua he sacrificed, or fancied that he sacrificed on the altar named "Jehovah-nissi,"§ "the Lord is my banner." Moreover when he was unjustly banished by King Don Alfonso, he wended his melancholy way with his faithful followers, and was comforted by the ministration of heavenly visitants; thus, being "fast asleep, the Angel Gabriel appeared to him in a vision, and said, 'Go on boldly and fear nothing, for everything shall go well with thee as long as thou livest, and all the things which thou beginnest, thou shalt bring to good end, and thou shalt be rich and honourable.' And the Cid awoke, and blest himself, and he crost his forehead, and rose from his bed, and knelt down and gave thanks

* 21st June, 1813.

† Maxwell's Life of the Duke of Wellington, iii, pp. 139 and 142.

‡ A.D 1806: The Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by G. R. Gleig, M.A., People's Edition; p, 49.

§ Exodus; xvii, 15.

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to God for the mercy which he had vouchsafed him, being right joyful because of the vision."*

Proceeding on his mission, he defeated the Moors from whom he obtained unheard of riches. He then returned to Spain, and humbly laid his spoils at the feet of the Sovereign who had so unjustly treated him.

Now we are not aware that our great Duke ever incurred the displeasure of his Sovereign; but one of the trifling incidents(7) of his long life seemed to manifest his affectionate loyalty in so simple and graceful a manner, that we cannot forbear referring to it. On the occasion of the Queen crossing the Channel to Belgium, the Duke was at Walmer Castle. He remained on the battlements a considerable time, watching for the Royal squadron, and had a large telescope carried out in order to obtain the earliest view of it; but all in vain, no vessel hove in sight, so the Duke at length retired to his apartment. Very soon, however, he was informed by his personal attendant, that the squadron was visible; whereupon he hastened to the battlements, and strained his sight to gain a view of the Queen's yacht; but it was too distant to meet his failing vision. Feeling himself, nevertheless, to be in his Sovereign's presence, the chivalrous old man took off his hat, and remained uncovered! Thus did the gallant veteran testify his loyalty to that young lady, his earthly sovereign; and "duly considering whose authority she hath," might he not, at the same time, have humbly rendered homage to his heavenly sovereign, whom in so many hard-fought battles, he had found to be in very deed and truth the Lord of Hosts?

We have alluded to the ingratitude which our great Captain experienced from some of his misguided countrymen. On this painful subject, we submit the opinion of a deservedly popular writer, who remarks that, "when an infuriated mob assaulted the Duke of Wellington in the streets of the English capital on the anniversary of Waterloo, England was even more disgraced by that outrage, than Rome was by the factious accusations which demagogues brought against Scipio, but which he proudly repelled on the day of trial, by reminding the assembled people that it was the anniversary of the battle of Zama. Happily, a wiser and a better spirit has now for years pervaded all classes of our community; and we shall be spared the ignominy of having worked out to the end the parallel of national ingratitude. Scipio died a voluntary exile from the malevolent turbulence of Rome. Englishmen of all ranks and politics have now long united in affectionate admiration of our modern Scipio; and even those who have most widely differed from the Duke on legislative or administrative questions, forget what they deem the political errors of that time-honoured head, while they gratefully call to mind the laurels that have wreathed it."†

* Southey's Chron. of the Cid; 4to, pp. 105, 106.

† Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles, 7th Edition, pp. 128, 129.

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And then Waterloo! But the theme is too great; and in some future age the story will be told by a Macaulay or a Carlyle in thoughts which breathe, and words which burn. *En passant*, we are struck by the trite fact, that history frequently repeats itself. Napoleon stated some fifty years ago, that in war, "every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune;" and he used to say that "he beat the Austrians because they never knew the value of time; while they dawdled he overthrew them.*" How like the events of the present day! and again, when Wellington at Waterloo curbed the national impatience of his soldiers to be "up and at them," we are reminded that on a like occasion Abu Obediah "told his Saracens that they must have patience, for God had promised good success to those that held out to the last."†

We conclude with the following eloquent tribute to the hero's memory, from the pen of the Right Hon. B. D'Israeli:—

"Not only that thy puissant arm could bind
The tyrant of a world, and, conquering fate,
Enfranchise Europe, do I deem thee great;
But that in all thy actions I do find
Exact propriety: no gusts of mind
Fitful and wild, but that continuous state
Of order'd impulse mariners await
In some benignant and enriching wind,—
The breath ordain'd of nature. Thy calm mien
Recalls old Rome, as much as thy high deed;
Duty thine only idol, and serene
When all are troubled; in the utmost need
Prescient; thy country's servant ever seen,
Yet sovereign of thyself whate'er may speed."

NOTES.

Note 4.—"*Jews were then at a discount.*" But the Jew may now look up in the world. In England, we profess to be advocates of the principle of civil and religious liberty. We carry our Christian charity so far as even to pray publicly for all "Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics." But what should we think were our Hebrew fellow-countrymen to pray in their synagogues for all *Christians*, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics? Why, we rather suspect that we should regard the practice as somewhat offensive. How about doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us?

We subjoin an account of the employment of Jewish soldiers in European armies, it appeared originally in the *Jewish Chronicle*.

"Jewish Soldiers in European Armies.—For a long, long series of years Jews were excluded from military service. It was not a privilege; it was a disability, and intended as such. A regiment

* Quoted in "Self-Help," by Samuel Smiles, p. 169.

† A.D. 635: Ockley's History of the Saracens, p. 182, (Bohn.)

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in whose file and rank a Jew should have served would have considered itself as degraded. The soldiers would have as willingly associated with robbers and murderers as with an unbelieving Jew. We believe it was Joseph II. of Austria, who, in his war with Turkey in 1788, first set Europe the example of incorporating Jews into his army, but not in the capacity of full privates—it would have been too great an honour for a Jew to fight side by side with his Christian fellow-citizens—but as drivers in the baggage trains. Ever since the number of Jewish soldiers has increased, and they have served in every army, and dyed with their blood every battle-field, although advancement for them was very restricted; at least, there is no instance in Europe of a Jewish soldier having even been promoted to a grade beyond a colonelcy, and even in those few instances we have to look to France. The President of the Central Consistory of France, M. Cerfbeer, is a colonel in the army. At present, the number of Jewish soldiers in the various European armies can hardly be less than 60,000. Of course, no accurate data are available. The estimate can only be approximative, but yet near enough to justify this figure. We base this estimate upon the number of Jews said to serve in the Austrian armies. In the War-office of Vienna the religion of every soldier is on record; a rough calculation, therefore, is possible. And such a calculation has been made. The result is from 25,000 to 30,000. Now in the Austrian empire there are, in round numbers, a million of Jews. This gives 3,000 soldiers for every 100,000 of the population. Assuming the Jewish population in the belligerent German countries, Prussia included, to be 400,000, and to have furnished to the respective armies a proportionate contingent of soldiers, we shall have a body of 12,000 men, or 42,000 in the armies now fighting under the respective banners of Austria and Prussia. Is it too much to assume that the two million and a half of Jews in Russia, the hundred thousand in France, the sixty thousand in Holland, and the thirty-five thousand in Italy—in all which countries the Jews are liable to the conscription—furnish a contingent of 18,000 men? We have assumed this low figure, because, in all those countries, Italy excepted, the armies are on a peace footing, the Austrian ratio, therefore, being, inadmissible."—*Times*, 28 July, 1866.

The following extract, about Jewish soldiers, is interesting.

"A War Prize.—The Breslau papers report: 'A wealthy Jewish merchant of this city offered 100 thalers (£14 odd) to the Jewish soldier who should first obtain the grade of officer by bravery on the battle-field; and 50 thalers to the Jewish soldier who should capture a flag from the enemy. Both prizes were gained by Corporal Süsskind (of the firm of Wiener and Süsskind, of this city), who, in the combat near Trautenau, on the 27th of June, captured a flag from the enemy, and for his boldness was forthwith promoted by the Crown Prince to the grade of officer.' This in-

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cident attracted the more attention as the flag was the identical one which a century before, in the War of Seven Years, had been captured by the Austrians from the Prussians under Frederick the Great."—*Times*, 11th August, 1866.

Note 5.—"*My vest of steel, my shirt of mail.*"—Talk of night-shirts from Horrock's best calico, can they afford half the repose to weary limbs as shirts of mail, with bever and bacinet, gorget and gauntlet, visor and wambais?

The "military fraternity of Calatrava were enjoined both to sleep and worship with the sword girt on their side, in token of readiness for action."* The ladies will be gratified to hear that these knights militant were doomed to perpetual celibacy.

And, "at Hisilborough lived Wulfric, an anchorite, whose raiment was of fine wrought iron." This worthy died A.D., 1154.†

To like purpose, we are told that "the illustrious warriors, who found themselves wasting by some lingering illness, were not always content barely to excuse their fate; they often availed themselves of the few moments that were yet remaining to shake off life by a way more violent or glorious. But if none of these reliefs were afforded, and especially when Christianity had banished these cruel practices, the heroes consoled themselves, at least, by putting on complete armour as soon as they found their end approaching; thus making, as it were, a solemn protest against the kind of death to which they were forced involuntarily to submit."‡

In our days, it seems strange that these grim knights of old could not die as Christian men ought to die, in comfortable beds; but no, such was not their taste. There was the young Earl of Douglas, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Otterbourne; there he lay, his life's blood fast ebbing, requesting that his banner should be raised up, which had fallen on account of the death of his friend and squire; and, raising his glazed eyes to heaven, he faintly said, "Thanks to God, there are but few of my ancestors who have died in chambers, or in their beds."§

And Bayard, the knight "*sans peur et sans reproche,*" dreaded lest "he should die in bed like a girl."

And in 1338, "Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, made a courteous request to Sir Alexander Ramsay, that he would meet him at Berwick with twenty knights, to run against an equal number of English, three courses of war," &c., &c. "William de Ramsay was desperately wounded in the head with a spear, which broke after having pierced the bars of his helmet, and entered deep into the flesh. A priest was instantly called, and whilst the blood gushed from the wound, the knight, who expected immediate death, was shriven, or received absolution. This sight moved the envy

*Prescott's Life of Ferdinand and Isabella, i. 276.

† England and Wales, illustrated, by Thomas Dugdale, p. 557.

‡ "Mallett's Northern Antiquities." quoted in the "Last of the Plantagenets.'

§ Froissart's Chronicles, ix, 263.

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and admiration of the good Earl of Derby, who loudly eulogized it, and prayed God that when his time came, he might have as fair an ending.

"'Than sad the gud Erle of Derby,
Lo! here a fair sycht sikkerly:
A fairer sycht how may man see,
Than knyght or squire whoe'er he be,
In-til his helme hym thus gat schrye?
When I sall pass out of this lyve,
I wald God of his grace wald send
To me on sik manere to end.'"

Wynton's Chronicle.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, brother to the wounded knight, being a tender nurse and skilful surgeon, bade the patient lie down, "put his foot upon the helmet, and, seizing hold of the truncheon of the spear, wrenched it out by main force." Florence Nightingale will be pleased to hear that this kind treatment was eminently successful, for "the knight arose, and got on well."*

And while we are writing, King Emanuel is marching at the head of his army. We trust that he may not have to "rough" it like one of his ancestors, Emanuel Philibert, Prince of Piedmont, Duke of Savoy, who has been known to eat, drink, and sleep in his armour for thirty days together!†

Note 6.—"*The Reverend Boanerges would reverse the glass.*"—In the interesting old church of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, we have often admired the quaint iron frame in which the hour-glass formerly stood. It is fixed on the left-hand side of the pulpit. And, in the vestry of the church of St. John, in Bristol—which church, by the bye, the churchwardens have unfortunately improved and beautified—among other rubbish and lumber, we lately saw an ornamental iron bracket and stand, formerly used for the support of the pulpit hour-glass.

"In the preface to the Bishops' Bible, presented by John Day in 1569, Archbishop Parker is represented with an hour-glass at his right hand. It continued in use even at the beginning of the last century. At that period, flourished Daniel Burgess, a celebrated Nonconformist, well known for the length of his sermons. On one occasion, he was declaiming, with great vehemence, against the sin of drunkenness, and having exhausted the usual time to which the sermon was limited, he turned to the hour-glass, and said, "Brethren, I have somewhat more to say on the nature and consequences of drunkenness, *so let us have another glass and then*—"

Further, "there is an hour-glass still fixed to the pulpit of the church at Hurst, in Berkshire." The date is 1636. There is engraven on it, 'as this glasse runneth, so man's life passeth.'"

"The reader of Hudibras will not fail to call to mind the comparison there made to the

* Tytler's Scottish Worthies. Life of Andrew Wynton.
Prescott's History of Philip II.: 113. A.D. 1557.

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'——·——gifted brethren, preaching by
A carnal hour-glass.' "

"L'Estrange, in one of his fables, speaks of a tedious 'holder-forth,' who was 'three-quarters through his second glass,' and the congregation, as might be imagined, rather fatigued with his discourse. And the satirical Hogarth, in his pictures of the sleepy congregation, has introduced an hour-glass, at the left-hand side of the preacher."*

Here is an account of a remarkably sensible, if not an inspired hour-glass. "As to the Sabbatical river, I heard it from my father," saith Menasseh Ben Israel, "that there was an Arabian at Lisbon, who had an hour-glass filled with the sand taken out of the bottom of this river, which ran all the week, till the Sabbath, and then ceased; and that, every Friday in the evening, this Arabian would walk through the streets of that city, and shew this glass to the Jews who counterfeited Christianity, saying, 'Ye Jews, shut up your shops, for now the Sabbath comes.' "†

Note 7.—"*One of the trifling incidents.*"—We were going to say that no incident connected with the life of a great man can be trifling. However, without subscribing to this sentiment in too literal a sense, we are tempted to quote the following account of the impression made on the mind of a man of great ability, by the appearance and demeanour of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords.

"Monday evening, House of Lords, 22nd July, 1839. As we entered, the Duke of Wellington was speaking. He appeared to much greater advantage, and with a more commanding air, in plain clothes, and with his hat off, than on horse-back in the park. He evidently rules the House of Lords, and knows that he does so. He has a very fine appearance when he stands up speaking. His features being large, his neck rather long, and his chest broad, he has the aspect of a tall man, though he is not so. As soon as he had done speaking he *plumped* down, and pulled his hat over his eyes, perhaps to shade them from the fast-failing daylight, which streamed upon him through the tall gothic windows. At this time, there was nothing visible but a hat and a large chin. As soon as a man came in with a taper at the end of a long pole, to light the wax candles in three or four large chandeliers above their Lordships' heads, he threw himself back, pushed up his hat, and followed every candle as it was lighted, from the beginning to the end of the illumination, exactly as I myself, an idle, unaccustomed stranger, might have done had I not been staring at him all the time. He appeared almost intent upon this, although several lordly statesmen were delivering their speeches in the interval. I was in the front

* Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. (Bohn.) Vol. 2.

† R. B's. memorable remarks concerning the Jews, p. 46, quoted in Southey's Commonplace Book, p. 101.

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row, and, in the course of the evening, caught his eye several times. I think he wanted to know how long I would *glower* at him."*

FROM ENGLAND TO TONGHOO, BURMAH.

Concluded.

Being quite new to the country, nothing astonished me or sometimes amused me more than the seeming want of respect of the Burmese to their idols, but the fact is they are such a laughing set of people that they are ready to make fun of everything. The best place for observing all their peculiarities was of course at the place where the regiment was stationed, to which we have been travelling but slowly, but must now hurry on our way. Our journey, with the exception of a march across country of from twenty to twenty-five miles, was performed in the boats of the country. These boats are about thirty feet long and eight feet broad, they are made out of solid logs of teak; at the stern an exaggerated arm-chair is fixed and this is where the steersman sits. He directs the boat by means of a paddle, very much resembling a spade with a long handle. As we go further on the boat, we find that a portion is covered in by means of a bamboo framework over which thatch is laid to protect you from the sun by day and the dews by night, and it is under this you live as long as you are on any of the Burmese rivers. Under this covering there is a bamboo flooring, one part of which you keep to place your bed on and the other you lower and make a sort of little room in which you place your table and a chair or seat of some sort. From this covering towards the prow of the boat there are bamboo stages, one on each side for the men to walk on as they have to do when poling the boat up the river.

Leaving Rangoon in boats like what I have described, we had to descend the Irrawaddy, about fifteen miles in order to get down to the mouth and get into the Pegu river. While under the influence of the tide, as indeed we were all the way up as far as we went in this river, the tedious manner of progression in the way of poling was unnecessary, and so the tide carried us up to Pegu. I remember when we were started for our last stage on the river towards Pegu, being awoke out of a sound sleep by some other boats grating and knocking against mine, and being a novel situation and half asleep I did not for some time realize my position, particularly when to the general noise was added the yells of the boatmen who shout only as a Burman can. However, there was a great deal of noise and very little danger, and we floated up to

* Memoirs of James Wilson, Esq., of Woodville, by James Hamilton, D.D., p. 211.

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Pegu without any accident, and were soon on shore and marching towards a house under the shadow of a pagoda which rivals the golden one in height, as it evidently did at one time in wealth and decoration. It is fifty feet higher than that of Rangoon, and the marks of gilding are still on it, leading one to believe that it was at one time as profusely decorated with gold as that beside the Irrawaddy at Rangoon.

Pegu has been a continual scene of war, oppression and lawlessness for the last hundred years, and that attention which was with safety paid to the pagoda at Rangoon was probably not feasible here. The inhabitants of Pegu are a mixture of Burmans and Peguans, between whom a stranger cannot find any difference, nor do I believe there is any myself, for Pegu was conquered by the Burmese more than a hundred years ago and the races must have pretty well amalgamated. Like most of the great Burman towns, Pegu was surrounded by an immense quadrangle formed of broad mud walls faced with brick, as broad if not broader than our railway embankments and outside this was a broad deep trench out of which the earth had been taken to form the embankment. This system of fortification was evidently necessary as a protection against the predatory tribes of the north. The Burmans had also their celebrated stockades which were almost as formidable to us in our Burmese wars as we have lately found those in New Zealand to have been. They were built of huge trees, and nothing but a bombardment of heavy guns could force a way through them.

From the river Pegu to the Sitang, which rises in Ava and flows past Moulmein, a plain of twenty-five miles in length and several hundred in breadth extends. In the rainy season the whole of this plain is under water, and the water communication between the two rivers for several months during the monsoon remains uninterrupted.

Instead of marching across this plain as we had to do in the dry weather, in the rainy season you find yourself sailing through rice fields and all over the country, and putting full faith in your Burmese boatmen you eventually arrive at your destination without having the most remote idea how you got there. In this plain, particularly, and indeed through all Burmah you have an opportunity of meeting with every animal or reptile, both graminivorous and carnivorous, both poisonous and harmless.

Tiger and elephant are here in abundance, and neither of these are pleasant wanderers to meet with if you happen to take a walk in the jungle, particularly unarmed. About the most narrow escape from the clutches of a tiger that I have ever heard of occurred to an officer of my regiment. He was on the staff in Burmah, and his duty compelled him to travel over a great portion of the country. One day passing along one of the foot paths he espied a tiger, his guns were all behind carried by his servants; he could not turn back and he was only armed with a large

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bludgeon, with this he struck the tiger on the face, but it had about as much effect on him as a blacksmith's hammer on his anvil, and the tiger began to claw him and by sheer weight bore him down, he still using his stick until the brute got him by the back of the neck and inflicted a frightful wound. Some of his servants and people came up and the brute was frightened off, but not until he had dragged him about forty yards into the jungle. It was one of the most miraculous escapes that any one ever had, for he had after all this gashing to travel eighty miles before he could see a doctor.

We had marched across from Pegu to the tents in which we had to stay until the Calimah Yeh or Rascal Water as the Burmese call it, or the Bore as we call it had passed. The Bore of which there is a specimen in the Severn at spring tides, is caused by the bell shaped mouth of the river into which the tide rushes, and as the sea water is heavier than the fresh, and the water-way gets suddenly contracted, the fresh water is forced up by a wedge of sea water, and hence the tidal wave which is denominated the Bore on the rivers subject to it. This wave in the Sitang rises to the height of from ten to twelve feet, I have heard even fifteen feet; you can hear it approaching by the rumbling sound it makes, like a continuous peal of distant thunder, miles off, growing louder and louder the nearer it comes towards you. Rushing up as it does with great velocity it carries everything before it, and creeks which two minutes before would have hardly floated a cockle-shell of a boat would have sufficient water in them for a large ship. You have no chance whatever if you are caught in one of these Bores. One case occurred, where owing to the stubborn ignorance of an officer in command of a detachment who would pay no attention to the Burmese boatmen—a wing of a regiment was simply swallowed up, and the officer together with his detachment paid for his temerity and obstinacy with their lives. Even the Burmese who are like fish in the water were almost all drowned, and few left to tell the tale of a disaster which a little common prudence and patience would have avoided. Experience teaches fools, and I believe ever since the Bore has been allowed to work its wicked will in the river alone.

So soon as the danger was past, we embarked from the place where we had been watching the Bore, namely, Kaiasso, in boats similar to those in which we had travelled up the Pegu river. The Sitang river on which we are now toiling upwards, is one of the most winding in the world. At some places the river takes such a long turn, that you could cross from one part of it to another by land in a few minutes, where it would take you several hours to get to in your boat. As soon as we are out of reach of the tide, we only travel during the day. And as the sun is falling towards his home in the west, we begin to think about selecting a sand bank on which we will be able to have a stroll, and afterwards enjoy our dinner.

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And as the evening is short, as there is no twilight, we stop to take advantage of this to make arrangements for the men before we have lost sight of the sun. This completed, we have only to turn back to where our own boats are moored, and find our tables and chairs out and table cloth and what little cutlery and crockery we possess spread thereon.

When evening has closed in and we have said good bye to the monarch of the day, our sand bank presents the appearance of a small camp. Here are our own tables lighted by candlestick lamps, with a set of dusky figures moving about with plates, dishes, and bottles and other paraphernalia of the dinner table, while away some distance off the Burmese boatmen have lighted a fire, round which they are toasting themselves, laughing, and talking and smoking their everlasting cheroot, the universal enjoyment of man, woman and child in Burmah. These sand banks of which I have just spoken, and on one of which we used to dine every evening, are thrown up by the river in one monsoon, and in the next the river will have carried them away to the opposite side and burrowed a deep bed where the sand bank of the previous rainy season lay. This is consequent on the extreme meandering of the river. The water rushing against the old sand bank wears it away and carries it further down the river, depositing the sand on the opposite side to be again washed away in a succeeding monsoon and transferred to the opposite side. These changes are continually going on and the river besides carries down an immense quantity of alluvial soil which it deposits at the mouth, forming land there which is denominated deltas.

Passing up these rivers, you have an opportunity of seeing the alligator who lazily rolls himself off the muddy bank into the water where he has been sleeping off some heavy meal with which he has gorged himself, awoke possibly by the crack of a rifle bullet as it glances innocuously off his thick scaly hide, or by the noise of the boats passing up the river. On each side you see the dense jungle, or the almost equally impenetrable elephant grass, which owes its name to its immense height, for as far as food goes no elephant would touch it, he prefers the juicy plantain leaf or some sweet shrub or tree which he can get in the forest. At one period of the year, about March, the elephant grass is fired by the people, and the country round is one mass of flame, one immense rolling cloud of smoke.

After the tedious work of being poled up the river for a distance of two hundred miles and having taken twenty-one days to our journey, we were glad once more to quit our boats when we arrived at Tonghoo, the station where our regiment was. Tonghoo and its vicinity abound in temples, pagodas and other religious edifices, and was thus as good a position as one could have got to observe the customs of the Burmans as far as religion was concerned, and the numerous villages round gave us an opportunity of studying

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their daily life. In each temple or sacred house round their pagodas there is an immense image of Gaudama with an attendant profusion of gold leaf, indeed it seems part of their religion to go and plaster bits of gold leaf over these idols. They did not for a moment object to my entering any of these houses, but allowed me to walk about and do what I liked, and look or touch whatever I liked, and anything which took my fancy and caused me astonishment was apparently a good joke, for they used to get round me and gesticulate and laugh. Of course I did not understand a word but had to laugh too. However, with all their jocularity about their religion it has got firm hold of them, and seems inseparable from their existence, for nothing short of pure incapacity to move will prevent them from leaving their business and repairing to their favorite pagoda to present their offerings and say their prayers. The poonghee or priest has nothing to do with the devotions, nor does he look after the morals of the people. He is more like a sort of monk, who has separated himself from the world and laid himself out for a more rigid observance of the laws of Bhood than a secular life would admit. The priests are taken from the people and have generally relations in the village where their keyoung or the monastery to which they belong is.*

On entering the religious order, he says farewell to the outer world, its enjoyments and its pleasures, and has to submit himself to his superiors and pay implicit obedience to the rules of the society to which he has attached himself. At the threshold of the monastery, he for the last time in this world parts with his friends and relations, from this time henceforth they are strangers to him, they are simply units as far as he is concerned in the great human family and nothing more. His head is shaved, all that long hair of which a Burman is so proud, he must leave behind him in the outer world, those gaudy dresses of which he was so fond must cover him no longer, he must be content with a loose robe of yellow which is the colour of the monastic order. The day he goes in is made a sort of carnival before the long Lent which is to last his existence in this life. He must eat nothing now after mid-day. Dancing, singing or playing on an instrument must never again

* The leading doctrines of Bhood are:
1st. The eternal existence of matter.
2nd. Transmigration of souls.
3rd. The appearance of Bhood at long and uncertain periods. There have been four already.
The commandments are:
1st. Thou shalt not kill any living creature.
2nd. Thou shalt not steal.
3rd. Chastity.
4th. Thou shalt not lie.
5th. Thou shalt not drink intoxicating liquors.
They believe in four states of punishment; 1st. Hell. 2nd. Transmigration into inferior and 3rdly into superior animals, 4th. Banishment to the abode of the gnats who are like our fairies.

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be thought of by him, and he must neither colour his face nor stand in elevated places. Gold and silver are never to be touched by him. He must subsist on charity, collected from the people of the village in which the religious house is. The practice of confession once very general has now fallen into disuse, but the virtues of humility, self-denial, and chastity are strictly inculcated. Celibacy is a *sine qua non*, indeed any communication with the female part of the world is sufficient to cause him to be expelled from the order. So rigid is the rule, that he must give up any intercourse with the female part of his own family, and even if his mother tumbled into a well or hole he must not by the rules of his order assist her out, even if no one is there, except she is in immediate danger of losing her life, and then he may hand her a stick and pull her out in that way, but must not on any account touch her. If he sees a woman on the road, he must pass her by without looking at her and as far from her as possible. He is not allowed to remain under the same roof or travel in the same carriage or boat as a woman. Much the same rules apply to the nuns, but these ladies are generally so venerable and so hideously ugly, and have long ago arrived at that period when the female part of the community cease to be dangerous, that the strict rules with regard to them are almost useless, The Burmese cannot understand how the christian clergyman can perform the functions of his religion and be a married man, and the consequence is that with the exception of to Roman Catholicism hardly any converts are made. A priest must not return thanks for anything that is given him, nor is he allowed to ask for anything.

The priests' houses besides being monasteries are also the national schools of Burmah, and the boys of the community receive their education for which they pay nothing. When you pass one of these houses, you will see in sheds adjoining the little urchins of the village being instructed in reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. I was greatly struck with this peculiarity on the part of the Burmese, all the male children are sent to these schools, and from this system of gratuitous education there is scarcely any Burman that you meet that cannot both write and read his own language, an example which might well be followed by, and an assertion which may indeed astonish the western world who pride themselves on their civilization and yet allow thousands of their people to grow up in the grossest ignorance. The scholars write their letters from copies on a blank slate, and after they have become sufficiently expert you may see them engraving on prepared slips of palm leaf with a pointed iron instrument somewhat similar I should fancy to the stylus used by the Romans. During the wet season the attendance at these schools is very regular.

When praying, the Burman joins his hands palm to palm and holds them to his forehead with the intended offering between them. Little toy umbrellas and flowers are favourite offerings, and some-

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times flower-pots with plants and saucers of oil with a burning wick in the centre are laid before their favourite pagoda. Yellow cloth is often brought to wrap round the idol when the devotee is too poor to bring gold leaf to plaster him with. A custom, which appeared to me to be almost a religious one, prevails in placing water by the road side in either an artificially or naturally sheltered spot in earthen pots for the use of the thirsty wayfarer, and is somewhat analagous to the custom of presenting fountains in our towns and cities for the purposes of mercy to both man and beast.

In Burmah there is a handsome tree called the traveller's tree which produces water when the leaf is broken off, and there is also the water vine, a creaper, that grows on the mountain side, and when dissevered supplies a large quantity of water to the parched and weary wayfarer. These are two of the wonderful provisions of nature which have been placed there by a benign providence and for which the Burman, according to his ideas, thanks the Great Spirit that rules over and fills everything. I noticed in Burmah that one rarely saw a case of extreme poverty. The Burman is a happy good-humoured fellow as a rule, and is content to eat his rice with gnupee, which is fish cured in a particular way, chew his betal nut and smoke his cheroot with little or no thought for the morrow. The Burmese are very fond of athletic exercises and of all sorts of amusement; the game of foot ball finds great favour amongst them, and should you pass through a village you are almost certain of seeing the young men playing. It is not a ball like ours but made of wicker work and very light, and this they keep flying about in the air in a very expert way, kicking it with toes, knees, heels, and elbows. Their other amusements are boat racing, buffalo fights and the pooay or a sort of theatrical performance. Whether we went to see their games or religious ceremonies, we always found them obliging and civil to a degree; no where could we have been more politely received, and no people could be more anxious that we might see and that they might show us everything. We were certain of being offered a seat, and that in the best place. I remember going to some boat races on the river, and as soon as I was observed I was presented to the great man presiding, who immediately offered me a seat beside himself. The racing boats were light canoes, filled with fine athletic rowers and of various lengths. These took to their paddles, when started, with a will, and the excitement when the race was nearly finished was intense. To be declared winner, the man in the bow of the canoe had to seize a bamboo which was fastened to a buoy in the middle of the river; if they missed it, no matter whether they passed the mark or not they lost the race. Sometimes the man would fall off the prow of the boat into the water, much to the delight of the spectators who greeted with shouts of laughter and yells, and evidently dealt a good deal of chaff out to him.

Their buffalo fights are more amusing than anything else, for

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there is none of the brutality which characterises a Spanish bull-fight. The buffaloes are paraded about with a covering over their eyes and are at last let at each other with a Burman on their backs, who finds it not only hard work to stick on but rather dangerous fun. The buffaloes rush at each other and knock their heads together, and after a few minutes the fight is at an end for one of them is sure to run off. Occasionally, the run-away turns and becomes the victor driving his opponent off the field. The victor is then paraded round the village, and then allowed to brouse in peace. The excitement is intense while the sport lasts, and so enthusiastic are the Burmans about it that I have seen them kissing the victorious buffalo as he was led round in triumph. The Pooay or theatrical entertainment takes place in the evening; it consists of a number of large dolls worked by strings, and is something like a Punch and Judy on a large scale. The Burmans will sit for hours watching them, but to a pale-faced child of the West a little of it goes a very great way. These are their principal amusements.

The Burmese belong to the same race as the Chinese, they are equally ugly in feature; their language is monosyllabic. Their dress consists of for the males, a white jacket called an engie and a putso which is often of a pattern something resembling the Highland plaid, but made of either silk or cotton. It is folded round the body, and when the white jacket is not worn the long end is thrown gracefully over the shoulder. They allow their hair, which is generally as black as a raven's wing, to grow to a great length, I have seen it so long that it reached to their ankles, should they commit any crime and be sent to prison it is all cut off, and this is a terrible punishment, as it marks a man as a felon at once. He cannot dare to appear in his village in such a state, he is an outcast from society. They tie their hair in a knot round which a silk handkerchief is wound and this constitutes their head dress. They are elaborately tattooed, and while undergoing the operation they are dosed with opium to deaden the pain, and should an overdose be given by mistake, the tattooing terminates rather abruptly. The breast is generally done with vermilion, the other parts of the body with a bluish tint. The female costume is also a white jacket but much longer than that worn by the males, and a tumine corresponding to the putso worn by the ruder sex. They also wear their hair long, combed back, à la Eugenie, one might say, but perhaps it would be more correct to call it à la Burma, as I fancy the fashion existed in that country before the present French dynasty had been heard of. It is tied in a knot, and as the Burmese ladies are not ignorant of the fascinations of a fine head of hair although not altogether their own, they add to its luxuriance by means of false hair, a fashion which is said to prevail also amongst the ladies of the western world.

The latter fact is of course from hearsay, and if I have made an assertion which cannot be justified, report must indeed have lied to

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me. Dean Swift in Gulliver's Travels says "That the caprices of womankind are not limited to any climate or nation, and they are much more uniform than can be easily imagined." The Burmese ladies are very fond of decorating with flowers their jet black hair, which I believe was at one time considered the most beautiful, but is now replaced in the fashionable taste by means of auburn and its various hues. They wear earrings of enormous size, for the reception of which the lobe of the ear has a corresponding large orifice. On great occasions, the women wear an immense quantity of valuable jewellery. The Burmese ladies, both married and spinsters dance at the games, and they are not only not behind their sisters in the least in adorning themselves after their fashion, but display a profusion of gold and precious stones which would and might well excite the envy of a western belle. Unlike Eastern natives generally, they not only do not trouble themselves much about being seen but rather like to show off their finery. They are seldom without a cigar in their mouths, indeed, as I said before, the practice of smoking is universal amongst all ages and sexes. At all their games you never see any coarseness, quarrelling or drunkenness but simple and innocent enjoyment which is reflected in the face of the Burmans, than whom there is no greater laughter loving people in the world. I have several times casually mentioned their religious ceremonies as I passed along. I shall now give a more graphic and particular account of them, introducing others which I have not previously mentioned.

It is a great fete day, we have gone up to one of the pagodas, and crowds of Burmese are hurrying on with us. On arriving at the pagoda, they present their offerings, pray away with the greatest dispatch and after glueing a piece of gold leaf on the image or tying a piece of yellow cloth round him, varied by letting off crackers in his face, off they go to be succeeded by others who do just the same. And strange to say this cracker firing does not seem in any way to interfere with the devotions of the people around. When up at one of the pagodas, I have been near a Burman praying, and he has turned round to me, laughed, pointed up to the Tee and then gone on with his prayers. The most curious of their ceremonies is that of cremation. While wandering through the woods one day, we came in sight of some pagodas, beside which was the usual house for the accommodation of priests. Afflicted with curiosity and not seeing a soul near, we were tempted to explore the mansion. In the centre room we found a dead priest lying in state. It will no doubt be a matter of astonishment that such a custom should prevail in a country in which a body so soon goes to corruption, but this is arrested by its being embalmed and placed in a case filled with honey. The case in which the dead body was in was covered with gold leaf. This was the first time that we had ever seen anything of the sort, and on our mentioning the fact we were told that on a future day his funeral was

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to take place in great state, that is to say, the body was to be taken out into one of the plains and burned. On the day appointed I mounted a Burmese pony of which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter, and rode out to the place where the ceremony was to take place. When I arrived there, I cannot express to you the astonishment I felt when I saw what was going on. It was of course quite a novelty to me, but to the Burmese it seemed to be a great joke.

The whole country side seemed to have turned out for a grand piece of fun, and instead of going to give funeral rights to a priest of their religion, you would have thought it was a carnival, a Derby day, or like a scene at Cremorne, when everyone was out for and up to a lark. There were jugglers, tumblers, and buffoons, all exciting enthusiasm in their way, and the crowd in general seemed to have given themselves up to the most boisterous mirth. Every one appears to be doing the most ridiculous things they possibly could. But with all this I have forgot the old priest. In the centre of the plain, on a sort of altar of wood decorated with gold leaf and paper flap, lay the priest's body. During the preparations the fun was going on, and it was not until they were about to light a rocket which was intended to run along a string which was attached to the top of the funeral pile, with the intention of setting it on fire there, that the people took the slightest notice of the body with the exception of a few women who brought offerings of flowers and fruit. The rocket, however, was a failure and they were obliged to use a torch. There was a good deal of powder about the body and a great many fireworks, and as explosions took place, shouts of laughter re-echoed over the place. The scene was extraordinary, and when you considered the occasion it seemed ridiculous. Soon the whole was a simple fire, which was added to until everything was consumed and the old priest was nothing but dust and ashes. I mounted my pony, or rather the one which had brought me here, and which I had borrowed from a brother officer with the intention of riding quietly home. But nolens volens he bolted with me, and off I went through the crowd to the great dismay of old men, women and children, and to my extreme fear that my day's amusement would end by this hard-mouthed ungovernable brute I was on, riding over some unfortunate inhabitant of the place and killing him.

Fortunately for me they all got out of my way, stop the brute I could not, I was as helpless as John Gilpin himself, and the only alternative was to stick to him, and as long as I had an open country to let him have his way and tire himself out. This was the course I adopted, but it was a precious long time before he gave up his gallop, for he took me twice round a cantonment a distance of about six miles, and as I dashed past the guard-room and the barracks the men looked out in astonishment at seeing me riding as if for very life. At last, from sheer exhaustion,

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the brute gave in much to my relief, and so ended my excursion to see a priest burned; I thought myself lucky in having not only escaped killing any one else but in having got safe off the veriest devil of a pony I ever sat on. Speaking of ponies reminds me of the visits of the Shans, a tribe of Siamese from the northern part of Burmah, who come down generally about March or April when the means of communication by land are again opened by the cessation of the rains. They pass down towards the south, bringing with them ponies and lacquered boxes for sale. During their travels down, they make use of the zayats or travellers' houses which are erected often by pious individuals, sometimes by the villages near. They are generally only open sheds of bamboo and thatch. They are intended as a shelter for any traveller who may pass on going through the Burmese jungles; we have often slept in one of these when we had not an opportunity of getting into one of the priests' houses, a corner of which was often placed at our disposal. When so many opportunities offered, we should not have been wise not to have profited by them to observe the manners and customs of this extraordinary people.

The climate of Burmah is very damp, as your boots, wardrobe, and library will testify: during five months it rains almost without cessation, and you must be content to live in a continual state of wet. It is astonishing how men get through the wet season as they do.

The exports of Burmah are teak and rice, principally. The latter is trodden out by buffaloes, which the Burmese, like the Jews of old, do not muzzle, and the implements used for its cultivation are of the rudest description.

Burmah's mineral productions consist in tin, iron, coal, gold, and earth oil. Fruits and trees there are of every description, that you can find in the East. The most remarkable tree is the oil tree. It is of gigantic height, and the Burman, in order to get the oil, makes an excavation in the tree, lights a fire in it and the oil flows out. This does not seem to injure the tree in the least, for after the loss of 30 or 40 gallons in a year, it seems to live on unaffected by its apparently bad treatment.

English vegetables are scarce and expensive, and for the small quantity which we got we were indebted to the industry of the Chinese, of whom there are a great number in Burmah. To a sportsman, Burmah is a perfect Elysium. His wildest dreams will become realities. He has his choice of game of every description, in the tiger, elephant, bison, wild hog, rhinoceros, &c., all kinds of deer, from the gigantic theming down to one no bigger than a Scotch terrier. Monkeys, squirrels, &c., abound. Birds of every kind of varied and beautiful plumage. Snakes innumerable, the worst of which is the hamadryad, the only one which is known to attack a man without provocation. Mr. Mason, the talented American missionary at Tonghoo, mentioned in a work which he has written

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on the country, the case of a Burman having been chased by one of these reptiles, and after running away over hill and dale with that speed which fear can alone create, he swam across a stream thinking that he was safe, but no there was the snake in the water and fast gaining the bank he was on. With abject terror he made off again this time leaving his red turban behind him, on which fortunately for him, the snake vented his fury and then went off. A bite from this snake kills in a quarter of an hour. Insects there are in myriads and none more annoying and hard biting than the mosquito who has a world wide notoriety. The white ant is there hard at work at the wood of our houses, or anything else we are foolish enough to leave in his way. They have been accused of having a taste for rupees when missed from the public treasury, but I am afraid that the white ants on that occasion did not belong to the insect tribe. This sketch of Burmah and its inhabitants, I must now bring to an end, and it may not be out of place for me to state that they are as happy and contented a people as any nation could possibly be, and they have improved in prosperity every year since England, or as they say, the white faced strangers of the west, have held sway over them. Although at first they looked with dismay and distrust on us when we took possession of the country, the absence of that oppression which they invariably suffered under their own native princes, and the inviolability of the lives and property since they have come under the shadow of the great queen of the west, have rendered them in the few years we have governed them, as contented as the most contented subjects of the British Crown could be. In old times, under their own princes, it was as much as a man's life was worth to show that he was possessed of any property whatsoever. In conclusion, although I am conscious there must be numerous failings in my remarks, I must beg the kind indulgence of my readers to whom in this sketch I have endeavoured to give some idea of Burmah and the manners and customs of its extraordinary inhabitants, and with this I say farewell, hoping that what I have written may be of some interest and amusement to those who may choose to read it.

R. A. Skues, Lieut. 69th Regt.

DOCK-YARD DIFFICULTIES.

The first serious opposition which the present administration encountered on naval matters, related to the dock-yards. Mr. Seeley renewed an attack which he had successfully commenced in the previous session, and retired, as before, if not a conqueror, yet neither conquered nor convinced. And one of the first acts which the present Board has undertaken, has been a minute inspection of the condition of each dock-yard. If inspection could do anything, the dock-yards ought to be like a *sans peur et sans reproche*, for they

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have been inspected, and sat upon, and examined, and discussed and surveyed until one would imagine that the House of Commons represented by its Committees, and the Government represented by its executive officers, knew every stone in each. Every new Lord who has taken his seat on the Board, has made it one of his first duties to go round the dock-yards; and to judge by the accounts and returns with which we are annually favoured, we ought to be familiar with every nail, stick, and piece of rope-yarn that has ever gone in or out of them. But in spite of all this examination, and these precautions, nobody is satisfied; least of all the Government. Dock-yards seem to be very expensive establishments to maintain, and to be not very well managed into the bargain. We have already discussed at some length not many months ago, the form of government and mode of keeping accounts at the dock-yards; but these two points did not exhaust the subject, and a few words as to the work which is done in a dock-yard, and its history, may be interesting. The relation which exists between the government and the work of a dock-yard, accounts in some measure for the unsatisfactory character of both. The governing and the professional officers are necessarily at variance, and as long as this variance necessarily exists, it is impossible that the state of the dock-yards can be satisfactory. The governing officer or superintendant is expected to economize labour and expenditure generally; the professional officer is expected to do his work to the best of his ability: the object of one is to reduce the expenditure as much as possible, that of the other to turn out the best possible work. The interests of the two therefore are not indentical, and so long as this difference exists the state of the dock-yards must be bad. If the superintendant attempts to cut down the expenditure, he is plainly told the work cannot be done; and, as he is not so conversant with the character of the work as the master shipwright, the latter generally gains the day.

Very few people, whether professional or otherwise, will deny the admirable character of the work which is turned out of a dock-yard. But the very precision and discipline seem to be in some ways prejudicial to the public interest. Indeed the precision with which the work of a dock-yard is conducted and the discipline under which the workmen are trained, are such that men are known to have their hammers suspended in the air ready for a powerful strike, and at the sound of the bell announcing the end of the day's work, to let them drop to the ground, sooner than, with their muscles relaxed, complete it. This is no exaggerated case, but is one which may be seen daily at any dock-yard; and shows fairly the apathy which exists amongst these men, against which so much has been attempted to be done. The apathy of course is natural, and may be counteracted by good overseeing, but the way of apportioning work and pay to workmen has been a question which has created a great deal of discussion, and is considered very naturally of great importance. There are two leading parties in the question who

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hold opposite opinions in the matter, and who have never yet been able to come to an agreement, those who advocate paying by work, and those who prefer time to be the standard. For years and years this question has been debated, and has eventually been decided in favor of the latter.

There have been in fact three systems of regulating work in the dock-yards, of which the first was called "task" and "job" work, by which payment was made according to the work done. But the scheme of prices at which work was valued, was not arranged so precisely as to check the cost of the work, and provide that the total amount paid for the separate items of any work should not exceed a proper price for the whole. The second system was that which allowed a daily rate of pay for work which was charged by measurement. That is the men were employed at a fixed daily rate of pay and the work they did during the week was measured by a fixed scale of prices. Upon paying each man his pay at the end of the week, if the value of his work was found to be less than the amount of his pay, the difference was deducted from it; but if it was more he was not allowed the benefit of the excess. The third system was to pay men simply at a fixed rate of pay without reference to anything else. The important point which it has been tried to establish, has been to limit the building of every ship to a certain cost. But under neither of these systems could it be carried out. For with the first, though the scale of prices was so extensive and minute, and the value of any article even the smallest, was fixed, yet the value had to be determined by men whose judgment was variable, and the difficulty was still left unsolved. But it was the first attempt to throw a little light on dock-yard work and was due to the Commissions of Naval inquiry in 1804, who objected in their report to task and job work. Until 1833 however, no alteration was made, but in that year a daily rate of pay was introduced, and was continued almost without intermission till 1854, when the old system was reverted to. The second system was introduced in 1826, and continued until 1833, when the measurement of work was abolished; but, in 1847, it was again resorted to, until in 1857, the working having been found so unsatisfactory, the system of pay by the day was resumed.

Now in both the systems which paid a man respectively according to work and time there were advantages and disadvantages. Under the task and job work system, work was liable to be hastily done and scamped; and as leading men and measurers were often either personally interested in men's earnings, or were too much on a par with the workmen to exercise any efficient control over them, work was often improperly valued; but, the work, whether done well or badly, was done quickly, and then in an emergency this system was resorted to as a matter of expendiency, as in the year 1854, when the Crimean war broke out. Under the other system, which fixed the length of the working day and its rate of pay, there

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were the advantages that there was no inducement to fraud, and that the work was regularly and carefully done; but the progress made was often slow in comparison with the other system. In fact what has been felt upon balancing the merits and defects of the two systems is that, in an ordinary way, payment at a daily rate is the best, but that, in an emergency, when time is valuable, the task and job system is more expedient. The Duke of Somerset in his memorandum on the Report of the Committee of the 14th of June 1859, gave it as his decided opinion that though "task and job" work was not cheap yet it was unquestionably the best done and the most rapidly done."

One has only to consider the extraordinary subdivision of labour in a dock-yard, to understand the difficulty of arranging it and paying for it in such a way as to be certain that a given work shall not exceed a certain sum. There are factories and shops of every description; there are carpenters, joiners, wheelwrights, plasterers, and many other classes of artisans, each of which has its own shops and its scale or prices, but may have as little connexion with any other as the conventional shop over the way. The men more immediately concerned in ship-building, are the shipwrights. Their rate of pay is four shillings and sixpence a day. They work in groups which are composed of sixteen shipwrights, three apprentices and a leading man. Now these men are, on the whole, a high order of artisans, who have had to pass a certain examination and to undergo a certain education for their profession. They are entered as apprentices at first, and have to serve for about five years before they are rated. Some too, if they are fortunate, get a little sea service which gives them a practical insight into the use of their work. The leading man exercises, or is supposed to exercise, a supervision over these gangs and is himself superintended by the inspector; but this superintendence has been found defective, as the leading man holds the anomalous position of being hardly superior to the workmen and too inferior to the inspectors. But still they have a certain value and it has not been thought desirable to abolish their office.

The work itself is of two kinds, one of which belongs to the factories and the other to the ships. The factories only exist in certain dock-yards and are indeed of recent origin. They were established for the repair of machinery and are of great use for this purpose. There is no doubt that machinery can be purchased of the large firms of Penn, Maudslay and others at a lower rate and of a better description than could be obtained in a dock-yard; but the repairs which engines and boilers required, made it absolutely necessary to the government to have factories of its own. The workmen are often skilled and are paid at special rates; but this is not entirely the case with the other. The work upon a ship itself is of an endless description. From the time the keel is laid to the day when the ship leaves its native element for the water, it seems

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to comprise every class of work that can well be conceived. This work is divided into portions, and progress is calculated according to their division of eighths; or sixteenths as the case may be.

But though the skilled artisans who work in the factories, and the shipwrights who have undergone a special training for shipbuilding form the permanent staff of a dock-yard, they are by no means the only class which is employed. Besides them are men who are hired by the week or month as they are wanted. This it is evident is necessary, as the quantity of work in hand and to be done varies every year. Sometimes a dock-yard, say at Deptford or Sheerness, may have comparatively little in the way of shipbuilding for two or three years, and in the next year it may be found convenient to build ships there, when of course an extraordinarily large staff of men are required to be employed. These hired men have no claim for pension or anything else upon the government, and are only employed when actually wanted. Besides the hired men, there is another class of men who perform by no means unimportant duties in a dock-yard, though their special value might perhaps be doubted by an accidental observer. This class is composed of convicts. There would not be much difficulty in recongnising them by the habitually melancholy and depressed air which they assume, unless, indeed, when it is varied by a look of hardened indifference. It is quite improving to see how slowly their branches of work progress in comparison with the apparent heart-breaking efforts they make to do it. Their duties are so mechanical, that, except for the mere purpose of employing, and doing something with, an otherwise useless and dangerous set of men, it might, one would think, be better done by steam. Their duties seem to be chiefly dragging about great stones and chains, which may be possibly for a useful purpose, but if so, all we can hope is that it is never urgent.

But when the regular work upon shipbuilding and machinery is done and provided for, there still remains much that is purely of an extraneous character to either. The dock-yards themselves require to be kept in order, and their maintenance is by no means an unimportant element in labour or expense. In some cases it is cheerfuly supposed to absorb the whole energies of the available staff of the yard, as when a certain Member of Parliament visited Deptford Dock-yard and complained that he could see nothing being done except by a man engaged upon hoeing weeds out of the gravel path leading to the superintendent's house.

The work of a dock-yard has this advantage, that it is regular and is not overtaxing to workmen. There has been an attempt this year to get up an outcry upon the subject of the pay of dock-yard men, but the complaint can hardly be called for, and has been raised for the purpose it was intended to serve, to secure the votes of dock-yard men. If these men wish to receive the same rate of pay which the men at private yards, receive, they would naturally

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be placed upon the same footing. Now, although the pay of a dock-yard man is smaller than that given to workmen for private firms, it must be remembered that he has in addition a pension after a not over long service, gratuities for wounds and pay for every day in the year; whereas the private workman has no pension, is not entitled though he may have a gratuity for any accident, and in rainy weather when work is at a stand still, is out of employment and gets no pay at all. There is no doubt the government workmen are on the whole paid well and that the government is right to refuse any increase or alteration while the work is not too heavy for the men; and as far as the country is concerned it is the best that can be had for money, though it may be sometimes rather expensive.

Now, the cost of dock-yards and of the work done in them, has always been difficult to understand, an air of mystery envelopes a dock-yard and everything relating to it. It is, therefore, but natural to suppose that, when profane eyes wished too closely to penetrate it, confusion and disappointment will be the result. The curiosity of the public to know what was done in the dock-yards was satisfied occasionally within certain limits; but when, with an impatience hardly decent, it wished to know what these mysteries cost, its profanity met with a check which baffled and perplexed it apparently beyond all chance of success. When people indulge in luxuries it is very unwise to look too closely into their cost; indeed one of the essentials in a luxury is that its cost should not be too limited. Better do without it than indulge in it with a grudging and niggardly spirit. We have royal dock-yards which in many respects are undoubtedly national luxuries, and the fact that they are mysteries has established their claim irrevocably to being thought so. This want of knowledge used, some years ago, to lend a great charm to all the debates in the House on questions about them. The innocent proposition of leading questions about their management, the almost childish petulance of inquiries after their cost, and the vain desires of stern economists to know what they cost and what was done in them, met formerly with either the dignified rebuke which profanity deserves, or with mysterious explanations which increased rather than dispelled the darkness.

But, as Mrs. Bluebeard would unlock the cupboard where her predecessors reposed in secure unconsciousness; and as several other curious people, ancient and modern, have always craved like restless Ixion, to find out what they had better have left unknown; so, in the present day, a similar spirit has affected many people to know all about our dock-yards, and especially what they cost. Their task is no light one, and, in spite of piles of Blue Books, reports, commissions and committees, a real and satisfactory daylight has only very recently been thrown upon dock-yard matters. After many inquiries and suggestions had been made as to the necessity and the best way of keeping the accounts of their transactions, a

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Committee was appointed in 1850, to inquire formally into the store account of the Admiralty, Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. They divided their enquiry into two parts; first, investigating the quantity of stores belonging to Government, and secondly their value.

The great difficulty about the first branch of this inquiry was very naturally the extraordinary variety and number of stores which were used; and the difficulty of the second consisted chiefly in ascertaining and defining accurately the value of the process of manufacturing and converting various articles, and the extent to which stores returned, either used or unused, were depreciated. It is with the second branch of the inquiry that we have here to deal with, as the first does not affect necessarily the question of finance. In framing the Estimates of dock-yard expenditure for the year, a great many difficulties suggest themselves naturally, even to the most casual thinker. Stores have to be obtained from all parts of the world and will frequently have to be provided for a year or two in advance, thus the provision for the repair and maintenance of ships must necessarily be, to a very great extent, speculative. The preparation of the estimates upon a good basis was therefore the first thing to be thought of. Now, in the year 1691 the first abstract of Estimates for the Navy was prepared, and from that year up to the year 1823 they were prepared under the following divisions. First came the estimates for wear and tear; then the ordinary estimate for harbour moorings and repairs of ships; and lastly came the estimate for building, rebuilding, &c., ships. For more than 130 years then, no attempt was made to separate the cost of labour and stores. The only attempt possible in such a system was to discriminate in a manner between the cost of ships at sea and in harbour, and of building and repairing ships. But even here there were either no accounts of actual expenditure upon ships, or those which existed were so defective, as to render it impossible to appropriate the sums paid for stores and labour in accordance with the sums voted for these purposes. In fact what was wanted, was to compare *seriatim* the estimates with the expenditure; but the description of the votes was so arbitrary as to put any comparison out of the question. A slight change had been made in 1819, when the third estimate was subdivided into three heads which shewed. (1) Wages to labourers. (2) Timber used. (3) Rigging and other stores.

In 1820 a more important alteration was made when the estimate for materials and labour was separated, and this arrangement has not been changed materially since. The ordinary estimate was now divided into (1) wages to artificers at home, (2) wages to those who were on foreign service; and (3) timber for building. Here then for the first time was any attempt made to enable an efficient comparison between the sums voted by Parliament for dock-yard purposes and the expenditure. But it was not till 1833, when the whole system of naval accounts was revised, that the present

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arrangement of votes was introduced. Now though it was possible under this system to know what was voted annually for the different branches of expenditure in the dock-yards, it was found in 1860 that the public was still ignorant of how the money was actually spent. It was possible to compare the money voted by the Parliament for ship-building and repairs with the money actually, but when the comparison was made, the result was not encouraging. Lord Paget in 1860, found a difference, as he said, of about five millions which was not to be accounted for. It might not really have existed, but no one could say exactly where it had gone. So as we have already explained there is now a new system of accounts which has thrown some light on this branch of the national expenditure. We can learn now upon looking into the published accounts, that is, those of us who have a fair stock of patience, what our ships cost to build and repair, and what our dock-yards cost to keep up. But, though an advance has been made thus far, it has only been far enough to show more luminously how great are the difficulties of dock-yard management; how almost hopeless the chance of satisfactorily patching up a system which is apparently so rotten. The objections which Mr. Seeley made, are based upon the information gained from these accounts, with which he rather unwisely quarrels; but his objections and indeed the only conclusion to be drawn from these accounts, are that great reforms are yet wanted. The difficulties which appear on the surface relate first of all to superintendence, and then to the work. Settle the first and the second will settle itself; the expense will then be a matter of fact, not a subject for discussion. But so long as these questions remain unsettled, the difficulties of dock-yard economy will be, in spite of inspection and in spite of voluminous accounts of what is done in them, as great and insuperable as ever.

A DAY AT THE BULL FIGHTS.

Through the kindness of my commanding officer, I, a Private in Her Majesty's 86th Royal Regiment obtained the indulgence of a pass to go to Spain to witness a bull fight. To obtain a pass as a soldier is rather a difficulty now; that country being in an unsettled state, but as "forbidden fruit is always sweetest," that is the reason I suppose why I strained a point to go. There were two ways of getting to St. Roque, the place of the scene of action; the one generally patronized, and the most expensive being by the road, the mode of conveyance, a kind of furniture van, not on springs, covered with a gay awning, drawn by six mules with their tinkling bells, and the whole affair decorated out with bunting and flowers in a very gay style; but as the roads I presume, where there are any in Spain, are exactly bad, the jolting over the stones, and the slow

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weary dragging through the sandy soil, is not exactly in conformity with the generally approved notion of modes of progression in these go-a-head times; then being scrunched up in a waggon, tobacco smoke dried to death, and in a bath of perspiration with the heat, were not recommendations, so I chose the cheaper, and as I afterwards learnt by far the pleasantest route.

The waterproof wharf is just outside our barrack gate, and there were plenty of boats obtainable to convey us on a part of our journey. I got into one with about a dozen other people, and at noon we were scudding across the bay of Gibraltar, with a delightfully light breeze, the sun tremendously hot, but the boat being provided with an awning, protected us from its rays, and made it very cool.

After a pleasant hour's sail, during which time I managed to ingratiate myself into the good graces of an elderly Spanish female, who spoke good English, through offering a few commonplace civilities to a rather pretty girl, her daughter I should imagine, who, young lady-like, found great difficulties in everything; was afraid to step into the boat, fancied she was going to be sea-sick, and the like female failings. This old lady reminded me very much in her appearance of a person I once knew at home, in Somersetshire, named Vaughan; she was pock-pitted slightly, had her identical voice, was asthmatical, and dressed up to the knocker, with all the jewellery she could possibly cram on. There is a little wooden pier at Campo Mento (at least that is how the name of the place sounded to me), where we debarked. The toll for landing was a penny a piece, which of course I defrayed, and as the said pier was something like walking on the scaffolding of a house, and the planks were inclined to oscillate in anything but an agreeable manner, there was opportunity number two of acting the squire of dames, and saving this beautiful young creature, (I left the old lady to get across in the best way she could,) from an imaginary watery grave, and here I missed not knowing a word of Spanish, for I am sure she thanked me in the most kind manner, but I did not understand her language. I think I did her eyes, and was thoroughly repaid. The voyage I forgot to mention, cost a pisetta—about nine-pence English—a-piece.

The next question was, how were we to get up to St. Roque. The road was not a road in the right acceptation of the word, but a kind of a lane of sand, I should say about two Irish miles in length, and as the heat was now very intense, why 'twas out of the question to think of walking. However, before we put our feet on *terra firma*, there was a formidable and fierce-looking little Spanish sentry, about four feet nothing, high. I had a packet with me containing bread and butter, and a lump of cheese, and although I endeavoured by dumb motion to make a couple of Custom House officers understand that it was bread or "mongé," they wanted me to pay a tax on the butter that was on the bread, but the sentry, brother chip

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like, came to the rescue, and I escaped this extortion. The women were not so fortunate, as on their reticule being turned out, it was found to contain sandwiches, hard boiled eggs, and a little drop of something stronger than water. They had to pay about fourpence duty on the meat in the sandwiches. But how were we to proceed? One mode was in a Spanish conveyance, a kind of buggy, or Bath chair tilted up on very high wheels; or by donkeys. The buggy will only hold two persons, and we were three, so it was decided in favour of the donkeys. These animals were very frisky and lively little creatures, but most wretchedly caparisoned. Something like half a bed-tick constituted the saddle; there were no stirrups, and the bridle consisted of a single piece of rope, the only difference for the women being some pieces of crossed sticks in front and rear, similar to what I have seen in cavalry riding schools. The young woman jumped into her saddle most elegantly, but it was a terrible piece of business hoisting the elder dame into her seat, and took the combined efforts of three Spaniards and myself to mount her. The sun was immense, the lane was very narrow with high cacti on each side, no very agreeable place to be dropped into. A buggy in trying to pass us caught the elder person's dress, she lost her equilibrium, and was shot off into a kind of prickly-pear bush. However gallant I would have been, I was afraid to dismount myself for fear my animal should bolt, or that I should be unable to get on again; the driver, however, reseated her, and I certainly opened my eyes when she came out with some adjectives in English, that had better not be put on paper. Then we blocked up the road, unintentionally, for a barouche full of officers of my regiment, and in getting into file, the young girl's donkey who had the lead, decamped, and evidently knowing his road, left us completely in the lurch. My Mrs. V. consoled herself by hoping her young friend would be put in prison, as she had no money with her, Mrs. V. being the purse bearer; well, after a great deal of kicking, beating, &c., we two arrived at the top of the hill, and there made out our runaway, who was detained by the donkey men, because she couldn't pay her fare up, much to her companion's delight.

The next thing Mrs. V. proposed was that we should get something to revive ourselves with, as she declared she was quite exhausted after her journey. I was for going to the only hotel in the place, with my usual extravagant notions, but the old lady was an old voyager to a bull-fight, and knew all the tricks they played on travellers; so she took us into a wine shop, and in a little back kind of kitchen, where there were a number of repulsive looking Spaniards drinking wine and smoking, we sat ourselves down at a deal table, and pitched into our provender. I produced my two or three slices of bread and butter, and lump of cheese, under protest, for I was rather ashamed of my "chaw-bacon" cuts, especially when the women produced their sandwiches, hard boiled eggs, an onion, and some sweetmeats from a most inexhaustible reticule.

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I, of course, called for a bottle of a wine, which the females soon dispatched—of its quality I know nothing, but it only cost 9d., and if they didn't get quality they got quantity, and the house could give us no better; the women seemed to like me all the more for not drinking any wine, but in this cheating place the wretches charged one penny for every glass of water. We had such fun at our lunch; of course the cheese fell into the wine, the old lady sat on some nice kind of truffles and crushed them; one of the eggs had a "would be" chicken in it, but with all these drawbacks we were very jolly. We then all three smoked, the women some cigarettes, and I had a cigar. The Mrs. V. advised me to get another bottle of wine, to drink in the bull-ring, and I certainly was surprised, and felt not a little ashamed and uncomfortable, when this female coolly took up one of the tumblers off the table, and put it in a very capacious pocket in her dress, as she said she couldn't possibly drink out of a bottle, which I very much doubted.

The town where we afterwards walked out was a dirty hole of a place; the streets seemed to have no roads or pavements, but are pitched, and a dirty gutter runs down the centre. At a house in one of these streets we secured our seats, the crush here was very great, and the ticket issuers stood in a room with the window sashes out, and where the windows should have been there were iron bars, so that the man looked as if he were a wild beast in a cage. We paid 2s. 6d. a-piece to get seats in the shade of the bull-ring. The cheapest seats were 1s. 4d., and the dearest about 6s. We continued strolling about the place, went to a dance in a large tent, and the young lady and I did a kind of mazurka by way of cooling ourselves. There seemed to be an Alameda, which was fitted up with stalls like a bazaar. Fans were the great article from 1d. up to I don't know how many dollars, and of course everybody bought one. Glass whistles and tin rattles were in great vogue, indeed, anything that would make a noise seemed to be at a premium; a regular vanity fair of a place it was altogether.

The bull fight commenced at 4 p.m., so at three we bent our steps towards the building. The exterior consisted of a large stone erection like a circus, the entrances being guarded by mounted soldiers, no policemen of any kind were visible, indeed order seemed to be kept entirely by the military. I think I am telling the truth when I say that you couldn't go four yards without a mendicant accosting you: beggars without arms, without legs, blind, deaf, and dumb, with their legs round their necks, and their limbs twisted and turned about in the most frightful manner. I thought I was very sharp, and took about 3s. worth of coppers, of course the copper coin in Gibraltar is made up of English, French, German, Greek, and all other coins I believe extant; but at St. Roque they wouldn't take a half-penny of it; so that I had to change a quarter dollar for every penny article I purchased, and brought all my coppers home again. On the road to the ring the Spanish mili-

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tary band played, and occupied a prominent place near the governor's box during the bull fight. The interior of the circus put me much in mind of pictures of Roman amphitheatres I have seen, tiers of stone seats like steps from the base to the roof. I and my companions arrived about three, and got excellent seats opposite where the grandees all sat; the building is open to the sun's rays, but there is a wooden covering running round a portion of it. The sun glares down on one side, where the common people go; the reserve side being in the shade, and for which you pay much dearer. The place soon filled, and then the row commenced,—a very Babel of tongues; shouting, whistling, thumping the boards with sticks and tin rattles. The gods at a theatre at home are civilised beings compared to the mob at a Spanish bull fight, and yet they are very different to an English audience similarly situated. Everybody was good-tempered, there were no drunken brawls or fights, such as I have seen at home, and though there was a good deal of hustling and squeezing, I believe pickpockets were unknown. As for the fair sex, oh! they made one's mouth water, and no pen has yet been made to adequately describe them, resplendent in lace and silk, pearl powder and jewellery, what in some people's eyes would appear to be immodestly attired—such black eyes and eye-lashes! Sometimes a little dark "down" upon the upper lip, it wasn't hair, which is very jolly-looking in a Spanish woman. For colour and variety I never saw anything like the opposite side to where we were sitting, and where the sun was shining down on the people, and made them appear like a parterre of the choicest flowers. The costume of the male portion of the audience too, was very picturesque, and so different to our sombre black. Umbrellas and fans of every shade and colour, dresses the most brilliant, if not the most costly, but I must get on with my yarn. The ring proper is boarded round about eight or ten feet high, at intervals there are kinds of cupboards, or screens without doors for the actors to run into shelter when hotly pressed by the bull. In the top tier there was a large kind of box for the Governor of the province, and Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., our governor, occupied a seat in this place. Under this there was another large portion barred off for the municipal people and judges, and Spanish military officers, who inspect all the spears and darts before they are used, and on the balustrades in front are thrown the splendid cloaks of the Picadors and Matadors engaged in the conflict. On the arrival of the two governors, the doors in the arena were thrown open, and in marched the actors in regular order; the Spanish military band playing our own "God Save the Queen," which sounded rather odd in such a place; first, the fellows on foot, dressed most gorgeously, each having a distinct coloured suit, green, yellow, red, brown, &c., but the jackets were so covered with silver lace that only for their breeches—which are not covered with so much,—it would be difficult to tell what their original colour ally was: pink silk stockings and pumps, and a most peculiar

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black cap, completed them. Then came the mounted men in the same gorgeous style of dress, except their legs, which were cased or padded up to their middles, similar to a cricketer's leggings, and so weighty seemed this protection, that they had to be lifted up when they were thrown. After these came three mules abreast, also richly harnessed and dressed out with flags, drawing ropes and a bar for drawing out a defunct bull or horse. They went the round of the ring, saluted the Governor, and then took up their various stations. The mules of course went away; the men on foot with different coloured flags in their arms, behind the screens; and the three men on horseback remained in the arena.

The unfortunate horses were about the worst poor brutes I ever saw, and are evidently used up animals; indeed there never was a London cab horse I am sure one half so bad as some of these were. At a bugle sound from the Mayor's seat, the centre door was opened by a man stationed there, and out rushed the bull, the door opened on the outside, and so protected this fellow from being pent up in the dark; for some time the bull is evidently astonished at coming suddenly into daylight, and still more surprised at the crowd and the row they make. He then generally dashed at the nearest horseman, tearing up the ground and bellowing fearfully; if received skilfully he gets a prod in the shoulder, which tears open the flesh, but if he is missed, woe be to the horse and his rider. These bulls are very large and powerful, with immense horns, and if not repulsed, they attack the unfortunate horse's flanks and make fearful wounds, causing the entrails to protrude in the most shocking and disgusting manner, three or four of these horses' bowels were hanging out for yards, and yet they were ridden up again and again at the bull in this condition. Two horses were killed on the spot, another poor thing when down gave two or three spasmodic kicks, which the bull observing, he tossed and mangled this unfortunate animal until he was quite dead. The wonder to me was, however, the riders escaped; but they generally scramble up the sides of the boarding when thrown, or a man on foot rushes forward and dashes a flag in the face of the furiated bull, and so diverts his attention. Any one would pity the poor horses, they are blindfolded, to see the way they shiver with fright, to see them so awfully torn and ripped about; to see them urged and goaded on to death the most cruel, without the slightest chance of escape, and yet to see how tenaciously they cling to life is terrible and yet wonderful. One bull caught a horse under the tail, sending him and the rider clean over, breaking the horse's neck. And yet the man escaped! Blood was everywhere, and yet all the time the people, especially the fair sex were clapping and cheering on to fresh cruelties. When the three horses were dead or done up, at a second signal from a bugle, a man on foot came forward with what I believe were called "bandarellas," in each hand—a kind of dart, or piece of stick two or three feet long, covered with gaudily

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colored paper, and with an iron barb in the end of it. He stands facing the bull, who generally rushes at him, and then if smart enough, he drove these things (eight or ten) into the bull's already lacerated shoulders. The men with the cloaks then play with him by whisking the flags in his face, and otherwise tormenting the monster until he is now properly mad. For agility these men are astonishing, and it almost gave me a stomach ache to see the fearful escapes they seemed to have from being gored to death or tossed to atoms. At a third signal from a bugle, a man comes forward with a very sharp straight sword in one hand and a red flag in the other, more tantalizing of the poor brute with the red flag, who is by this time pretty nearly exhausted and can hardly move. At one bull's death only six inches of the blade seemed to enter the back of the neck; he made a jump up in the air, and dropped down stiff. In another case, the sword went into the bull in the same place quite up to the hilt, and evidently pierced the heart, for quarts of blood gushed out of his mouth, and then he dropped. Another ran about the ring with a sword stuck in his shoulders; another took several swords to finish him off, and yet all the time the audience were in ecstacies, throwing their hats and caps at the matadores. I even saw a white silk umbrella, and a valuable meerschaum pipe thrown in the frenzy. When the bull is quite dead, in are marched the three mules abreast, a rope is tied round his head, and he is dragged out to the music of the band, and another trio of mules come for any dead horses. I fancied from the yarns of some of the other fellows in the regiment who had seen a similar sight at Algeziras the other day, that I should be hardly able to sit out such an affair, but so vitiated are our natures, and so morbid our tastes, that at the moment I was as excited and interested as the rest of the people. There were six bulls killed the day I was there, and I don't know how many horses. I expect in a battle much the same feeling gets over one, and we can look on suffering with a good deal of indifference when it don't affect us personally. At all events I returned safely and in good time, having spent one of the jolliest days I ever had in the army; but got up awfully stiff and sore the next morning I presume from donkey-riding.

THEODORE LANSDOWN.

THE QUARTERLY NAVY LIST.

[REVIEWED BY TRISTRAM.]

In consequence of the present state of the various and questionable schemes for the Retirement of the Executive officers of the Navy, the Quarterly Navy List is referred to by the Lords of the Treasury for financial information, by the Lords of the Admiralty for vacancies to promote officers for faithful and meritorious ser-

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vices, and, in general, by the officers on the Active List, to speculate on Sir John Pakington's probable intention, in 1867, to ease the compressor stopper on the promotion of captains to rear-admirals, and to correct the anomalies which exist in the schemes of the Reserved and Retired Lists of flag-officers, captains, commanders, and lieutenants. These Lists are alphabetically arranged, the flag-officers on reserved half-pay, and service pensions, with the letter A heading the separate "List of officers on the reserved and retired lists, with the dates of their seniority," and the lieutenants ending it with the letter X, the brewers' mark for single "excellent," and which would be considered double X, if the coastguard time, served by the commanders, and by the lieutenants previous to 9th July, 1864, counted "as half the same period at sea, instead of one-third," as granted to those officers retired from their Active Lists subsequent to that date.

The lettering of the executive officers on their respective reserved and retired lists comprehensively corresponds with the letters referring to the Naval Retirements in the Appendix, but the lettering in the "abbreviations, &c.," pages VII and 339, of the Navy List, absolutely substitutes other letters in the general Alphabetical List, for those in the Appendix, and in the several Reserved and Retired lists of the executive officers. Example:

Cr denotes x retired commander of 1816

Cr denotes y retired commander of 1830.

Cr denotes z retired from the masters' list of 1846

To prove not only the confusion arising from the different letters in the "abbreviations," to those in the appendix, but the tedious research required to discover the name of the officer among the divers lists of commanders, we will select the name of the senior commander, Robert Trotter, on the O list of 1816. In the Alphabetical List, his name stands thus, in italics, "Trotter, Robert, x, Cr, 14 May, 44." There is, however, no commanders' list, lettered with x, but his name appears on the O list, which is properly lettered according to the Appendix, in which the terms of their retirement, under the Order in Council of 1816 are explained.

The senior commander on the P list of honorary commanders, is Robert Welch, Lieut. of 17th Nov., 03, in the alphabetical list, N.P. Welch, Robert, Cr., 8th July, 36.

The senior (Q) commander "from the Masters' list under Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th May, 1846, is N.P., Daniel Lye, 12s., 6d., per diem, commander, 1 July, 1846, master, 20th August, 06; in the alphabetical list, N.P., Lye, Daniel, z, Cr, 1 July, 46. Yet the commanders' list, on which his name appears, is lettered Q.

Then why should not the letter Q be inserted in the abbreviations and the alphabetical list, instead of the letter z, against the names of the masters' of 1846, retired with the rank of

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commander, the P instead of y, against the commanders of 1830, and the O instead of x, against those of the commanders of 1816.

The O, P, and Q's so appropriately replacing the x, y, and z's, would greatly decrease the perplexity and research to discover "who's who" among the six lists of retired commanders, respectively lettered V, M, N, O, P, W, and Q, and facilitate reference which is now extended to a great degree of patience.

These alterations, and the absorbing lists of executive officers, separated from the working lists of naval retirement would indeed be, at first sight, improvements in the compilation of the Quarterly Navy List.

The Navy List, corrected to 20th September last, exemplifies, in every particular, that which we advanced in the United Service Magazine of that month, in our paper, "Royal Naval Anomalies for Correction," especially as to the clog that will inevitably ensue upon the promotion of captains to rear-admirals on the Active List, that clog may, however, remain for the present, as the promotion in the Navy during the present year has been most liberal, because well-merited, as proved by the fifteen captains promoted to the Active Flag List, being signalled with war medals, and six of whom with the honours of the Bath.

Active Lists of Executive Officers.

Not one promotion has been made on the active lists of flag officers since the 6th of April last. Their numbers have decreased only one since that date by the removal of Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade from the active list of rear-admirals, to that of reserved flag officers. Admirals of the Fleet three, admirals twenty, vice-admirals twenty-four, rear-admirals forty-eight—total ninety-five.

Captains. Their list consists of 297, increase one. Captains H. G. Morris, the Honourable G. H. Douglas, and J. Dirom have retired on the T list, and Commanders G. J. Balfour, A. C. F. Heneage, W. J. H. Grubbe, C. J. Rowley and R. Wells have been promoted to captains. Captain R. D. White has succeeded to the senior half-pay, 14s., 6d., per diem, and captains H. W. Hire, W. A. R. Pearse, J. H. Marryat and T. P. Coode to 12s, 6d., per diem. There is very little chance of the captains' list decreasing to 250, except by a brevet, in 1868.

Commanders 402, increase six. The senior commander, H. J. Wellington, 7 March, 1842, the junior, Honourable A. D. S. Denison, 25th August, 66. Since the correction of the Navy List, up to 20th June last, seventeen lieutenants have been promoted to commanders, and nine commanders have increased their half-pay from 8s., 6d. to 10s. per diem. Commander W. E. Gordon is the senior of the junior half-pay list. The Hon. A. Drummond, O. Borland, and F. K. Hawkins have been retired to the V commanders' list, S. B. Dolling, and P. A. Scott promoted to the U list of retired captains.

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Lieutenants 754, increase twenty-nine. Lieutenant Peter Rainer, seniority, 18th July, 1835, is in the contract steam vessel service.

Sub-lieutenants 122, decrease eleven. G. C. E. Lockhart, 12th April, 1862, remains the senior sub-lieutenant.

Acting sub-lieutenants two, decrease one. Acting sub-lieutenants (having passed with less than six years' service) 105, decrease twenty-six; total decrease of sub-lieutenants thirty-eight.

By not one promotion of a captain to the Active List of rear-admirals, since 6th April, and only five commanders to captains since that date, it is evident that the clog to the promotion of captains and commanders will have to be removed after next year, by a supplementary brevet to that of the 24th March, 1866, if those senior officers are to be promoted in proportional numbers with their juniors the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants.

The Absorbing Lists of Executive Officers.

A. Flag officers on reserved half-pay in receipt of service pensions, ten—no decrease.

C. Retired flag officers forty. C.D.E. additional retired vice-admirals seventeen, decrease two. W. A. Herringham and Charles Rich. C.D.E. additional retired rear-admirals thirty-four, decrease one. T. Sanders; total decrease, three.

C.D.E. Retired captain one, no decrease.

F.G. Captains on reserved half-pay, promoted from the commanders' list, under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 20th June, 1851, and 30th January, 1856, eighty, no decrease.

(H.I.K.) Captains promoted from the commanders' list, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 10th August 1840, 25th June, 1851, and 30th January, 1856, 146, decrease four.

(M.N.) Commanders on reserved half-pay, promoted from the lieutenants' list, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 25th June, 1851, and 30th January, 1856, eighty-one; no decrease.

O. Commanders, promoted from the lieutenants' list, under Order in Council of the 30th January, 1816, 100, increase one. We are pleased to observe that this list is now kept complete.

P. Commanders. From the lieutenants' list, under Order in Council of the 1st of November, 1830, and 9th July, 1864, 404, decrease thirteen.

R. Lieutenants on reserved half-pay, under Order in Council, of 20th June, 1851, ten, no decrease.

Sub-lieutenants on half-pay, five, no decrease.

There are only few alterations in the working retired lists of the executive officers.

Flag officers on retired list, in receipt of Greenwich Hospital pensions, under Order in Council of 16th February, 1866, six, no decrease.

Flag officers placed on retired list from active list of flag

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officers, under Order in Council, of 24th March, 1866, fifteen, no decrease.

B. Flag officers on reserved half-pay, under Order in Council, of 25th June, 1851, admirals thirty-one, vice-admirals thirty, rear-admirals thirty-nine, increase one, by the removal of Sir Adolphus Slade, which reduced the active list of rear-admirals to forty-eight.

(T.) Rear-admirals, promoted from the list of retired captains, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th of July, 1864, seventeen no decrease.

T. Captains seventy-two, increase two.

U. Captains promoted from the commanders' list, under Orders in Council, of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866, 148, increase two.

V. Commanders retired, thirty-one, increase three.

W. Commanders pensioned from the lieutenants' list, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866, 234, increase one.

(X.) Lieutenants retired, under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 1st August, 1860, two, no increase.

It appears by these extracts, there is a small increase of the working retired lists of captains and commanders. The increase of one reserved flag officer does not financially reckon, as his removal from the rear-admirals' active list has decreased one. Therefore, the decrease of three retired flag-officers, at £1 each per diem, 4 H.I.K. captains at 10s., 6d., each, and thirteen P commanders at 6s. each; the exchequer must have gained in the decrease of the dead-weight from the absorbing lists of the executive officers; "the darlings of our crew," those Tom Bowlings, are, by nature's decree, fast being laid under hatches, but that "sweet little cherub—"

Masters attendant, assistant masters attendant, and Queen's harbour-masters, with the rank of commander, fifteen, no decrease.

With respect to the responsible position of those officers in Her Majesty's dockyards, we may submit our opinion that it would be only justice to the heads of the navigation class of officers of the fleet, that they should attain a higher rank than that of commander; and that the masters attendant, &c., be elevated to the rank of captain, but junior of that rank, similarly with the present staff-captains, (late masters of the fleet), deputy inspectors-general of hospitals and fleets, under five years' service, on full-pay, as such, secretaries to commanders-in-chief after five years' as such, and inspectors of machinery afloat under eight years' service, on full pay as such. To hoist the junior inspectors of machinery afloat over the heads of the masters attendant, and Queen's harbour-masters, was a mere oversight of the Admiralty, when the newly-invented scale of rank and precedence was framed,

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glazed and ginger-breadly gilded for the civilian officers by the instrumentality of the Medical colleges, which the present Board will, *sans doute*, equitably rectify.

	Active List.		Retired List.
Staff commanders . .	82, decrease	. 1	106, no decrease.
Masters	275, increase	. 11	24, no decrease.
Second Masters. . .	81, decrease	. 4	none
Acting „ . . .	55, decrease	. 2	

We are glad that the second masters have of late received earlier and more liberal promotion.

It appears in the professional press that the agitation, and memorials, college influence, and parliamentary interest, successfully working their four horse-power, in favour of the medical officers, have set the masters and paymasters working, double tides, for equal increase of rank, pay, position, &c., so liberally granted to their shipmates of the medical class.

The masters having been created by the late Admiralty patent staff-commanders and staff-captains, they are running staff mad for the present masters to be styled staff-lieutenants; the second-masters, staff sub-lieutenants; assistant-masters, staff-midshipmen; naval cadets, second class staff naval cadets. It was a great mistake to give the masters a distinct class, the titles of executive officers, but which can be obliterated very apppropriately when the titles of the latter may be changed in the next amendment of the Naval Discipline Act.

The proposed titles in the masters' scheme for aggrandisement are staff-captains, staff-commanders, staff-lieutenants, staff-sub-lieutenants, staff-midshipmen, and staff-naval cadets, and as the staffs will be left out in addressing them, their titles become indistinguishable from those of the actual executive and their commanding officers in the ships to which they belong. Our suggestion is to give them the titles and denominations distinctive of their class, position, and duties, viz: masters-in-chief, staff masters, masters, second masters, assistant-masters, and second assistant-masters. In the dock-yards masters attendant, assistant masters-attendant as at present, and in the days of yore.

The masters are not only staff, but stark mad, in their circumbendibus, as from their standing station at the binnacle, before or abaft the mizen, they petition to be placed with the "*main* executives,"* a circumlocutory presumption, to hoist their pennant at the main, or, as staff-captains, their flag at the main, and they explicitly demand to sit as members of courts-martial, in order to enlighten the flag-officers, captains, commanders, and lieutenants, on the letter and law of the Naval Discipline Act, by the light of the binnacle lamp.

* The captains, commanders, and lieutenants are termed "*main* executives" in the masters published memorial to the Admiralty.

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They are laying their telegraphic cable to the Admiralty porch, and preparing this telegram: "Your lordships have given us the rank of "main commanders," according to the dates of our respective commissions, we, therefore, expect that you will be pleased to appoint us, as vacancies occur, inspecting commanders in the coastguard, and remove us from the derogatory duties of chief officers, only suitable for our inferfors, the *main* lieutenants, and staff-lieutenants." Their Lordships' answer is already prepared viz: "the staff-commandes at present employed as chief officers in the coastguard, are removed from that service to half-pay or retired pay, their rank with commanders no longer rendering them eligible for those inferior stations. The Royal blue, between the distinctive lace on the cuffs, is retained for the *main*, and not for the mizen executives."

Tristram respectively hands the ends of a silken yarn to their Lordships, to take our "Royal Naval Anomalies" in tow, and not chain-messenger their Lordships' hands against incongruous memorials, à la maître, Anglice—master fashion.

Inspectors of machinery afloat, active thirteen, no decrease; retired, none.

Chief engineers afloat, active 228, increase, one; retired, fourteen, no decrease.

The seniority of the eleven chief-engineers, who head the list 1847, nineteen years ago, calls us to submit that those above fifteen years' seniority, could be equitably rewarded with the rank and title of staff engineers, if selected for meritorious services and exemplary conduct, and placed on a separate list, similarly as the staff-commanders and staff-surgeons, with whom they rank and take precedence, according to the date of their respective commissions. A separate list of staff-engineers costs nothing, but its distinction is valuable.

Chaplains, active list 111, decrease, three; retired, forty-five; increase two.

The Naval Estimates would not be greatly increased, were the second-class chaplains rewarded with 15s. 6d. full pay per diem, after fifteen years' service, and 18s. after twenty years'.

These reverend gentlemen of the fleet divinely head the civilian list, by pastor's position, the black gown and white bands taking precedence of coloured cuffs of every degree. Their Lordships had Thompson in remembrance, when the table of civilian rank and precedence was under consideration, "unadorned, adorned the most."

Naval instructors, active list eighty, no increase; retired twenty-five; increase, one.

Medical officers:

Directors-general active list one; retired, one.

Inspectors-general, active list seven; retired, six; decrease, one.

Deputy inspectors-general sixteen, increase, one; retired, twenty-eight; decrease, nil.

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Staff-surgeons 70.

Surgeons, active list, 212=282, no increase.

Surgeons, retired three, no decrease.

Surgeons, retired on a commuted allowance, eight; no decrease.

Surgeons retired 151, decrease, fifteen.

The decrease of fifteen retired surgeons is nominal only, fifteen having been retired on the staff-surgeons' retired list.

Assistant-surgeons, active list 251, decrease, eight; retired, twenty-one; no decrease.

Justice is certainly due to their Lordships' successive resolutions, that, as the medical officers have determined to use their four-horse power to attain superior position, pay, rank, precedence, and uniforms over their civilian equals, they shall all rise, pari passu, in equality.

The heads of the medical department were desirous of heading the civilians of all classes, the word "chaplains" heads them all.

In pay, the medical officers have steamed ahead, in the full-pay and half-pay lists, not by knots, but at the rate of twenty per cent.

The medical officers would cast off the regal crowns from their collars and sport epaulettes. Granted, but their Lordships also mustered the masters, engineers and paymasters with epaulettes. Les voilà, les beaux garçons, all epauletted. The medical officers would then be distinguished distinctly, "So you are," responded their Lordships, "your buttons are in threes." "That is not sufficiently distinctive of our profession." "What do you aim at?" "Scarlet on our cuffs?" "You shall have it." And their Lordships actually scarlatinaed their cuffs, sky-blued the masters, paper-whited the paymasters, and salamandered the cuffs of the engineers, the colours on velvety-texture, as smooth as beauty's cheek.

Paymasters, entitled to special rates of half pay for service as secretary, eight; increase, one. Paymasters-in-chief, retired, eighteen; no decrease.

Paymasters, active list 299, no increase, retired 110, decrease three. A separate list of staff-paymasters would equalise their rank and position with staff-masters.

Assistant-Paymasters, active list 304, increase, twelve; retired none.

As the masters have claimed, and equitably, if compatibly, to rise in honours, rank and privileges, with the surgeons—the engineers and paymasters are equally so entitled. Twenty-seven second-masters have already been promoted to masters during the present year, but only four engineers to chief engineers, and but ten assistant-paymasters to paymasters. A ça donc, mes bâtons, commandeurs et mes maitres, que pensez vous à ça?

If a staff-commander, a master, a second-master, or an assistant-master dies in his ship, vessel, or gun-boat, the service cannot suffer, as each of these officers is immediately replaced by a lieu-

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tenant, a sub-lieutenant, or a midshipman. Not so in many responsible cases which have occurred, and may occur from casualties with the classes of engineers or paymasters.

"A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse," but the bright-eyed masters, and the double-sighted staff-commanders will take neither winks nor nods, therefore, with the sincerity and friendship of a brother officer, Tristram may remind the navigation officers, that the members of a naval court-martial are appointed by an Act of Parliament, who are to consist of main and not of mizen executors, whose cross anchors in their epaulettes ought to bear them in mind that they are to remain in their ships to keep clear of a cross in the hawse—and that an Order in Council, which most inconsistently interpolated the titles of staff-captains and staff-commanders can appropriately remanufacture those titles into those which are truly professional, viz: masters-in-chief and staff-masters, and would then assuredly entitle them to increase of pay, should they be wise in time, and act up to the French saying, "on gagne son point qui sait attendre," as the cases under consideration at head quarters are

"I guess what, I guess what, but I mauna tell you."

ADVENTURES OF EDMUND LEIGH, OF THE LINE.

CHAPTER VII.

The first three weeks after Sir Frederick Halstone's funeral had taken place, were over. I was still lingering at the Manor, loath to say the final adieu to my dear sister, but resolved as soon as I courteously could after the arrival of Captain Merton, now hourly expected, to tear myself away. Among the chief delights and enjoyments to me at Halstone was the beautiful sea-shore, which I made my daily rendezvous. My very soul is bound up in the wild companionship of the ocean, and I never weary of roaming by its margin, or listening to the melancholy, monotonous harmony of its waves. I love the sea in storm alike as in serenest calm, there is to me an unspeakable attraction in its every phase; whether lashing its billows into fury, it seems ready to overwhelm and sweep to ruin the mightiest ship that sails upon its bosom; or again, smooth as a mirror, courts the most timid maiden to lave her shrinking limbs without fear in its limpid waters; gentle and peaceful when at test, oh ocean! but fierce and terrible in thy unbridled fury and power.

I mentioned my love for rhyming, and one still, starry evening, when wandering on the lonely beach, threw my thoughts into the following lines. The reader, however, is not bound to peruse them, as they are totally unconnected with my story.

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THE EXILE'S FAREWELL TO HIS MISTRESS.

The wind is hush'd as is an infant sleeping,
  The sun has faded on the unruffled sea—
Come to the untrodden shore, where I am keeping
  My lonely watch, and ever blessing thee.

Come to the shore, the weary day is over,
  And the soft starlight with its rays divine
Looketh upon the spot where first thy lover
  Knelt at thy feet, and told that he was thine.

Long had I loved, but when I now confessed it,
  I trembled, fearing thou would'st not approve—
I look'd on thy soft smile, beloved! and bless'd it,
  I heard thy timid voice confess thy love.

Yes, we were happy, but too soon departed
  Those hours of happiness, so falsely sweet,
And I have from my dream of rapture started
  To waking wretchedness—no more we meet!

Yes, we must part—must say farewell for ever,
  My lips must speak it, though my heart may break.
The bark is floating proudly on yon river
  That far from this lov'd land thy love will take.

Look in my breast! oh there thine image reigneth
  As fondly treasured as on that blest day
When first we met, my *soul* with thee remaineth
  Though the sad exile now must haste away.

But tho' far distant, still untired, untiring,
  The memory of thy love shall dwell with me
Thy lover on to deeds of glory firing
  Till I shall feel myself more worthy thee.

And when upon the couch of death reclining,
  Thy sweet remembrance still shall comfort shed
On the lorn exile's heart, no more repining,
  For he will dream thou hoverest round his bed.

Ay, even then, when I that couch am pressing,
  Amid the struggles of the parting pain
My faltering tongue on thee will breathe a blessing,
  And say, "Beloved, in Heaven we meet again."

The subject of the above ditty is purely fanciful. Though I was on the eve of leaving my native country, it was as no exile, nor had I as yet a mistress to leave with so pathetic a farewell. After strolling about, enjoying with ecstacy the pure invigorating sea breezes, and with every breath I drew, drawing in new health and vigour, I turned my footsteps homewards. On coming near the *porte cochère*, I saw a travelling carriage leaving it, and proceed-

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ing towards the stables; and at once perceived from the bustling cheerfulness visible in some servants who were carrying portmanteaus, &c. into the house, that some welcome visitor had arrived. In the entrance hall I found a happy group collected around a stranger; in whom however, I had no difficulty in distinguishing the redoubtable Fred, the secretly dreaded Captain Merton. It was, however, not easy to say, on a first glance, in what the fascination, so universally acknowledged, really consisted. His figure was certainly handsome, but it appeared to my eye, jealous perhaps from fearing a rival to my friend, that the form of Rowland was more symmetrical, and his face lit up with nobler, franker expression. The fact was, perhaps, that anxiety for Rowland's success prepared me to dislike one likely to interfere with it, and made me unwilling to acknowledge Merton to be either pleasant or good looking. The moment, however, in which I caught his eye, he approached me with outstretched hand, and such a smile of frankness and good-humour, that one must have been a perfect brute not to have met his advances in a like kindly spirit. Drawing my arm through his, while we walked up-stairs together to the grand drawing room, I was surprised to find myself, almost without thinking of it, engaged in an animated and cheerful conversation on various topics with the man whom I had secretly resolved to shun, and perhaps to regard as an empty-headed, hollow-hearted coxcomb, and whom I moreover felt quite prepared to dislike as an intruder on poor Wentworth's prior, though secret, rights.

"Well," thought I, "beauty is worth something, and talent is worth something too, but the fascination of such a smile, and the melody of such a voice, as Captain Frederick Merton possesses, will win a woman's heart where mere beauty and talent might plead for ages in vain."

Yet he was also undeniably and provokingly good-looking, and with a thorough-bred style too, that is the more pleasing since so very rare. Handsome men are more often met with than those, who alike from refinement of manner and figure, seem formed to grace a court. Merton was besides a man of real talent, matured by a sound education perfected by judicious travel and familiar intercourse with the choicest geniuses of various lands, and I discovered casually, in the course of conversation, that he had studied music and painting under the best modern professors of those arts in Germany and Italy. Above all, he was in the very prime and flush of manhood, being now about nine and twenty or thirty. Though I was naturally sorry for Rowland's sake, to see so formidable a competitor for Alice Halstone's good graces appear, I was not so silly as to persist in retaining my former false prejudices against him. It is indeed only a weak mind that will not cast away dislike when it finds that that feeling is unjust and even unreasonable. I therefore gladly banished from my remembrance the impressions which, wrongly and while yet unseen, I had formed of Captain Merton.

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Before his arrival, the reader may recollect my resolution to leave the Manor as soon after the introduction as possible; but the earnest entreaties of all the circle, not to hurry away just when Fred had come, made me postpone my intention. Indeed, under the circumstances, a hasty retreat would have appeared rudeness. Whether Merton was aware or not of the plan chalked out for him by his scheming parents, I could not find out. He was equally polite and friendly with both the girls, making no distinction between them that I could see. Nor during the short time of my stay at Halstone could any alteration be observed, though I watched him with some anxiety. He seemed to look on Alice and Amy with merely the same quiet, brotherly feeling he bore towards his sister Julia; though treating them perhaps more as companions than he did that clever child. The two girls were now about sixteen, and certainly very lovely, in their different styles of beauty. I was rather more than seventeen, the epoch at which my military career was to commence; so bidding farewell to the Manor and its inmates, and showing my want of soldierly stoicism by heartily joining in dear Amy's burst of sorrow at parting, I entered the carriage which was to convey me to London, where I was to get my outfit, and also where my belongings were to follow me from Ipstone, to which place I was not to return.

CHAPTER VIII.

On presenting myself at the Horse Guards, I was informed by the man in power who received me, that the sooner my outfit was seen about now the better would it be, as a detachment of my regiment was under orders to embark almost immediately in a troop-ship, which was getting ready for the Mauritius, the head-quarters of the regiment. The sailing of the ship was meantime delayed only to suit the wishes of the grandees, an Indian governor, his lady and suite, who were to be our fellow passengers. One day the Commander-in-Chief was to have a Levée, and to me at least it seemed a very momentous affair, as for the first time I was to wear my uniform which the army clothier had just sent in.

The first day of one's uniform! If among those who glance over these pages, a soldier's eye should read my words, say—does not his memory recall with a glow of pleasure, the not unnatural pride with which for the first time he surveyed his figure arrayed in the gay vesture, and above all does he not remember the manly courage which bounded quicker and bolder in his breast, in the mere touch of his fingers on the glittering sword? a sword never to be sullied by the breath of cowardice, never to be borne by the hand of shame. Soldiers are often accused of vanity, and sometimes get the credit of choosing their profession from no nobler aim than that of fluttering—the idle butterfly of the ball-room—around the young and lovely. Few, few, are they, however, I trust, bearing the soldier's name, who do not look on their dress

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merely as the necessary badge of their high calling, caring little whether they wear the bright scarlet of one regiment, or the sombre green of another, so that in their heart of hearts, they bear the true feeling of a British soldier, reverence and pride for his profession in itself; and a manly joy, unmixed with any thought, base or selfish or vain, that he has been chosen as worthy to be a member of this noble profession. Such at least were my own real feelings on donning my scarlet coat, and such I doubt not, are those of many others besides myself.

* * * * *

Having gone to the Levée very early, and before the press began, I was almost alone in the ante-chamber; but on looking about me soon after my entrance, I noticed near me, a strange looking creature, who, asking me some trifling questions, (I forget what) seemed disposed to prolong the conversation, a disposition on his part I rather encouraged, in order to pass away the time ere the levée commenced. Accordingly in the course of a few minutes, he had sketched me the most of his previous history, and now informed me he was about to proceed to the Mauritius in the "Victory," to join the same regiment as myself, having obtained an Ensign's Commission in it. His name was Meldrum. He was about four and twenty, and had been for several years a sort of slave driver or overseer of a West Indian Estate, but being now fired with a warlike ambition, his employer, who was uncle to our Major, by interest had procured him a commission, though rather past the proper age. He was truly a queer specimen of a soldier; an odd, quaint mixture too of simplicity and shrewdness, but his want of knowledge of the common proprieties of life in connection with due respect to the powers that be, was stranger still; for having just landed from the West Indian packet, and hearing of the intended Levée, he had prepared to present himself to the great man in the same costume with which he had been used to adorn himself on the high-days and holidays of his West Indian Militia life. To show its suitability for the present occasion, I shall try to describe it. The trousers consisted of a sort of nankin cloth, pale in colour, reaching to his ancles, and having rather a washed out air. His waistcoat might have suited a ball room, and probably had been provided for some gay gala, being blue silk, with silver stars woven through the fabric. His coat was scarlet with yellow facings, and, as he informed me, was the uniform of a militia regiment in which he had served in Demerara. Both coat and trousers were however too short and too tight, Mr. Meldrum not having apparently ceased growing at the time when they were made. A stiff black leather stock, and leather dancing shoes or pumps completed the costume—but no, I have forgotten the crowning piece of the whole, a broad brimmed Leghorn straw hat, which nearly shaded his whole countenance. It was as much as I could do to keep my gravity.

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With some little difficulty I got my new friend to believe that his present style of dress was not at all fitted to appear in a Royal Duke's Levée in England, however proper it might be for the atmosphere of the West Indies. He was at first disposed to grow sulky with me, for my advice, but at last thought better of it, and sensibly retired before the doors of the audience chamber were opened, leaving his card to do duty at the Levée, instead of himself in *propria persona*.

The Levée was like most similar things, a mass of bright uniforms, a scene of glare and dense crowd; yet I willingly bore with the discomforts of the heat and the crush, for the privilege of looking at leisure upon some of those heroes whose names were become part of their country's history. Many of England's bravest generals were present, and many other officers, both British and foreign, of perhaps inferior rank, yet of equal bravery. Much did I rejoice to be thus face to face with men whose deeds of arms had been blazoned forth by the trumpet of Fame in every quarter of the globe. I felt in truth how glorious a thing it is to be a soldier.

CHAPTER IX.

The time of embarkation was come. The day was bright and splendid, a light breeze which swelled the sails of the ship, seemed to cheerfully welcome us to our temporary home on the world of waters. I previously mentioned that the Governor of one of our Indian possessions, his lady, and a numerous suite were our fellow passengers, and the ship had been fitted up with every luxury that could conduce to their comfort and accommodation on board. In the suite of the Countess, were several ladies, distant branches of her family, and who, though born of noble blood, yet being orphans on slender fortunes, had gladly accepted the offer made by their relative that they should join her family circle, and try their fate in distant India. Long ago, as is well known, it was no unusual thing for girls of good family to go out to India and seek the protection of their brothers or married friends, for the mere purpose of forming there what in England is so difficult for a portionless girl to effect, viz., a wealthy and distinguished marriage. Rich civilians were constantly on the look out for the then rare arrival of ships, with their occasional fair freight of youth and beauty. In many cases, scarcely had the adventurous damsels rested, and recruited their strength, after the fatigues of the tedious voyage, ere they found themselves the chosen betrothed of some dashing official, or perchance of some yellow nabob, whose lacs of rupees blotted out the tell-tale wrinkles of his sallow visage. The young subalterns and unmarried officers of our detachment had flattered themselves with the hope that the tedium of the dreary voyage would be lightened and cheered by the conversation and frequent company of our fair fellow passengers. But alas, these bright hopes were doomed to be

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cruelly disappointed, and our happy dream of mingling in friendly guise with refined and gentle female society, soon vanished like most other air-built castles, or like the spider's web when pounced upon by the broom of the tidy housewife. We had not army rank enough, nor consequently standing in society distinguished enough, to qualify us to mix on equal footing with the young ladies, the more especially as during the long voyage, (were no restraint of etiquette maintained,) there was a danger that the intimacies apt to be formed between young officers and amiable and attractive girls, on ship-board for months together, might result in the losing of hearts, and perhaps the engaging of hands, very prematurely and foolishly. With the governor himself, and his amiable lady, we were on terms of frequent friendly intercourse. The hours in which we all met together around the captain's social table were certainly not the least pleasant of the day. They were followed by the refreshing evening promenade on deck, when the band poured forth the most dulcet or animating music; it was at such promenades the few and short conversations we had the good-fortune to enter into with the fair strangers, took place under the eye of the countess, their watchful guardian. Limited, however, as was the intercourse thus permitted, I have some reason to believe that at least one happy marriage resulted from the slight acquaintance thus formed; though strange to tell, it was after both parties had returned some years subsequently to England, and both still unmarried, that they by chance met again, and in mutually recalling their former days on ship-board, found that even then they had mutually loved, though circumstances had caused the feeling to remain untold till now, that no obstacles forbade the confession.

* * * * *

The time on ship-board passed on without any notable adventure, save one or two pretty severe gales; one in particular, so very threatening, that the vessel was for a time in the greatest danger. Fortunately the captain was fit for his post, and his crew, thorough sailors, brave and cautious at once, knew well how to work the ship through the heaviest seas. Feeling such confidence in commander and crew, I resumed my usual routine of employment, such as had formerly filled up my leisure hours on shore. My great amusement was reading, having a pretty good selection of the best authors in various languages comprised among my necessary camp furniture.

Books were indeed to me one of the necessaries of life, which I could never long do without. Sketching, and writing letters to my friends, for the chance of meeting homeward-bound vessels, filled up the time remaining after the discharge of my daily military duties, which on board ship at least were no sinecure.

We had many married soldiers on board, with their wives and children. Nothing pleased me more than a good romp with some

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of these *infantry*, and often have I felt satisfaction in relieving for a time, some poor toilworn, sea-sick mother from the fretting child which she could scarcely hold from her own illness, and yet did not know where to place it in safety. Infants seem instinctively gifted with a sort of knowledge of a person's temper, and you will seldom see a young child venture near a person of harsh disposition, or one who has not a natural fondness for children. I think they must read some expression in the eye, which tempts their young hearts to confidence.

Weary is the life of a soldier's wife. On land, she, however sickly, must be ready at a moment's warning to mount the baggage cart. Must, with her troop of little ones, travel the roughest roads, eat of the poorest fare, sleep on the hardest couch, in sickness even as in health. At sea, however, her fate is, if possible even worse. Worn out and weak from the nausea of sea-sickness, yet she dare not lie down for an instant to rest her weary aching head. Her children are screaming around her, clamorous for the comforts she has not to bestow; her husband, often rendered selfish by his own annoyances, suffers her to struggle on as she may, without the cheering word, or the helping hand it is his duty to give her. The cheering word, that enables so many a loving woman to bear unmurmuringly the wants and privations her feeble frame seems so unfitted for. The helping hand, so seldom given when most required. Her limbs overcome with weakness, racking with pain, still must the soldier's wife bear her thankless part in the wearing down cares and struggles of an unsettled life. Soon does the fresh and tidy country maiden, when become the soldier's wife, sink hopelessly down into the slatternly woman, prematurely old and with hardly enough of energy left within her breast, to enable her to struggle through, as struggle she must. As struggle she must. Yet be it for good or for ill, her fate is bound up with that of her husband, and she endures the privations of her lot with an umurmuring fortitude that would put the vaunted bravery of man to the blush; so honour to the wife who plays part as nobly in her lowly sphere, as does the proudest lady of the land in her higher one.

CHAPTER X.

Our voyage was pleasant, as with the exception of the gales already mentioned, the weather was generally mild and calm, so that it was never necessary to confine ourselves entirely below deck. Few incidents worthy of note occurred to vary the passage, which I need not attempt to describe, as the like has often been delineated by abler pens; I shall only therefore say, that its duration was not longer than was usual in those days of slow travelling, when a year was the allowance of a ship's going and returning to and from the east. Steam has now-a-days brought every place however distant, so thoroughly within our reach, that we would not have

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patience for the sober modes of locomotion with which our worthy ancestors were abundantly satisfied.

Will our posterity, I wonder, find out some new way, still further to abridge the time required now by us for travelling, and perhaps put to shame the present bird-like swiftness on which we pride ourselves? Time alone can tell.

Abundant excitement occurred one day, when the story spread that a shark was swimming on our lee-bow. Most of us landsmen had never before seen any of these monsters of the deep, so there was a general rush to the deck to view his movements. For a time, he kept swimming quietly and rather lazily near us, and to quicken his movements, it was proposed that a shark-hook baited with a large lump of pork, and attached to a strong chain, should be flung overboard in hopes of capturing him. He gave a sudden spring as soon as the meat touched the surface of the water, and the sailors who firmly held the other end of the chain, in a moment felt it nearly dragged out of their hands, in his furious struggles of rage on swallowing the hook.

He strove to free himself from it, but without success; at last, when he was apparently worn out with his attempts to get loose, we succeeded in bringing him, seemingly helpless, on deck. A violent blow on the head, given by a sailor, armed with an iron spike, we fancied had not only stunned but killed him. The same sailor, foolhardy in courage after his exploit, approached the shark again, and touched him with his hand slightly. But the huge creature in a moment lashed out his tail so fiercely that one of the blows, so little expected, broke the poor fellow's leg, smashing the bone. He was instantly carried below to receive the surgeon's assistance, and the well-directed cut of a sharp hatchet soon bereft his formidable adversary of life.

There was a feeling of curiosity universal among the ship's crew to know what the contents of the shark's stomach might possibly chance to be, and this desire was speedily gratified. He was cut open, and among the miscellaneous contents, some of them odd enough, but which I need not particularize, there was, strange to say, a soldier's tin, or vessel, which was used for containing a man's daily mess of soup; which tin was stamped with the regimental mark and number and had probably fallen overboard at some time when our friend the shark had been following unseen in the wake of the ship.

Such little incidents as the capture of a dolphin, a bonito, or a porpoise, chequer agreeably the unvaried monotony of a tedious voyage, and are hailed with a glad welcome when they chance to occur. Flying fish sometimes alighted on our sails and decks, and we were amused in trying to catch and preserve them to send to distant friends. Of course we laid in an ample stock of the famous turtle of Ascension; passed through the pleasant ceremonies usual at crossing the Line; had done, and continued in short

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to do our best in all possible ways to beguile the weariness of a long voyage. At last the wished for land was seen, our destination was reached, and the regiment turned out from barracks, with flying colours, to welcome their new comrades to the Mauritius.

* * * * *

The gentleman whom I have introduced to the reader, under the name of Meldrum, although my earliest acquaintance in the regiment, did not promise apparently to be my warmest friend. Whether he had taken umbrage at my plain counsel at the Levee, regarding an alteration in the costume he then wore, I know not, but certainly our intimacy did not progress much in the closer intercourse into which our sea-life necessarily threw us. Whether the sort of banishment from refined society, in which his position as overseer of slaves had placed him, had hardened and rendered his manners rude, or whether they were naturally coarse and unpolished, I of course did not know, but such a genuine specimen of a "rough diamond," is rarely to be met with.

Having nearly involved himself and a brother officer in a duel from a silly quarrel arising in the disputed ownership of some fishing tackle which each of them asserted having hung over the side of the vessel; the said tackle having been satisfactorily proved to be the *bona fide* property of the other officer, Master Meldrum took it into his wise head to assert that the whole ship's company, passengers and crew, were in a conspiracy against him, and he accordingly sent us all "to Coventry" during the remainder of the voyage; a circumstance, however, which most of us bore with amazing philosophy the loss being more his than ours.

The first day we joined the regimental mess after landing, I fear decided the fate of poor Meldrum as the butt of the regiment. Though a proper outfit for an officer had been provided for him ere leaving Britain, the military dress could not quite conceal the defects of the ungainly figure, which, sooth to say he unluckily possessed; whilst the manner in which he received the courteous greeting of a superior officer was such, that his new comrades afterwards seldom let an opportunity of quizzing him escape them, all unheeding of his sulks and ill-humour, which perhaps only rendered them the more willing to try to provoke him. Major Derby had taken his natural awkwardness for a shy timidity, and from the kind wish to encourage him, had politely asked him to take wine with him at dinner.

The answer he gave, delivered too in his loud self-satisfied voice, and unrefined manner, careless of the etiquette and ceremony due when speaking to a superior, threw all who heard it into peals of laughter both long and loud. His reply was, "Thank you, Major, but I'm not dry."

It was surely a very unlucky speech for a novice in a regiment on his first mess day, among a lively set of gay officers, full of life and fun, and all strangers to him; and as many of them pos-

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sessed a keen sense of the ludicrous, I am sorry to say, that for many a long day after, the impression then made still clung to him with little probable chance of being forgotten by his mischievous auditors.

In a regiment, or indeed in any circle where a number of men are banded together, it is very needful to exercise caution and prudence in the first appearance one makes among them. If the first impression we make is favourable, friendships are often formed that add to our future happiness, from this single meeting; whilst on the contrary, some stupid speech or piece of awkwardness, stamps the idea of our oddity on people's minds, which frequently no after good breeding can obliterate. So it seemed likely to be with my poor friend Meldrum. His famous reply to Major Derby was hailed with the shout of "Well done, Sawney! Scotland for ever!" and though a sense of decorum and rigid military etiquette instantly checked the further outburst of noisy merriment, the soubriquet of "Sawny," varied occasionally by "Johnnie Raw," was that by which he was henceforth known among his comrades.

Our mess was a particularly good one, nobly supplied with valuable plate, of which we were proud to make the frequent display to the strangers whom several times a week it was customary to invite to our board. Such days were termed guest days, and each officer had it then in his power to invite one or two friends to the mess dinner. I used to feel pity for some poor officers, who, with small means, had married early, and who thus having a home to keep up, were seldom able to indulge in the expense of joining their old comrades at the social mess-room table.

Assuredly the fate of a poor subaltern, with wife and children to share his poverty and discomforts, is far indeed from being an enviable one; and I mentally resolved to yield to no temptation to wear the soft chains of matrimony, till I should know that my name was entirely erased from the Army List.

CHAPTER XI.

The French women of the Mauritius are exceedingly handsome, wonderfully so, I think. Not having been in Paris, I cannot say if those I saw in the Isle of France are in reality finer looking than the Dames and Demoiselles of that gay capital, but in Port Louis they are certainly strikingly good looking, or rather, remarkably beautiful. They are mostly tall, with slight flexible figures, very graceful in their walk and carriage, with luxuriant and silky black hair, and eyes that seem to flash into your very soul, so brown and lustrous, so piercing, yet languishing, are those glorious orbs. The complexion of some even among the handsomest was sallow, and generally speaking most of them are pale and delicate looking; but in some young girls, the skin wore the clear healthy brunette tint, with warm rich blood flushing and mantling through the pure cheek, at the impulse of each new

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thought or emotion. Nothing indeed could be more charming than their appearance at the evening promenade, when, dressed in their gayest attire, all the fashionable world of the Island assembled to listen to the music of our fine band, which every evening played in the governor's garden; and, when the fresh breeze brought a rosier colour into the soft cheek, tossing and scattering the long black ringlets, and brightening the glance of the dark eyes, few men, I take it, with unoccupied hearts, could withstand the spell of such romantic and rare beauty, or remain dead to the attractions of the gentle maidens of Port Louis.

I was not one of those who yielded, my heart being always well guarded from every assault, by the thought of a young West Indian girl, still unseen by me, and likely so to be at least for some few years to come, even should the fates be kind enough to decree that we should ever meet at all. And should we indeed meet some time, was it likely that her heart would be then disengaged? No, she was, from her wealth and beauty, far too precious a prize to remain long unappropriated. Well, if it was to be so, and she should be pledged to another wooer, ere I could plead my cause, I must e'en bear it, but never, never, I resolved, would I, by my own act, put it out of my power to strive at least to win fair Madeline.

It may seem strange in me to love one so totally unknown, but her frequent letters to Trevor, which he read to me, had fully shown me every thought and feeling of the pure young heart, where sportive innocence and sisterly affection reigned paramount. For her beauty, I had sufficient pledge in her acknowledged likeness to Walter himself, so singularly handsome, and also from the faithful transcript of her features which I possessed in the much prized miniature. So I mentally resolved, in the Scotch phrase, which we learned from our friend Sawney, to "Keep a calm sough and gang warily," not knowing what strange "chances and changes" time might have in store for me.

* * * * *

I spoke in a previous chapter of the many discomforts borne on shipboard by that much enduring class of creatures, soldiers' wives, and greatly did I pity them. In our detachment there were several, and pity led me often to try to serve them, by amusing and playing with the children when the poor mothers were harassed by sickness and trouble. But worse still than soldiers' wives, several of our officers were married, and had got their wives and families on board ship, and when I mention that some of these officers were merely subalterns, the intelligent reader will readily guess, that no little extra indulgence or increased accommodation could be purchased for them by their husbands, especially in a vessel where the governor and his numerous suite were fellow passengers and of course appropriated the best berths.

So Lieutenant Jephson and other officers had to share their very inferior cabins, with wives and children, peevish and dispirited

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through sickness, aggravated by want of comfort. Jephson, I was told, was some years before one of the smartest and most spirited officers in the corps; but unluckily when visiting some of his relatives in Ireland, his heart had been conquered by the dark roguish ringlets and roguish eyes of a pretty Miss O'Neill, and after the excitement of a garrison ball, where he shone conspicuous in his devoted attentions to her, his proposals were made and accepted as he walked home with her to her father's house. Miss Catherine, or as she was generally called Katty O'Neill, was a lovely, talking little creature, lively, witty, all fun and good humour—when she got her own way—a fact only found out when Jephson became a Benedict. No sooner was the fatal knot tied, than he discovered that if he wished to preserve peace with his darling, he must never attempt to have a mind of his own, but ingloriously yield in everything to the little woman. No doubt he might have taught her, at the expense of some quarrelling and contention, that it was her duty not his, to obey. But Jephson's nature was soft and indolent, and he dearly loved peace, so he preferred tamely to yield, rather than by assuming a false firmness and resolution which he felt he could not have kept up, to try and conquer as he would certainly have done in the end, for Katty had abundance of good sense in reality.

Jephson was very amiable, but rather weak and undecided in character. His temperament led him to save himself the trouble of blaming or advising his wife when she was in the wrong, by passing her faults over without reproof, instead of proving to her and to every one that whilst he loved her fondly, he was not above telling her when she was in fault, and exerting his conjugal authority. The consequence was, Jephson was deplorably henpecked and we all knew it. Such things do not long remain hidden in a regiment much less in a ship.

Often, poor fellow, when he stole away from the stifling little cabin to breathe the pure sea breeze on deck, and converse with his comrades, when he was just beginning to forget his family troubles in cheerful talk over the news of the day, the momentary holiday was checked by the fretful wailing of his sick infant below, and his wife's call, "Jephson, Jephson, come and hold baby," would summon him away back to his little world of care and discomfort, where, perhaps in spite of his fond love and admiration for his Katty, he might at times be tempted to wish his merry free bachelordom was still his lot.

Once or twice he tried to escape the task of deputy-nurse, by hurrying with some compassionate chum to the farther end of the deck. There he would pretend to busy himself gazing over the wide expanse of ocean. He would talk loudly and cheerfully with the circle of friends who pitied his weakness, while they kindly sought to screen him, and save him from his unwished for task.

Vainly did he, however, indulge the hope that for that once he might escape acting as the dutiful Pater Familias; vainly hope

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that he might not attract the lynx eyes of his pretty little spouse, and might at least enjoy a breathing-space of peace and quiet. But Mrs. Jephson was not one to be so easily cheated, and seldom did much time elapse ere her pretty head would probably be seen peeping up the cabin stairs; and, sooth to tell, her beauty won her from many of us, too often forgiveness for her love of domineering. Be that as it might, down stairs quick march had Jephson to trudge, to dandle and sooth a fretful baby, while his wife was busied in some other needful domestic care; for he was too poor to afford to bring a proper English maid-servant out with his family, so all family duties fell upon his wife, and when she was sick, even at times upon him. The slight partition walls which divided his sleeping cabin from mine, did not exclude the sound of the curtain lectures with which she sometimes favoured her husband, and many a hearty laugh, provoked as I was, have I indulged in, at the piquant sarcasms and natural wit, for she was most undeniably clever, of my fair neighbour's remarks, regarding some unlucky act or word of Jephsons or ours, at which times I, believe me, came in right often for my full share of quizzing.

"That impudent fellow, Edmund Leigh," as she styled me, on one occasion, "who encouraged her husband in his idle strolling on deck, forgetting and neglecting his wife and child as if he were only a single man. Was it for this that she had been so foolish as to leave old Ireland, where she might have married General Macshane had she not been so childish as to fall in love—the more was the pity. The General was a rich and a handsome man, Mr. Jephson." To which Jephson replied, *sotto voce*, "but you know he had a wooden leg, Katty dear," &c.

By degrees I got so used to hear the lady lecturing, for the gentleman seldom replied, that instead of its keeping me awake, as at first it did, it gradually became a species of lullaby, the voice itself being very sweet, and soothed me into a sound sleep; during which I sometimes dreamed of hearing my pretty neighbour scolding the unhappy spouse, for keeping company with "that precious idle fellow Edmund Leigh." Strange to say, the said Edmund Leigh became in after days a first favourite with the capricious fair one, and while he reciprocated the regard warmly, yet he most unwillingly was the cause of an unlucky disaster which befel her one day; but I will not anticipate my story, such as it is, made up of odds and ends, scraps and patches, the gatherings and remembrings of a changing, restless, and yet very happy life.

(*To be continued.*)

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ABYSSINIA AND THE BRITISH CAPTIVES.

PART I.

It may be pretty safely assumed that to ninety-nine Englishmen out of a hundred the above heading will suggest little beyond British captives, Dr. Beke, and beefsteaks cut from living animals, a taste the Abyssinians still possess. Certainly it will be novel information to many to read the substance of the Reports of Mr. Consul Plowden to the Foreign Office which, together with the correspondence relative to our countrymen, still in the clutches of King Theodore, have been recently presented to the members of the House of Lords.

Between Northern Abyssinia and the Red Sea there intervenes a country about one hundred miles broad, inhabited by sundry savage tribes, nominally professing the Mahomedan doctrine, who spend the greater part of their time in fighting, quarrelling, and plundering each other. Over a great many of these the Turkish government claims a jurisdiction, but they may say like the Campbells of old,—"It is a far cry to Lochow;" and very little attention is paid by them to Turkish claims, nevertheless it may be supposed that the Turks exercise some influence over their chiefs, from the similarity in their religion, and their possession of Massowah, the only good harbour in the Red Sea from Sowakin to the Straits of Babel Mandeb, to which the inhabitants of Abysainia have access.

The extent of Northern or Christian Abyssinia is about four hundred miles from north to south, its greatest breadth about three hundred. Its geographical features show it to be a country in which mountains of from four to fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea abound; interspersed with table lands of considerable extent, very fertile, and capable from the difference in their elevations of producing nearly every known plant in great perfection. Anything more delightful than the rural pictures that may be seen in this country can hardly be imagined; in fact, life in it is so exceedingly easy as to be almost an evil, from the little necessity there is in it for exertion on the part of the inhabitants. Its richness in minerals is on a par with its other advantages. Gold, silver and iron are known to exist, the last in great abundance, and it is supposed that coal might be obtained if a properly-conducted search were made for it. These natural advantages are, however, almost neutralised by causes of which we shall speak presently. The religion of the inhabitants is professedly Christian; their language Teegray and Amharic; the former derived chiefly from Hebrew and Arabic, the latter Mr. Plowden considers a distinct language, and is that used in written correspondence. The character he gives of the people varies somewhat in the different districts; the Amhara are vain, think there is no country in the world half so beautiful as their own, and no people half so polite and clever.

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Their natural intelligence is not to be denied, and their morality may be inferred from the fact that the chief lessons they derive from the Christian doctrine are that "the indulgence of the Creator is infinite," and that "the things of this world are fleeting and valueless." They have qualities which, if improved, might place them on a level with the people of any nation, and it is quite possible that circumstances may make them industrious, in which case they would certainly become a rich nation, for there is no market in the world in which one or more of their natural products would not be acceptable. The people of Teagray have the same defects aggravated, and have not the amiable qualities of the Amharas; they are, however, more laborious and trustworthy. The Agows have more decided characteristics, they are sterner, harsher, exceedingly selfish, and are proverbial for deceit and hard-heartedness. The Abyssinians generally have certain superstitions which resemble in a remarkable manner those existing in different European countries; they believe in the efficacy of amulets, in charms to control hail and rain, in spirits of the forest and river, in omens, fortune-telling, in the power of workers in iron to assume the form of hyenas, and to prey on human victims. Unlike those persons described by Hudibras, as compounding for sins they are inclined to, by damning those they have no mind to, they are indulgent to all alike: or, as Mr. Plowden puts it. "The most curious point in their character is this, that no one is expected to feel ashamed of any crime or vice; and whereas in other countries men in committing serious crimes are morbidly excited, in Abyssinia they are perpetrated with indifference, and generally recounted, sometimes by the individual himself, certainly by others, with gaiety and laughter. In the same way, females are rarely gross or immodest outwardly. I have never yet been able to discover what an Abyssinian could be ashamed of, except a solecism in what he considers good manners, or the neglect of some superstitious form of social observance. They are peculiarly sensitive to ridicule and abuse, and half the time of an Abyssinian master is passed in deciding disputes on such matters." From this description of their character, no surprise can be felt that their indulgence towards each other is unlimited; the honest man will readily give place to a thief in irons if the latter is older than himself, and ragged beggars, chiefs, and priests may be seen elbowing each other in the same apartment, and perhaps partaking of the hospitality of the owner as freely as they show it to him and everybody beside who choose to pay them a visit, not excepting even madmen. So fond are they indeed of eating and drinking, that a stranger arriving at any hour of the day or night furnishes a pretext for both; as do also funerals, weddings, and all other social gatherings, whatever their nature may be; the number of drunken men who may be seen reeling about the streets giving incontrovertible evidence of the frequency of these and of the profusion with which the mead was distributed at them. At these entertainments, and on ordinary oc-

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casions, no distinction is made between rich and poor; wherever the latter can see eating going forward, they are free to enter and partake of the cheer at the same table. Beside supplying food for the body, the richer men keep a species of bard, whose business it is to chant legends, and intone couplets referring to the guests present.

Another remarkable peculiarity of their character is that all of them are beggars One chief will beg of another chief, and the latter begs something in return, and if, by a rare chance, the latter declines to comply, the first can bring an action against him and would certainly gain his cause. The poor man has a very ingenious way of begging, he makes a present to a rich man, and receives tenfold in return; the puzzling question which occurs to one's mind, is, how long may a man continue rich under such a state of things? It is very clear there must be a limit somewhere. They count kin to the fiftieth cousinship, and evil done to one will bring all the rest about the ears of the offender.

Of the classes into which the men may be divided, the most numerous is the military, the three remaining classes are the priestly, agricultural and mercantile. In some provinces, every man is more or less of a soldier, he tills the ground one day, and perhaps the next he may be engaged in some expedition. The chief amusement of these men is in a kind of tournament, not mere mock combats, but bloody encounters, which must not unfrequently leave the victor in such a condition as to be unable to claim the guerdon offered by the female singers, who encourage them by their songs to fight bravely. The soldiers, who get their living by arms, as a profession, are many of them mere mercenaries, who roam about at discretion, fighting for any chief who chooses to employ them; sometimes on horseback, at others on foot—their arms, lance, sword, or matchlock. They have little discipline, and it is seldom that the plan of attack goes beyond a general understanding among the leaders that each shall attack on a certain point; for the rest, they fight on Harry Wynd's principle, and when a man has killed an antagonist, he stops to crow over and plunder him. As their hands are against every man who works for his living, fugitives from the field of battle are killed by the country people, as vermin are killed by a gamekeeper. After the battle is over, there remains no ill-feeling, and conquerors and conquered not unfrequently refresh themselves together with as much friendliness and mirth as though they had never dipped their hands into each other's blood; nay, so far do they carry their civility towards each other, that a messenger sent to a chief, who may happen to have been absent from the battle-field, by his antagonist, to tell him he has been defeated, is rewarded for his trouble.

The chief who is known to be liberal in his supply of meat and mead to his soldiers, is certain to have a good following, soldiers will come from far and near to enter his service, and his master may

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reckon on their doing their best in battle. On the other hand, if they are badly fed, they are quite capable of striking on the very eve of coming to blows. On one such occasion, Ras Ali's guards laid down on the field instead of fighting, and, to punish them, he charged over them with his cavalry. All of them keep a careful account of the number they have killed, and everybody can tell how many he claims to have slain, by the manner in which he plaits his hair; and so they can, if his sword is a virgin one, because, in that case, he is prohibited from buttering it—that is his hair, not the sword. It is creditable to them, looking at it from one point of view, that the slaughter of one wild beast is equivalent to the lives of several human beings. The Teegray soldiers are almost all matchlock men, but the Gallas are mostly horsemen, brave warriors, and skilful in the use of their weapons; their mode of fighting is similar to that of the Parthians. They have generally good horses, and take care of them, seldom riding them if they can help it, except in battle. Those who can afford it, keep a mule for road riding, a lad to carry his shield, a donkey for the baggage, and a wife to cook for him, wash his feet, and attend to other little matters conducive to his comfort, after a day's march. To close this particular branch of the subject, it may be said that Dugald Dalgetty, with a little additional polish, would be in all respects a model Abyssinian soldier.

Next in importance to the chiefs, who have a large military following, are the landowners, who occupy the glens and valleys in the lower parts of the mountains. These are more or less rich in cattle and other matters, and are both fighting men and cultivators of the land, as are those also who serve under them, who cheerfully obey their commands, and refer all disputes to their decision. As the land they cultivate is extremely fertile, they have little occasion for communication with any other district, yet it is customary to make an incursion, at intervals, into an adjacent territory, partly for the mere love of killing and plundering, but more frequently in pursuance of the law of vendetta. As they are rich in those things the soldier chiefly craves, raids are frequently attempted by the military chiefs, but so defensible is the access to the glens and valleys, that if the peasants have sufficient notice of their approach, they are commonly able to repel aggressions. As regards the landowners who occupy the larger valleys, they are more open to military extortions, and are consequently obliged to be more politic in their dealings with the chiefs. The most numerous of the agricultural class are small farmers and peasantry, who, in spite of having to support the troops who are regularly quartered upon them, are usually well off. In some districts, they will not endure this fleecing, and prefer to establish their dwelling-places among the rocks, where they are pretty safe from friends as well as foes, the former being as unwelcome as the latter. There are many villages in the neighbourhood of high roads, the inhabitants of

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which have been eaten out of house and home by the numerous visits of persons who demanded hospitality.

The government of the country is the feudal system, hardly differing from that which prevailed in this and other countries in the olden time. At the period when Mr. Plowden made his report, there was at the head of these Ras Ali, who was supposed to have the power of appointing whatever chiefs he saw fit, and to whom all chiefs owed suit and service. In practice, however, he received just so much of these evidences of subservience as the chiefs thought it unsafe to withhold. Oobeay, the governor of Yemen, for instance, held the same position with respect to him that Charles the Bold of Burgundy did to Louis the XIth of France. Very similar was the case of the minor chiefs, who either banded together for purposes of self-defence, or united themselves to a more powerful chief, and thus strengthened the latter, a result the Ras was so unwilling to occasion that he suffered them to do very much as they pleased, even to inflict capital punishment, though, according to the theory of the Government, that was reserved to himself. The highest in rank after the Ras were the Dejajmatch, who were entitled to have drums beaten before them in battle, and who governed one or two provinces. Next to these came the Kainajmatch and Gerajmatch; then the Feetwarrai, or chiefs of the Royal Guards, and after these, the possessors of shirts, a silk shirt being the distinctive mark of the nobility, and usually accompanied with the rule of as many villages as the Ras thought proper to grant. But however small a man a chief might be, he had just as many officials or attendants about him as the greatest, though the number of his followers may have been so small, that when he had appointed his controller of the household, his chamberlain, his master of the horse, grand butler, jester, taster, and so on, there were none left to make up the ordinary rank and file of the state, yet this small chief, especially if he had a high reputation as a warrior, would not hesitate to inflict on a criminal, or on a man he chose to consider such, one of the ordinary punishments for serious offences, such as cutting off the hands, feet, ears, or tongue, or putting out the eyes.

It is doubtful whether the priesthood does not possess more real power than the military chiefs. At their head is the Aboona, or bishop, who is always a Copt appointed by the Patriarch of Alexandria. His power is almost unlimited, his residence is an inviolable sanctuary for the greatest criminal, and forms a far better asylum in this respect than the great churches (which are also sanctuaries), because criminals cannot be starved out of their dwelling. The priests over whom he exercises his sway are the only possessors of such learning as still exists in the country; but their ignorance is amazing, very few of them have more than the most superficial acquaintance with the Old and New Testament, and their conduct is totally opposed to the doctrines taught by the latter; nevertheless, so entirely are the people under their influence

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that the spectacle of their immorality, drunkenness and vice in no way diminishes it. The reason of this deference arises chiefly from the greater ignorance of the people, who, although not absolutely forbidden to learn, have very little chance of doing so, the priests confining their instruction to the Psalms, which they teach in a tongue as little understood by the people as Latin would be to the mass of the pupils in a Roman Catholic School in Ireland; all that they require is that the pupil shall be able to recite more or less imperfectly some of the verses, without attempting to understand their meaning. By witholding absolution they have the power of preventing Christian burial, and this alone is a source of immense power. The religious observances of the Abyssinians extend very little beyond a rigid observance of the fast days, which together make up nearly two thirds of the year, on which days they do no manner of work. They hate the Roman Catholics, but they adore the Virgin Mary and an immense number of Saints besides, as well as our Saviour. For the support of the priests one third of the land was formerly set aside, and though they no longer possess so large a proportion as this yet they must be very rich, for not only do they receive large gifts, but they have a welcome everywhere, especially at weddings, christenings and funerals, where there is unusually good cheer—at funerals particularly, when nearly every guest makes a point of getting as drunk as he can, the priests included. There are also a class called Scribes, who have some kind of connection with the priests; these get their living chiefly by writing amulets and charms against disease, and are not above preparing love philtres, potions one would hardly have thought to be needed in a society where the notions of morality are so extremely lax. There are other sects, Jews, Roomants and Mahommedans, but, with the exception of the Jews who adhere to the forms of their religion with some strictness, they are so tolerant to each other, that each has given up some of the customs which separate them in other countries. Thus the Mahommedans let their women go unveiled, and the Christians keep handmaidens, the former uphold their own faith and are yet ready to defend the christian. In short there is universal tolerance in such matters, except as regards Roman Catholics, so long as the doctrines taught do not tend to weaken the power of the priests, nor assail the observances these inculcate.

Selling a christian into slavery is, according to the old law of Christian Abyssinia, punishable with death, but among surrounding tribes it is still carried on to a considerable extent, though not in all. As the women are sometimes very fair and beautiful to look upon there is always a market for these either in Egypt or Turkey, and a great many men are disposed of in a similar way. The accounts given of the appearance and sentiments of the men of the generality of these tribes, if well founded, seems to prove that if ever the day comes that they shall acquire an accurate knowledge of

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the condition of Turkey and Egypt, and the value of unity among themselves, they will be able to overrun these countries with great ease if they feel disposed. Fearless of death, constantly engaged in warfare, expert in the use of their weapons, thousands among them the boldest horsemen, fond of feasting but inured to fasting, with an average natural intelligence quite up to the European standard, they have all the qualities necessary to constitute an army of invasion. The invasion of Egypt would almost certainly follow, if the present emperor succeeded in establishing his authority, throughout the whole of Abyssinia; for the recovery of the districts taken from Abyssinia is his "idea," and he is said to have once sent a challenge to a Viceroy of Egypt to settle the matter by a personal encounter, in order to spare the blood of their respective subjects. Nor will there be wanting an incentive to invade Turkey, for the Turks have long threatened to invade Abyssinia, though they have never ventured to make the attempt yet, notwithstanding that the dissension which exist is favorable to such an enterprise. It might be supposed that to such a union as would be requisite to give an Abysinnian invasion a chance of success, the difference of religion would form an insuperable barrier, but this difference is not so great as it seems, for reasons which are stated elsewhere. Indeed there are tribes whose religion is of such a mixed character that they don't know if they are Christians or Mahomedans, and where ruined churches may be seen, though there are no priests to officiate in them.

Every form of government is to be found among the tribes who occupy the vast extent of country included in the name of Abyssinia, from the most despotic to the purest republican, but there are few of them who will carry their submission to their chief, so far as to permit him to sell them into slavery, or to illtreat them to a very serious extent. There are tribes, and very many of them, in which the sole distinction of the chief is that accorded to him on account of his eloquence or natural superiority; they voluntarily agree to submit their disputes to him for decision, but they do not suffer him to interfere in any way in their private affairs. A republican form of government indeed is the only one which such fierce and untameable people would be likely to submit to. It is a pity that men who have such a love of independence and freedom should be so regardless of that of others, that they are constantly warring against them, chiefly for the mere sake of fighting and plunder, but often for the purpose of making prisoners to barter against the cotton cloths of their tempters.

Commerce, as will be imagined, is carried on under great difficulties. The military affect great contempt for traders, which does not extend to the goods they trade in. Beside the regularly appointed customs officers, who pay fixed sums for the privilege of extorting money, every chief, great and small, levies a toll on all merchandise passing through his territories, and as there are so many tribes to

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pass through to reach the interior, the merchandise brought out as well as that taken in is enormously enhanced in price. Nor is this legalised robbery, as it may be termed, the only or the chief danger to which traders are subjected; there are bands of robbers which, if they have a chance, will intercept them at any favourable spot, and strip them without mercy, but this we may suppose takes place only when they are traversing no man's land; it being so manifestly the interest of the tribes not to squeeze too hardly the men who bring them what they want in exchange for things they do not require. To defend themselves from robbers, it is customary for the merchants who start from the coast to assemble in large caravans. They are well armed, and fight as desperately in defence of their merchandise as in defence of their own skins, and the knowledge that they will do so is in itself a great shield from attacks. In addition to the risks they run from human assailants, there are districts to be traversed which swarm with wild beasts.

A peasant had formerly the right to summon the greatest chief to answer his complaint at the Ras's Court, and both he and the accused had to give bail before the pleadings began, and these were answerable in every way for their principals, so that if the accused were sentenced to be executed, and were to abscond, the surety would find himself in an unpleasant position. If the criminal could not find security he was put in chains, and so also was the complainant, both parties having to pay for the hire of the chains, and the services of the men to whom they were chained. One drawback to this theory that all were equal before the law in Abyssinia was that the complainant had first to catch the offender, and then to produce the requisite evidence to obtain his conviction, it being evident that in most cases the rich would have great advantage over the poor, especially in cases occurring at a distance from the seat of justice. When a man killed another, by accident or design, or in self-defence, he was liable to the payment of blood-money, (unless the relatives preferred putting him to death, which they had a right to do), half of which went to the relatives, and the other half to the treasury. The Code of Laws is termed the Feth Negust, and the explanation of these laws is confined to a small number of priests or scribes, from this we may draw an inference as to the manner in which the law is likely to be administered, it being very obvious that a bribe might decide the decision of a case. When not bribed, or not bribed sufficiently, it is often the interest of a judge to decide against the rich man in order that he may be sure of obtaining his costs. Attendance in an Abyssinian law court to one who thoroughly understood the language, must have been a very pleasant way of spending the morning. The acuteness of the complainant and defendant, each of whom pleaded his own cause, and their love of quibbling furnish a fund of entertainment to those present.

The account given of the character and antecedents of the Em-

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peror Theodore agrees with the information we have gathered from other sources. According to Consul Plowden, his present elevation is the fulfilment of a determination he had formed in his youth, when he was only Dejajmatch Kasai. As soon as he had got as many troops together as he thought sufficient for his purpose, he repudiated the authority of the Queen, the mother of Ras Ali, under whom he held the province of Sennaar, defeated her troops, and also those sent against him by the Ras Ali,—whose daughter he had married,—all the while protesting that he was the Ras' fatihful servant, bnt refusing to come into his camp until he had sworn that he would do him no harm. By jadicious conduct he contrived, in spite of a warning given by our consul, relative to his dangerous character, to gain the confidence of the Ras. Eleven years since, when he considered the proper time had arrived for carrying his projects into execution, he boldly avowed his independence, defeated and slew one chief who was sent against him by the Ras; and, subsequently, his old rival Oobeay with half the Ras's army, though greatly out-numbering him, experienced a similar overthrow at his hands. He now assumed the offensive, and in spite of its being the rainy season he made a series of forced marches, and met the Ras on the open plains, though the number of troops under his command was greatly inferior, especially as regarded cavalry. Success again attended him, after an obstinate battle, in which great bravery was shown on both sides. Apparently satisfied with having secured his independence, he retired to his own territories, where he remained quiet for some months, which he employed in strengthening his army, and adding to the number of his guns. As soon as he felt himself strong enough, he suddenly declared war against Oobeay, who with great reluctance drew his army together to meet him, but Kasai, with Prussian promptitude, attacked him before he was expected, routed his army, and took him, his sons, and all his principal officers, prisoners, and shortly afterwards took possession of his strongholds The spoil taken by him was immense. All the treasures which the powerful chiefs of Yemen had been accumulating for generations fell into his hands, and before Oobeay himself could obtain his release, he was required to pay one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Of course the conquest of this great chief was followed by the subjugation or voluntary submission of nearly all the minor chiefs of Abyssinia, and the campaign ended with his coronation under the title of Theodorus, King of Kings of Ethiopia; and a firmer believer in the divine right of kings is not to be found in Europe.

What we have related, will give some idea of his courage and ambition, but many more details must be given before the reader can form an adequate conception of a monarch who, as regards personal qualities and deeds, is really entitled to rank with the most remarkable sovereign of which history furnishes an example.

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Exceedingly skilful in the use of his weapons, and utterly regardless of danger, he sets an example to his soldiers on the battlefield which renders them irresistible. Strictly just towards all his subjects, he has entirely put down the marauding propensities of his troops, and punishes with the utmost severity any act of rapine, or any breach of discipline committed by them; in which he offers a marked contrast with previous rulers of Abyssinia, who used to permit their followers to plunder the country people at their discretion. We have heard a striking instance related of the manner in which he enforces their obedience, even in matters opposed to their strongest prejudices. The Abyssinian soldier considers manual labour degrading, it is not therefore to be wondered at that on one occasion, when he gave orders that they should be employed in making a road through a rugged district, they should break out in open revolt against the authority of their officers. As soon as the alarming intelligence reached him, he mounted his horse, and, without waiting for his attendants, galloped with his usual impetuosity to the place where the mutinous soldiers were drawn up. Throwing himself from his horse, he seized a crowbar, and, alone and unaided, he rolled the masses of rock from the line marked out for the road. His personal strength is amazing, and for upwards of an hour he toiled before the gaze of his astonished soldiers; then, throwing the crowbar to the ground, he turned towards them, and said: "Now let me see the man who dares to refuse to follow the example of his sovereign!" With such a cheer as British soldiers might have raised, under similar circumstances, the men threw off their outer clothing, and rushed at the tools, which they used with such zeal and vigour that, in spite of their inexperience, they completed the work in an incredibly short space of time.

In his manners, he is represented as being polite and gentle, and accessible to all who desire to hold communication with him, which he can the more readily allow that he is indefatigable in business, and not only spends the whole day in attending to it, but readily sacrifices a portion of the night when need is. A very Richard Cœur de Lion in clemency toward those who have sought his life, or who have fought against him, he as readily acknowledges any fault or injustice he may commit during the fits of passion to which he is subject; his generosity, too, in the ordinary sense of the word, is in marked contrast to what is generally observed among potentates great and small in the quarter of the world in which he dwells. In religious matters, he is as stern as John Knox in his dislike of images, and will not tolerate Roman Catholics, because they admit these in their churches, but chiefly because they assume an authority which he will not tolerate in his dominions. He is also pure in his morals, and if his subjects are not all so, it is not from lack of precept and example; reformation of manners having, probably, been greatly assisted by the reformation introduced by him

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in costume. He is described as a firm believer in his mission of regeneration, and his faith in this respect seems to induce him to regard with indifference the opinion that may be formed of him abroad.

The social policy he has introduced and carried out among a people so fierce and barbarous as the Abyssinians, gives the strongest evidence of the force of his character. At a very early period in his career he set himself to break down the feudal system, which he has since successfully accomplished. He abolished the slave trade, all but the form of it which allowed the purchase of slaves for the purpose of setting them free, he himself setting an example by buying as many as were offered to him and then causing them to be baptized and letting them go. Before his authority was established it was the custom to permit the relatives of individuals murdered to deal with the criminal as they thought fit, a practice he put an end to, and murderers were put to death by the public executioner. We cannot enumerate all the reforms he has carried out, but those mentioned will be sufficient to indicate their character, and as regards their extent it is natural to suppose that a man who could effect the greater would not have much difficulty in effecting minor ones. The chief defects of his character are such as arise from his naturally passionate temper and the overweening sense of his importance. In fairness, however, we should bear in mind that his only standard of comparison is that furnished by preceding rulers of Abyssinia, and that he is not only a self-made sovereign, but a self-taught man.

The foregoing estimate of his character is chiefly derived from the report of Consul Plowden to Lord Clarendon. As Mr. Plowden must have had very good opportunities of forming his judgment from a full knowledge of his deeds, and from personal communication there is no reason to suppose that the estimate is too favourable, only we must not forget that he may have changed during the ten years since that report was written.

(*To be continued.*)

RECOLLECTIONS OF SANDHURST.

BY AN OLD CADET.

CHAPTER XIII.

One Saturday evening, we were all sitting at tea in our room, with the exception of Mingleby, who had got himself into trouble again and was spending the evening where he could allow his thoughts to ruminate undisturbed on things in general, and his own fate in particular. We had just sat down and were making some sympathising remarks about our absent friend, when a fellow popped his head in at the door and inquired where he was. On

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being informed, he said, "oh, the old story again," and stated that he had come for the purpose of inviting him to tea in their room, saying that they had a "spread" in consequence of their John having received a hamper that morning. As it was quite impossible to convey the invitation to Mingleby, and equally impossible for him to avail himself thereof, even if communicated to him, I was asked to go in his place, and being nothing loth, at once consented. I therefore hastened to accompany the bearer of the invite and quickly collecting my allowance of bread and butter, which, with a cup of tea I carried on my chair we marched off to number sixteen, —Brittlestick's old room—and where he had also been invited by his late comrades as a guest on the present occasion. A very strict corporal had been placed in charge of the room since the barring out of Colonel Baldhot, and after having such a good-tempered easy going fellow as Brittlestick to deal with, it can be imagined that no one in the room appreciated a corporal who kept them all in such strict order. He of course took tea in the corporal's room, and his absence was taken advantage of to complain loudly of his conduct. "He will be in here in a minute," said one "to borrow the bowl as usual." And directly afterwards in walked Stiffstyle to demand the loan of that article. It was customary for corporals, heads of room, and any one else who could manage it, to drink their tea out of the bowls which are properly intended for slops but are never used for that purpose at Sandhurst. All the corporals secured bowls if they possibly could, and the example thus set by rank of course communicated itself to the more humble rank and file. Besides the bowls contained more than a cup, and where everything was reduced more or less to a uniform appearance, there was a certain charm in having an article not exactly similar to what everyone had. The best of Stiffstyle was that he regularly borrowed the bowl every evening before tea, and as regularly returned it after tea, when there was no occasion for its use till the following evening. This plan must have been pleasanter to him than taking possession of the bowl altogether, although the Irish John used to tell the truth when he said "shure he might just as well kape it, for all the good we get out of it." It was proposed to refuse him the loan of the article on this particular evening, but it was subsequently decided to let him have it, or he might object to strangers being in the room to tea. I must let the reader know though, what sort of a party we were sitting round the table, and as the hamper which furnished the spread was the property of the Irish John already referred to, I may as well begin with him. His name was McBaney, and although raw, lubberly, and ungainly to look at, he was one of the best natured and most obliging fellows it has ever been my fortune to meet. Poor McBaney he suffered a dreadful first half, for being so slow, lounging, and simple, with everything so new to him, he got knocked about a good deal and was constantly being punished for many little acts which he never dreamt there was any

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harm in committing. His appearance also was so greatly against him that he seldom created else than dislike at first sight, and caused officers, under-officers, and corporals to bring him up very sharply for what they would not notice in another. But few ever came into contact with him, who failed to discover immediately what sterling qualities he possessed and of what a kindly nature he was. Indeed two or three years afterwards when McBaney became an old cadet, no one in college was more sought after by old hands, or better liked by new ones. Still at the time I now write of his virtues were not sufficiently known to be generally recognised. He had been christened "Venus," soon after his arrival, with that peculiar readinesss which enables cadets to furnish anyone with a new name at a moment's notice, and one that generally speaking conveys an ironical impression. He had not been a month in college before he found his cup of misery so full that one evening he returned from the under-officer's room in an hysterical fit. Some wag ran round the company of course, and popping his head into each room made the simple announcement of "Venus in tears." This caused a run to number sixteen, many going with the intention of chaffing McBaney and all with the expectation of laughing heartily at such a feminine display of grief. Never were fellows more disappointed, for McBaney's distress was so real and unfeigned, and the convulsive throbs that shook his whole frame so violent that no one could look at him for a moment and not feel for him. In a minute or two he was surrounded by sympathisers and consolers three deep, who soon restored his state of mind to somewhat of its usual serenity, and eventually the under-officer who had "fixed" him came and let him off, but well he might, considering that Mc Baney had punishments in waiting which would take him three weeks to undergo. I have mentioned this incident principally on account of its furnishing the only instance I rememember in which a display of tears by a cadet did not excite the remark and ridicule of the whole college. But the other persons in the room on the present occasion also deserve a word or two. Besides Brittlestick, McBaney and myself were Deepdale, who brought me the invitation and was very agreeable, Hepton and Carblestone. The two latter had been on leave for the afternoon, and now bore traces of having been on what they called a spree. To say the least they were rather excited, and conducted themselves in a very noisy and rather reckless manner. They were both to all appearance, as hungry as if they had not tasted food that day, and kept McBaney running between them and his hamper until he was fairly tired.

"Now I hope you all have plenty," said the Irishman, as he prepared to take his seat after having helped each of us to as much ham as would have satisfied half a dozen ordinary people for breakfast, and piled up his own plate in the same bountiful style.

"Cut yourself some more ham, McBaney," said Carblestone before he could sit down.

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"What do you mean?" said McBaney in great surprise.

"I mean what I say," was the reply, "cut yourself some more ham."

"But I have plenty already."

"I don't care, cut some, do you hear," and the speaker raised a jug as if he intended throwing it at McBaney's head. This movement caused the latter to comply at once with the order given him, but he tried to make the best of it by going over to the corner of the room where the hamper stood, and merely chipping off a morsel with which, on the point of his fork, he returned to the table only to find that Carblestone had in the interim transferred to his own plate what McBaney had left on his, and had even then devoured nearly all before him.

"Oh what a fellow you are, Carblestone," said poor McBaney in a half reproachful tone, "you might have said you wanted more at first and not have taken it like that."

"Didn't I tell you to cut yourself some more?"

"Oh it's all very fine, but you wouldn't like anyone else to humbug you when at tea," and McBaney amidst some laughter took his plate away to help himself once more. He was not played any more such tricks, which, seeing that he furnished all the good things we enjoyed, was certainly no more than correct, and after making like the rest of us a very substantial tea, the company appeared to come unanimously to the conclusion that it would not be too great an honour to McBaney if they pledged his health in some of his own ginger wine, which the authorities who examined the hamper had, strange to say, made no objection to his receiving. The toast having been duly proposed and drank, was followed up with musical honours in which Mr. McBaney himself took a leading part, and was called to order for so doing.

"Now on your legs and make a speech, Venus," said Carblestone.

"Oh humbug," responded McBaney, "I can't make a speech."

"Get up, sir, at once and return thanks for the compliment," said Carblestone, authoritatively.

"Why, what can I say," urged McBaney, "I never made a speech in my life."

"Perhaps you never tried, and you don't know what you can do till you try."

"Some one else will give us a song," said Paddy, looking round in the hope of assistance, but no one volunteered to come to his rescue.

"Come you may as well get through it at once. Speak up," was the rather impatient rejoinder.

"Oh, I am not going to make a fool of myself," the so-called Venus mustered up pluck to say.

"I'll tell you what it is," continued Carblestone, "if you don't immediately express your sentiments you'll have to drink a glass

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of salt and water, and stand on one leg in the corner there for half-an-hour," and to show that he was in earnest, the speaker added, "there's some salt by you, Hepton, if there isn't enough, borrow some from No. 17, and we can brew Venus a dose."

McBaney seemed to think that under these circumstances he had better stand up. He therefore rose and was greeted with the usual manifestations of applause on such occasions.

"Silence, gentlemen, silence," shouted out Carblestone, "while Mr. McBaney returns his thanks for favours received."

"Gentlemen," stammered out McBaney.

"Hear, hear!" bawled everyone, and for a minute the applause was terrific. It apparently had a wonderful effect on Paddy, for, with a degree of eloquence that thoroughly astonished us, he proceeded as follows:

"Gentlemen, I trust you do not think my backwardness in responding to the toast you have done me the honour to drink, arises from any want of appreciation of the proud position in which I feel myself to be at this moment. It arises entirely from the diffidence I naturally feel under such circumstances, and from the conviction that words are inadequate to express my feelings." At this period, the applause manifested was indeed very great. "I will not go the length of saying," continued McBaney, "that the present is the proudest and happiest moment of my life, for I can foresee that that moment will only arrive when, by a longer period of servitude at the Royal Military College, I shall be enabled to call those whom I now have the honour to be amongst, brother-cadets." To describe the enthusiasm that these words created is simply impossible. For five minutes at least the din attendant on the applause was terrific, indeed, the company generally became so excited that the fire irons were eagerly contested for as implements with which to salute the success of the speech. But McBaney had not yet concluded: "Gentlemen," he added, with a knowing look round the table, "although I am perfectly aware that every one present has equally contributed to the honour done me, I cannot sit down without begging that I may be allowed to propose the health of one who has taken a very active part in this evening's proceedings, and who has, I may say with all due humility, endeared himself to all of us. I need scarcely say I allude to our kind friend, Carblestone."

"Hang your impudence," said he whose name was mentioned. But a chorus of "hear, hears" drowned his remonstrances. And McBaney, without noticing the interruption, added, "I venture to suggest, subject to the approval of the company, that our worthy friend, in lieu of responding to the toast in the usual manner, favours us with a specimen of his accomplished vocalism," and then resumed his seat amidst another torrent of applause, whilst Carblestone meditated vengeance at having the tables thus turned against him. He, however, was obliged to sing, but made such a

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very poor hash of it, that McBaney could easily be forgiven for imagining that he had had the best of it.

"Poor old Mingleby," said Brittlestick, after a pause, "I suppose he's sound asleep by this time. It is odd that he can't keep clear of those precious holes."

"Was Mingleby the fellow who started that Colleger about the last hole down the passage on the right being haunted?" enquired Hepton.

"Oh, it's very likely he was. I daresay he finds it a good way to get the best hole to himself, when there's a lot of prisoners."

"Why, some fellows say," said McBaney, in a mysterious tone, "that the corner hole has never yet had a fellow in it who did not hear the divil's own noises of chains rattling, and awful moanings; and that what has been heard is nothing to what has been seen."

"Oh, go along with your nonsense, Paddy," said Brittlestick, "it's all very well for you and those other Johns to refresh yourselves between the extension motions with such trash, but I happen to know it's all gammon, and if you'll only promise not to repeat what I tell you, I think I can convince you that when you pay a visit to the holes, let it be either the corner one, or any other, the only noise you will hear will be the barring or unbarring of your own door, and the only visitors you will have will be the officer on duty, the sergeant, and the orderly."

McBaney gave the desired promise, and Brittlestick proceeded as follows.

"You see I don't want you to publish what I disclose, for it would frustrate the object of Mingleby who did, as has been supposed, invent the story. The fact is, that the apartment about which so many wonderful stories have been related is Mingleby's favourite little den, and he has found that "Johns" and "Funks" are kept out of it by dreading the apparitions which have been so much talked about. No one has any idea of the comforts that cell contains. Up the chimney an old poker, or rather part of a poker, is stowed; behind the panelling under the bed a knife, pencils, and some other articles lie hid which enable Mingleby to amuse himself in many a weary hour; he even collects a store of nuts by smuggling in a few at a time, when he has an easy sergeant to deal with, and these he secrets in a sort of drawer which he has contrived to make in the table, which was originally devoid of such a convenience. In fact, Mingleby is far more at home there than he would be here."

"Yes, but what has all that to do with the ghost?" asked Mc Baney.

"Why you know how a 'colleger' spreads," was the reply, "and how very easy it is to circulate a mysterious story of that kind. Mingleby had only to hint at such a thing, and the idea was soon propagated with the usual additions. And it has had the effect he desired; for when he is a prisoner himself, of course he has no diffi-

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culty in obtaining his own charming crib, and when at his duty, the apartment is untenanted if fellows can possibly get another hole, so that there is but very little chance of his treasures being discovered."

"But shure," broke in Paddy, "queer noises have been heard there, as plenty of fellows will declare to."

"Plenty of humbugs" sneered Brittlestick, "one night, the fellow who was in the hole did hear certain odd sounds, but I will explain how that occurred. You see sometimes when Mingleby himself does not require the use of the hole, it is occupied by that Irish fellow in the B Company, Croghan, who is in the secret. But it happened one day that Trevantle, who was also a prisoner, refused to give up the corner cell to Croghan, who was a second or two late in claiming it. Croghan was very angry at this, for he considered that it was only disagreeableness on the part of Trevantle, to whom all the holes were precisely alike, and he determined to try and give him a distaste, if possible, for the apartment he had chosen. They had been put in just after dinner, and as the Sergeant in whose custody they were, had searched them very strictly in the guard-room, they had nothing in their possession by means of which they could pass an hour, so Croghan, who had taken care to get next door to Trevantle, went off to sleep, and was only roused from his slumbers by the orderly who brought in the tea. After making the most of that meal, he again indulged in a peaceful slumber until the flash from the bull's-eye lantern, carried by the Sergeant, who accompanied the Captain on duty, caused him to awake, just in time to hear the door locked and bolted. Croghan listened as he heard them proceed next door to visit Trevantle. Now the latter happens to be, as you know, a second cousin, or some other distant relation of Captain Rawlster, and the officer seeing that he was still awake, bade him good night. 'Oh,' thinks Croghan to himself, 'you're awake too, are you, I must see if I can't keep you awake a little longer.' It was now nearly twelve o'clock, for the officer had been unusually late, and as soon as the clock struck the hour, Croghan hopped off his hard couch. The wind had been sighing gently in its passage through the keyhole, and by quietly climbing up and noiselessly opening the window to its full extent this cheerful sound was greatly increased. 'That will make the place seem rather dull,' thought Croghan, as the moaning of the wind grew loud and dismal, 'it will convey to his mind an impression of loneliness to begin with.' Then Croghan followed it up by groaning and moaning himself, and making all the unearthly noises he possibly could. These he continued until he heard Trevantle begin moving about. 'Now he is getting uneasy,' said Croghan mentally. And uneasy poor Trevantle was, for he presently began to call out in a faltering voice, 'Croghan, Croghan, I say Croghan are you awake?' but the only reply Croghan gave was in the shape of three or four very solemn knocks at awfully long intervals.

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Trevantle was not proof against this sort of thing, in fact he could stand it no longer than five minutes, then he commenced "ringing his bell" with all his might and main. He hammered away at the door as if he would bring it down, and when the sergeant answered his summons, demanded to be taken to hospital. The sergeant remarked that he did not kick as though there was much the matter with him, but of course was obliged to comply with his request. The best of it was that Trevantle was afraid to remain in the holes at night afterwards, and he even completed the sentence he was then undergoing by taking his punishment during the day and getting 'suddenly worse' and returning into hospital at night. To him Mingleby is principally indebted for the preposterous stories which have since been concocted and circulated."

"But," said McBaney, "I think it's too bad to say such things, for many fellows would be frightened out of their wits by such jokes."

"Oh, so far from its doing anyone harm, Mingleby argues that it does a great many a deal of good. And indeed, many of those silly little Johns who often think it fine to strut amongst their fellows with a sort of bravado at having undergone a sentence of solitary on bread and water, would rather not sleep out of the company and consequently behave in a more rational way than is their wont."

"Yes, but you should have seen that poor young Willney the other evening, when he was ordered off to the holes for fighting with another John in the passage. He cried and begged Parblow not to send him, and Parblow was so sorry to see the young one in such a funk that he let him off with close arrest."

"Well that's an argument in favour of Mingleby, for if Willney hadn't been in a funk of seeing a ghost he wouldn't have got off with arrest."

After having some further conversation on other topics, we heard the shouts of the Responsible and his subs ordering us all to our beds and not long afterwards we were in our respective rooms and nests and soon fast asleep.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MILITIA.

In his celebrated letter to Sir John Burgoyne, in 1847, during one of our invasion panics, the late Duke of Wellington said:—"I know no mode of resistance—much less of protection—from this danger excepting an army in the field capable of meeting and contending with so formidable an enemy, aided by all the means of fortification which experience and science can suggest." The Duke however, as Sir Francis Head observes, assuming as a national

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axiom that the British House of Commons would constitutionally shrink from the expense of enabling Her Majesty's army and navy to defend the nation from invasion in the proper manner, suggested the formation of a Militia Force of 150,000 men. "This," he adds, "with an augmentation of the regular army, which would not cost £400,000, would put the country on its legs with respect to personal force, and I would engage for its defence, old as I am." But the ink with which these chivalrous words were written was scarcely dry before reflection materially modified the enthusiastic declaration. "I shall be deemed foolhardy," he adds, "in engaging for the defence of the empire with an army composed of such a force as Militia! I may be so; I confess it. I should infinitely prefer, and should have more confidence in, an army of regular troops; but I know I shall not have these. I may have the others. This is my view of our danger and our resource."

In spite of this apparent disparagement, our constitutional force of Militia stands nearest to our army as a ready source of recruitment—individually or in entire regiments, as has sometimes happened. The drafted Militia did excellent service during the Peninsular War. The battle of Talavera was won chiefly by militiamen, so recently brought into the field that they fought in their old uniforms. The outbreak of the Crimean War found the English Militia only half enrolled and most imperfectly organised, the Scotch and Irish Militia absolutely non-existent; and yet in the course of that short war the Militia found garrisons for Gibraltar Malta, the Ionian Islands, for our home fortresses, for our camps of instruction, and gave 14,000 partially drilled recruits and some hundreds of officers to the Line. At the present day—in spite of our defective system—the English Militia is infinitely better organised and disciplined than in 1854, and the Scotch and Irish regiments are at least equal in efficiency. We can therefore still count on the Militia, when called upon, rendering yet more useful service than during the Crimean War. There are some splendid regiments which would do honour to any service.

Such being the facts of the case, it is much to be deplored that for years the Militia has been studiously discouraged. While royalty and all whom we honour in arms have lent their patronage to the Volunteers; while every district has been enlivened by their pageants, and every social gathering has echoed their praises, the Militia has been systematically hidden from the public view. For three or four weeks a year, in some dismal suburb of London—such as Bethnal Green—or some dull country-town, the Militia and its officers go through the treadmill-task of drill. Even where one county has several regiments, they never see one another; and even where the Militia head-quarters happen to be a garrison town the strictest isolation is maintained. The dreary routine terminates by the inspection—conducted generally by a reluctant officer of the Line, selected solely on the ground of his being the nearest man at

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hand, who knows that he sees the regiment for the first and last time, and who is generally more engaged in grumbling at the shabby rate of his travelling allowance, than in testing the efficiency of a corps in which he can have no earthly interest.

Such being the case, we cannot wonder that the Militia has declined in strength, and that probably not more than 60,000 men out of the 120,000 would be forthcoming at a sudden call. It but suffers the fate of all neglected things.

The Militia was organised on its present footing in the year 1852. The Acts of Parliament by which it is regulated, authorize the levy and maintenance of 80,000 men for England, 10,000 for Scotland, and 30,000 for Ireland. The moderation of this demand from a population of 30,000,000 will be estimated from the fact that the Prussians would raise 75,000 men from a population of only 5,000,000. The sum voted by Parliament for the general cost of the Militia this year, was £842,600.

This force assembles every year for a course of military training. The Militia Commission recommended twenty-eight days as the minimum time of training; but this was modified, until recently, into two preliminary weeks for the recruits and three weeks for regimental training; the latter has been extended to four weeks in the last two years. Deducting the Sundays and the four days generally required for the distribution and resumption of accoutrements, the actual time of regimental training is reduced by one week—without counting the time lost by wet days and the occasional half-holidays. It is obvious that this time of training must be endowed with miraculous energy if it can entitle our regiments of Militia, generally, to be styled "perfectly efficient." The best regiments are those that have been embodied, and which still retain a good proportion of old men. Considering the length of time required in the regular army to set up a soldier, the short term of annual training might be considered a ridiculous waste of public money, if there were not a necessity that a certain number of men should be enrolled and kept in readiness for embodiment in case of need. On the other hand, all who have had experience in this matter will admit the great progress and improvement of the men even by this short training—especially when the regiments have the good fortune to possess efficient non-commissioned officers, efficient officers, and a smart commanding officer—the three conditions which answer for efficient regiments in the regular army; for, we need not state that the regulations are alike in both services. Consequently, whatever may be the deficiencies of a Militia regiment in point of drill, it must always be superior to a mere Volunteer regiment in the still greater military requirement of discipline. For, after all, the Anglo-Saxon, like the ancient Roman, seems to require something like the salutary terrors of the Mutiny Act and the Articles of war to maintain his discipline.

There is a great deficiency in the numbers, if not in the military

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qualifications of Militia officers; and so it has been suggested that the Militia should be officered with professional soldiers. It is, however, well known that regular army officers do not always improve Militia regiments. They all want to be field officers without working up to that rank, and nothing is so discouraging in any service as to have appointments made over our head, whatever may be the prestige of the candidates. Of course there are many valuable exceptions, and these are generally men whose social position is the best—a matter of some moment in the Militia service. Besides, it would cost the public something enormous to keep up a body of even half-paid officers to live in idleness eleven months out of the twelve. The country requires officers who will be at no expense to it beyond the period of actual service; and if a better spirit were infused on this subject into the old halls and manor-houses of our counties, and more judgment and fairness were practised, there would be no lack of efficient officers, perfectly willing to submit to discipline, and caring little for half-pay or full-pay, or promotion either (without "snubbing.")

Nevertheless, this matter of promotion should be well considered: it has more than once caused much bitterness and detriment to the service. The Militia regulation requires that all captains by promotion should have passed a regimental examination as lieutenants, but nothing is more common than to see strangers at once raised to the rank of majors over captains, and captains over the heads of subalterns who, by the regulation must submit to an examination in order to secure a right "given away" to the stranger. There can be no inducement for any man to accept a lieutenancy if he must submit to an examination for his promotion, whereas the stranger may be appointed over him without any proof whatever of his qualification. This happens frequently.

There are minor grievances inflicted on Militia officers, such as penuriousness about lodging money and travelling expenses which irritate more by their meanness than their extent, considering that the training almost always entails a considerable expenditure above the proceeds of their pay. But the main point is to convince the candidate for a commission in the Militia, that the service we require of him is a valued and honoured one. Instead of hiding him in a corner we must let the public see what manner of man he is, and how he does his duty. Instead of drawing a sharp distinction between him and the officer of the Line, we must encourage him to attach himself for instruction to a regiment for one month, as permitted by the Regulation, with £7 pay in the bargain. Instead of having an indefinite number of regiments, utterly estranged from each other, and virtually commanded by a War-Office clerk, we must make the Militia an army commanded by a soldier of rank and fame. We must divide it into divisions and brigades, and by working them together, test individual and regimental merit, and elicit military aptitude by the employment of Militia officers as acting aides-de-

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camp, adjutants, and majors of brigade. In short, we must make it a matter of pride and honour to hold a Militia commission, and then we need have no fear of a lack of candidates.

Such are the suggestions of those most acquainted with the Militia service, in order to supply the present great deficiency of officers. Lieutenant-colonels are not wanting, nor are majors, but there is a deficiency of captains, a prodigious want of lieutenants, and no ensigns in the Militia. As far as officers are concerned the service is at a discount. It has been suggested that the Volunteer movement has diverted the supply, but the facts of the case will not support the explanation. The class of men who officer the Volunteers need not be independent in any way, either in fortune, or in occupation; for there are occupations which will not necessarily interfere with the attendance at the annual training. The Volunteer officer may be a tradesman, as he often is, without any detriment to his service; most of the Volunteer officers are either of this class or professional gentlemen. Now, neither of these classes can be said to be that from which the Militia has been officered. On the other hand, it is possible that the Volunteer movement having, so to speak, vulgarised commissions, our country gentlemen have begun to look down upon them—especially as the Militia is positively ignored on all public occasions, as though it did not exist. Is it pleasant for a country gentleman and Militia officer, to be present at festivities and have to drink to a military toast, in which his department is invariably omitted? Over and over again has this painful omission been pointed out, and we are yet to wait for such a toast as "The Army, Navy, the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers," which, we submit, would be only fair play and very common truth and justice. All of them will be needed in the hour of our national trial, and therefore all should be acknowledged and complimented in the hour of festive enjoyment, the true zest of which is the conviction of national security and sufficient defence. We know well enough which of these three armies of reserve will be first called upon for assistance by the nation in the event of war, and, moreover, be expected to equal the line in efficiency and discipline. The Volunteers *may* come to the tug of war; but the Militia *must* come to it: that is the difference.

With respect to non-commissioned officers, there seems to be much improvement needed in the Militia; indeed it is surmised that even in the regular army the standard character of non-commissioned officers is somewhat lowered. The character and competency of the British non-commissioned officers heretofore stood pre-eminently high, not only in the estimation of their fellow citizens, but even in that of foreign military men, who while sneering at the qualifications for command of officers who, without preliminary training or experience, could procure commissions by purchase, attributed the admirable discipline of our troops to the zeal and

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intelligence of their subordinates. We fear, however, that unfortunately as a whole, the non-commissioned officers of the present day are by no means equal in efficiency to those of the past. If such be the case in the regular Army, it cannot be wondered at that there should be such a deficiency in the Militia. For the most part the sergeants are too old, and their mode of treating the men savours too much of the period when it was deemed impossible to consider the soldier anything but an automaton or machine. Defective sight and defective hearing are serious military incapacities, and yet they are tolerated in the Militia—to the great inconvenience of the men and officers.

Considering the emoluments of non-commissioned officers in the Militia, a superior class of men should be secured. In addition to their regular pay, they receive at least a shilling a-day extra out of the captain's "contingent"—if not the whole of it, sometimes amounting to 2s. per day—for the trouble of paying the men during the training, and every facility is given to them to earn money during the remainder of the year as drill sergeants to the Volunteers, as occasional sorters of letters at the Post Office, and in oth.r appropriate occupation.

The weak point in all trainings is the deficiency of men fit for lance sergeants, corporals, drill-instructors and the rest; for the Militiaman, from his short and imperfect soldier's education, but seldom makes a smart, intelligent non-commissioned officer, and moreover, from his liability to be disembodied at any moment, he is hardly willing to enforce his authority among his immediate comrades.

The adjutant of a Militia regiment is an important functionary—far more so than in the Line—and the well-being of the regiment mainly depends upon a competent, cool, and gentlemanly adjutant. It is impossible to describe the amount of discomfort inflicted by a burly, surly, self-sufficient adjutant, both upon the men and the officers, especially the subalterns. This appointment should be very carefully made by those responsible for it. It used to go "by purchase," but it is understood that the Government now looks very narrowly at the recommendations of the candidates, and on all occasions obtains the word of honour of the lieutenant-colonels nominating adjutants, that no money has been or will be paid for the appointment.

Compared with the regulars, the Militiamen are handsomely treated by the Government, and unless we consider certain inconveniences of the service, we should wonder why there exists any deficiency in the strength of the battalions. The Militiaman not only receives the regular pay, but at each training two new shirts, two pair of socks, and a pair of boots, all which become his own when he returns home, and which set him up as it were for the harvest. He has also 10s. gratuity as a re-sworu man at each training, in other words an extra 4d. for good conduct and

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efficiency, and twenty shillings, and eightpence at the end of each training, subject to trifling deductions for the marking of his kit, &c. During the five years' service, he may carry off two fatigue suits, and one full dress suit. We may observe, however, in passing, that this arrangement is a fruitful source of complaint among the men, from the fact that these articles may fall to a recruit at his first training, and it is impossible to make the men see the perfect justice of the existing regulation: they reasonably enough imagine that the things should fall by the service of the man rather than the age of the articles. Inspecting officers are frequently worried about this matter among the complaints of the men at the end of the training, and it is to be hoped that a fairer arrangement will be ere long adopted.

Altogether, it seems that the Militiaman does not get less than two shillings per day during the training, if we add the value of the articles he receives to his regular pay, and yet there is an acknowledged difficulty in recruiting for the Militia. The reason is that the training interferes with regular occupation, and employers object to Militiamen on that account. Commanding officers are frequently asked for leave of absence by the men on the ground of attending to some work in hand. There seems to be no remedy for this impediment to recruiting, but a longer term of training, which might render the man less dependent on civil employment.

But if the men are at a disadvantage in this respect, they are far more so in the present system of billeting. There cannot be a question of more vital importance to any reserve force than this. It is marvellous how such an iniquitous system as billeting soldiers in public-houses, except in cases of extreme emergency, on the line of march, could have been tolerated so long. Bad as it is at all times, it is more especially ruinous to a regiment called up for only a month's training. More than half the misery, beggary, and crime in this country is caused by excess of drinking, and knowing this, as almost every Englishman knows it, to place soldiers in public-houses, close to beer-barrels and gin-casks, where they are ever urged to drink, and jeered at if they do not, does seem a wretched policy indeed. Drunkenness is the great, if not the only difficulty that has to be contended with in the Militia. It may be true, as Dr. Johnson said, that there are some minds which are never ripe until they are rotten, but such characters do not improve the ranks of the British Army. Joining drunk for training can be stopped easily enough by the firmness of commanding officers, if they will insist on inflicting a heavy fine on every man, whether good or bad, who joins drunk, and they have full legal power to do so. But what commanding officer, however well-judging and experienced, can contend successfully against the evils of the quiet night's debauch in the public-house, where his men are billeted, and where every facility is given to them to drink unobserved? Droves of men come on a Militia parade perfectly incapable of

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undergoing any instruction whatever from this cause, and hanging about the hospital with the hope of being excused by the surgeon from ordinary drill. They are not drunk then, but crapulous from the public-house debauch of the previous night.

Such is the evil, and its remedy will not require any reckless expenditure. There are, in most country-towns where the head-quarters of Militia ordinarily assemble, or within easy reach, some kind of barracks, small it may be, but which can, with a reasonable amount of money, be enlarged so as to fairly accommodate 1,000 men, mustered for twenty-seven days training, at fourpence a night each man, which is the amount now paid to innkeepers for the wretched pallet or thing called a bed. Here we have £450 paid annually by the public to train our men, if we may so express it, to be *beery*. But £450 annually represents, at three per cent., a capital of £15,000, and much less than this sum would provide barracks for the whole force. In many districts, Exeter and Plymouth, for instance, there is ample barrack accommodation already, without any additional expense whatever, and, in such places, there is no excuse for billeting the Militia. Under the power of the 23rd and 24th of Victoria, Cap. 94, the Government already pay rent to those counties which have provided quarters to the permanent staff.

It needs but an extension of the same principal to furnish all the regiments with satisfactory quarters at little, if any, increased cost to either the Government or the counties. At most Militia barracks there is ground already belonging to the counties on which the requisite accommodation might be easily provided, and the magistrates of most counties would be perfectly ready to provide it if the Legislature would give them the necessary power. The billet money would be a fair return for the money expended out of the county-rate in erecting the buildings. In many instances this return might be increased, and the buildings be made further useful by housing in them any troops on the line of march, who would otherwise be billeted in the public-houses.

It is only in barracks that the men can be placed under proper and necessary discipline and control, and it is only by placing them in barracks that the mischievous consequences incident to their annual visits can be got rid of. In the present state of things, the residents in the vicinity dread the training as a time of nightly riot; and thus, by the neglect of the authorities, the force itself is brought into disrepute. Every year there is some complaint of the kind in the newspapers.

The lodging-house system is not an adequate substitute for barracks, although artisans and labourers are eager to have the soldier-lodgers for the allowance of 4d. a-day. For, what happens? In order to make room for the Militiamen, the poor occupiers of the houses crowd themselves and their families for a month into holes and corners not fit for human habitation; the men sleep invariably

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two in a bed: and above all, the moral effect of introducing such lodgers into the families of the respectable and well-conducted poor is most pernicious. Without wishing to say one word in derogation of the Militia force, it must be allowed thaat the men are not usually such as can be introduced into the family of a decent and respectable artizan or labourer for a month, without producing injurious results.

Such, then, are the wants of our militia,—a little more consideration, officially and on the part of the public—more officers, better non-commissioned officers, an extension of the annual training, and barrack accommodation. "When my regiment," says a correspondent, "was embodied during the Crimean war, we made greater progress, and learnt more during the first week that we were lodged in barracks in a garrison town, than we had during the whole of a winter spent in billets."

Should the reforms suggested be adopted, we doubt not that the Militia will be always ready for service, and form that efficient reserve we should always maintain in the country. As Captain Knollys has recently observed in an important article,* a war will generally be decided now in one brief campaign, instead of lasting over many years as formerly. The military force of the defeated power will be at once expended, and there will be no time to recruit and train those totally unused to arms. A beaten army may, under cover of a large fortress or intrenched camp, with advantage complete its number from the Militia,—but without such a refuge as the Militia there will be no time to render the mere peasant fit to take his place in the ranks. Without such a resource—a ready and efficient Militia—there will be no hope for us. Once struck to the ground, we shall not have recovered from the swoon before the dagger of the foe will be in our heart.

It will indeed be a dark day for England if the events which we have been watching during the last few months were allowed to pass over without teaching us any lesson. We have seen an example, unprecedented in history, of the swift disasters which overtake a nation when it depends exclusively on the valour of its troops, and neglects those means of protection which result from availing ourselves of all our advantages for the establishment of an adequate defence. Courage is a great quality, but it may be relied upon too far; the recent war in Europe is not the only one of our time which proves that a people may be brave, and yet lose everything,—if it is inferior to its enemy either in numbers, the appliances of warfare, or in organisation.

* *Modifications in War.* U.S.M., Oct., 1866.

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FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Oct. 23.

Frenchmen are a sufficiently fair-judging people where their own vanity is not concerned, but when that is affected directly or indirectly their vision is affected also, and they see things from a prejudiced point of view, in which perhaps they do not differ greatly from the rest of mankind. They are greatly indignant with the Prussian treatment of certain States, and if very little is said by the newspapers, it is not because the public are not interested in the proceedings of Prussia, but for certain reasons with which the department for the regulation of such matters is acquainted. However willing the Emperor may appear to be to let Germany settle its own affairs with Prussia, he is at heart anything but satisfied with the enlargement of the territories of the latter, it cannot be denied, with sufficient reason; but as he cannot prevent it he does not allow his dissatisfaction to be seen. The immense accession of power to Prussia is undoubtedly, and will continue to be a standing threat to France, and a neutralization to a considerable extent of the overwhelming influence exercised by France in Continental affairs, especially of late years. There are certain remote possibilities even in which the action of France might be neutralised altogether by Prussian opposition. This blow alone at the pedestal of French influence, which the Emperor has been at so much pains to raise would of itself be a source of constant vexation to him; but there are others which are of more immediate interest. The withdrawal of the French army from Rome, in accordance with the terms of the Convention with Italy, which he would not have entered into if he could have foreseen the trouble and anxiety it would occasion him, continues to be a thorn in his side. The fears of the Empress, exaggerated as they are, with respect to the affection of the Pope, and the antagonism between them arising out of these fears, made so public as they have been by the offer attributed to her to pay the expenses of the Antibes Legion out of her privy purse, must have humiliated him greatly in his own estimation. Nor is this the only matter in which the zealous espousal of a cause by his wife has caused or is likely to cause him embarrassment.

The difficulties which surrround the Spanish throne are better known to him than to her, and he is far better able to judge of the opposition that would be occasioned if he interfered actively in Spanish affairs, which it is reported that he will do if an attempt is made to annex Spain and Portugal. Public matters are not the only ones that trouble him. Few sovereigns probably have had so many personal friends as he has. The vicissitudes of his career gave men opportunities of serving him, and as he was never unmindful of them, they have drawn closer about him since he reached

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his present position, and however mistaken their zeal may have been on some occasions, he has had ample reason to be satisfied of the reality of their personal regard for himself. One after another these are being removed by death, and so frequently does this happen that however little time he may give to mournful recollections of the one, before the shock has had time to get dulled he receives a fresh one. These occurring so rapidly it might be supposed that he would not be willing to give much time to the consideration of important changes in the mode of proceeding in the Chambers; yet it is confidently affirmed in quarters where the truth ought to be known, and probably would be if the changes were decided upon, that the Legislative Chamber isto be dissolved, and the right of debating on the address abolished altogether or reduced within much narrower limits. There are not many Frenchmen who will care how restricted this limit may be, provided the members of the Chamber have the opportunity of expressing the opinion of the public on important questions, for nothing could be more wearisome than getting through the columns of talk which used to fill the papers for two months or more after they met; time for the most part absolutely wasted, and which might have been profitably employed in the consideration of domestic questions, which were consequently slurred over or neglected altogether.

The various government departments are busy in preparing for the coming session. The financial department is reflecting profoundly on the proposal for a public loan of immense amount to be expended on works for the good of the nation; an old proposition to which it used to be said the Emperor was favourble; but the chief interest of the Emperor and his assistants is directed to the consideration of alterations in the military organisation of the empire. The rumours current of the nature of these are mere speculations, but the general tendency of these, however different they may be to each other, points to a large development of the military system, which may be inferred from the large order for breech-loaders, upwards of a million in number, or as some say, a million and a half. It is considered that this number of soldiers is the lowest number that France ought to be able to bring into the field at a short notice.

I doubt if anything could show the speculations on the Bourse in a more contemptible light than the power of holding up to view the sources from whence originate the causes which lead to the fluctuations in the value of securities. A palace porter, or a messenger employed in one of the principal government departments, especially in the Foreign office, doing his little transactions is sufficient to give a downward or an upward movement to a class of securities, the value of which may be many thousands of pounds; and if it were possible to get one of the Emperor's valets to come on the Bourse at noon, in hot haste, with a broker, and sell four or five thousand francs worth of rentes it would pay some men to

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make his fortune for the job; as it would be immediately assumed that there was an alarming change in the Emperor's health with respect to which the most contradictory rumours are circulated from hour to hour. By some it is asserted that there is no hope of his recovery, and that he is in imminent danger, the authority given for the statement being of a high character; while others in reply point to the fact that he hardly ever looked better, and that he walks several miles every day. In the face of such contradictory evidence, the safe course to take will be to believe that he is neither so ill nor so well as he is represented to be, but with an inclination to the worst statements.

Nothing is more common in England than for writers, who have had a few weeks run on the continent, to assert that England has cost her influence among foreign nations. This idea is much more common among Germans than among Frenchmen; and this is rather strange, for with respect to foreign nations the Germans are generally better informed than the French. The only way in which it seems possible to account for it, is by supposing that the former were in such a terrible fright that England would take an active part on the side of Denmark, and so conscious of the provocation it gave, that finding they were left to work their will unmolested, they regard it as certain that nothing will move us to interfere. The higher class of statesmen, however, know better than this, and though they do not think we should interfere very quickly, they know perfectly well that there is a limit to our forbearance somewhere, and that the nation which goes beyond those limits would assuredly suffer for it. Englishmen may confidently believe that there never was a time when the strength of England was so thoroughly recognised as now, or her influence on the policy of foreign nations more powerful. The difficulty with foreign governments is to find out how far they may venture, and so they creep along towards their object with hesitating steps, until they reach a point when they are obliged to make a plunge, and risk the consequences, whereas if they were met at the first movement with the positive intimation that England would fight in support of her opinion, they would not move any further. Hence it is that before any great stroke of policy, pamphlets and newspaper articles have been circulated with the object of eliciting the feelings and intentions of the English government in an indirect manner. For a long time past there have been rumours current that France intends to annex Belgium, and to round off her borders in the direction of Switzerland For the first of these rumours there does not appear to be any foundation at all; for the second it may be said, that if the intention exists, it will not be carried into effect at present. The Swiss themselves seem seriously disquieted, and are about to incur an expense in arming their troops with breech-loaders which such a frugal people would not be likely to do if the Federal government had not what it considers sufficient reason. M. Stœmpfli's report recom-

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mends the following plan of reorganization of the military system in Switzerland. He divides the able-bodied male population into three great classes. The first, young men from 18 to 21, form the depôt class; the second, 22 to 39, the organised army; the third, from 40 to 50, the non-organized landwehr. He estimates the armed forces of the republic thus obtained at 309,000 men. The main strength and nucleus of the army would be the second class, the men of 22 to 39 years. From 22 to 27 every Swiss citizen would form part of the contingent, 75,000 strong; at 28 he would enter the organized reserve, and pass into the organized landwehr at 32. M Stœmpfli calculates this class at 207,000 men—75,000 contingent, 46,000 reserve, and 86,000 landwehr. The third class, the non-organized landwehr, which, in case of war, would speedily be distributed through the organized army, increasing its regiments to a war strength, would be 130,000 men. The first class, reckoning only the young men of 20 and 21, would give 32,000 men, drilled, accustomed to the management of arms, and ready for service in a moment of danger. He proposed to lessen its expense by simplifying the equipments and uniform, and doing away with all useless ornament. The proposed reforms, however, would raise the war Budget to 8,250,000f., of which 2,791,000f. at the charge of the Confederation, 7,677,000f, at that of the cantons, the remainder at that of the men themselves. The revenue of Switzerland is about 19,000,000f.; its population rather more than 2½ millions.

The final determination of the Federal Government will not be long delayed, but whatever may be the ultimate organization decided on, it will not be likely to increase the number of those who would take the field in defence of their homes. Already in most of the towns, and even in the hamlets, there are places where boys eight years old, and upwards, are drilled and taught to fire with effective weapons at meetings held once a month. Very capital shots some of these become at a very early age. At a late competition at St. Gall, the greatest number of cartons was obtained by a lad under twelve years of age. A nation trained to the use of arms like this has only to leave no room for doubt that it will defend itself to the last against aggression, to be quite safe from it, and the fact, if it be one, that a considerable number evade military service who are liable to it, is no more than may be said of any country where military service is compulsory.

It is very saddening to think of the illness of the Empress of Mexico, and its melancholy cause. Had her husband been left to his own unbiassed judgment, he would probably have declined to accept the Crown of Mexico, the incessant change of rulers since it established its claim to independence, giving a very distinct foreshadowing of what will continue to occur until it is finally annexed to the United States. Having accepted it, there was one thing which might have kept him in his post until the United States chose to let loose the filibusters who, under the pretence

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of being followers of Juarez, or Santa Anna, whose claims to represent Mexico, however ridiculous they may be, seem about to be recognised by the United States, and have already been backed by a considerable number of Fenians, should invade it with an overwhelming force, and this was by organising an army of mercenaries, paying them well, and leaving their commanders to deal with insurgents after their own fashion. Having too much humanity to follow this latter course, and being without adequate means to buy the leaders of the insurgents and their followers, he finds himself abandoned on all sides, and his throne crumbling away beneath him. There is hardly any probability that he will continue to occupy a post which has brought him no honour, and has caused him an immense amount of anxiety, without the consolation of knowing that he has given peace and tranquillity to the people he has endeavoured to govern. Even the commander of the French forces is charged with having embittered his life by little stings which a man in his position was so well-situated to inflict if he chose. The empress, his wife, at whose earnest desire it was that he left his country on his unfortunate errand, has, of course, suffered greatly at the humiliation he has had to undergo, and the greater one in store. Though without much hope as to the result, the Emperor, at her entreaty, allowed her to go to France, to make a final appeal to the Emperor Napoleon, which having been unsuccessful, as might have been expected under the circumstances, she, as the last resource of all, and probably without knowing precisely what she was doing, hastened to Rome. The Papal Government had neither the power nor the will to help her, and having sent a dispatch to her husband to inform him of this fact, the delivery of which was delayed through the petty spite or perverseness of the French commandant at Vera Cruz, she took to her bed with a mind so much disturbed and off its balance as to give foundation to the statement that she had become insane. At the present moment her condition is such that nobody can tell what the state of her mind really is; she lies from morning till night, and from night till morning, with her eyes closed, taking no food voluntarily, and yet not appearing to be asleep. Whatever the Emperor Maximilian might have done, if she had returned to him in health, whether he would have headed such an army as he could have got together, and having tried all milder means, and failed, determined to see what he could do by swift and determined action against every body of men in arms he met with, will not be known now. There can be no doubt that as soon as he hears of the dangerous illness of his wife, he will leave Mexico forthwith, and it is by no means certain that he would return, whatever the inducement held out to him. As the American Government is almost certain to interfere in some way or other, it may save him from unmerited humiliation if he is told plainly and unreservedly of the condition of the Empress, and thus have a sufficient reason for leaving the Mexicans to do what they will or what they can among themselves.

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The reduction of the Volunteers began simultaneously in all the regiments and corps, and first among the rank and file, then non-commissioned officers, and so upwards. Each man was to receive from his captain a written certificate of service and discharge and to be paid part of the six months' "gratification" on leaving his corps, the other and larger part by the commandant of the district to which he goes after his discharge. The sum is regulated by the pay on a peace footing, and is as follows:—For a private, 72 lire; for a corporal, 99 lire; for a sergeant, 198 lire; for a quarter-master sergeant and sergeant-major, 252 lire; for a quarter-master, 360 lire. Accoutrements are to be restored, or a regulated sum, estimated after allowance has been made for fair wear and tear, will be deducted; a musket being estimated at 15f. 75c.; cartridge-box, 2f. 70c.; a shelter tent, with pegs, 5f. 25c.; belt, 2f. 25c., &c. The guns, it is seen, are valued at only 15f. 75c., and they are not worth more. The dismissal of the Volunteers will, on the whole, cost the Government 5,000,000f., as the officers have also a right to six months' pay.

Garibaldi is said to have changed a good deal of late, and to be much less of a tool in the hand of others than he used to be. Massimo d'Azeglio's estimate of him was about the best ever written; a heart of gold with the head of a buffalo; only the head has had a great deal to think about within the last five years, which had never entered it before. Many of the Garibaldians made their way into the fortified cities of Venetia previous to the surrender, but if they expected to be received with any manifestations of enthusiasm they must have been disappointed.

There is the usual disquietude about the Pope, who is far less troubled about himself than others are for him. Rome itself is perfectly quiet, and if no others entered the Papal States than its present inhabitants, it would seem that the Antibes Legion, the pontifical zouaves, and the gendarmes would be quite enough to repress any outbreak. But if they are to do this, they must be placed under the command of a general who will act on his own responsibility, and without the least reference to the Papal government, for if the government is made responsible for the action of the troops, there will be half-hearted proceedings which will neither prevent attempts at insurrection, nor put it down when it begins, without causing a great deal more bloodshed than would be caused by a relentless and swift operation at the very outset. This uncertainty as to whether the Papal troops will be permitted to act will be the greatest encouragement to the revolutionists to persist in their old designs. The Pope, it is almost certain, would refuse his consent to anything like a war if the matter were referred to him; and even Antonelli, who is a man of a different character, would not like to have it said of himself that he is a bloodthirsty man. The Pope has no lack of friends in Europe, but the misfortune for him is that they are all so desirous to serve him that not

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one of them will allow another to do what it would give him so much pleasure to do himself; the consequence of which may be that things will go on in the old way. The English newspapers appear now to see how much they were abroad in their estimate of the immediate consequences of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and the same with respect to the share of the Papal government in the brigandage carried on at the frontiers of Sicily.

No reliance can be placed in the returns of the number killed and wounded at Palermo, from whatever source they may come, though as they range from tens to as many hundreds, the truth probably lies somewhere between these extremes. It would be mere repetition to say that the whole of Sicily, including Naples, would be very glad to bring back King Log. If he did them no good, he at all events did not do the many harm, not what they considered harm, for being left to their own devices in the matter of dirt and similar matters, they never looked upon as a hardship; and they may well regret that they live now under a government which tells them that they are poisoning themselves by neglect of sanitary precautions, taxes them to pay for improvements in this respect, and leaves them in very near the same condition as heretofore. The taxes laid on them now are not only in excess of what they used to be, but they are laid on persons so poor that they absolutely have not the ability to pay them, and were never asked to pay them under the Bourbons; and many cases have occurred where payment has been enforced by a distraint on the little furniture belonging to the poor creatures. The conscription is another and most fertile cause of discontent; a very natural result of the little sympathy between them and the rest of Italy; and it must be admitted too that any population would think it hard to be compelled to become soldiers against their will, and then to be forced to pay for a privilege they abhorred. Then the confiscation of the lands, &c., in the possession of the numerous religious bodies which has been allowed to drag on so long is an additional source of ill-feeling. It is one of those questions which, having been raised and decided to be carried out, ought to have been acted upon at once, instead of which the hundreds of monks who are dependent on them and begging for support, have been kept with the sword hanging over their heads, and there are few things most men will not do to preserve their means of living; consequently they have been labouring for months to bring the Italian government into disrepute.

Almost every day shows more and more clearly what a general break-up was intended if the war between Austria and Prussia had dragged on as it was expected to do, after it had become clear that it was inevitable. What a number of grand combinations were nipped in the bud by the summary extinction of Austria, and how greatly the circumstances of many questions have been changed. On the other hand, we have an empire believed to be one of the most powerful—from a military point of view—on the continent, reduced

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to a dislocated heap of discordant materials; on another, a kingdom which previously had scarcely been admitted to be a first-rate power rising to a position at least equal to any other in Europe, and in some respects superior; a superiority, be it remembered, not resting on any one thing, which might have been the result of accident, but of a variety of circumstances skilfully combined, which skill would be available to do again in another form what it had effected before. The demands of Servia on the Turkish government, the movement in Montenegro, the insurrection in Crete, all indicate the secret machinations of Russia against the continuance of the Turkish rule in Europe. Russia has a perfect right to take up the cause of the Christian subjects of Turkey, if there is just cause of complaint of the manner in which they are treated. The mere fact that the Treaty existing stipulates that no one of the great Powers shall interfere without the consent of the others, would not prevent anyone of them, if it chose, from such an amount of interference. If any complaint were made of such interference, Russia might fairly say, "If you neglect your duty, that is no reason why I should stand quietly by and see the wrongs done to these people who have a right to look to us for protection, therefore I shall do my duty, and leave it to yourselves to do it, or neglect it, which you please."

Leaving Russia out of the number, the other powers have tacitly agreed to meddle with Turkey as little as may be, on the understanding that the abstinence from meddling on the part of one shall be imitated by the rest. If there were any scheme which could be proposed equally acceptable to all it would be an advaatage to settle the Eastern question at once, before it becomes further complicated by pretensions on the part of the United States to intermeddle in European questions. The appeal of the Candians for the intercession of that government with the Porte for the redress of their grievances, we may be sure was not made without investigation, and considering the extensive commercial relations of the United States with Europe, it would be difficult to dispute her right to share in the settlement of European questions. As for permitting Crete to throw off the domination of Turkey if it can, and vote its annexation to Greece, it is probable that this would not be prevented, especially as Russia would most likely support the claims of Crete, and if the Cretans were allowed to do this where the population is so largely composed of Mussulmen, the same right could not in fairness be denied to Servia, Montenegro, and the Danubian Principalities. This would perhaps be the best thing that could happen and would in effect be a settlement of the Eastern difficulty for a long time to come.

Prussia continues steadily on the course she entered upon; no entreaties from friends of the King, however influential induces Bismark to mar the object he had in view at the beginning of the war. He submits a little here and there in the money questions, but as regards the territorial he is immovable, and he has managed

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this so skilfully that there is every chance of other accessions from the mere will of the inhabitants. Now that the thing is done, it is rather to the interest of England that it should be completely done, and that Prussia should not only be powerful on land, but that she should have a strong navy also, which it is the intention of the government that she shall have. It might have been supposed that having succeeded so well with her army in the recent war, the government would be disposed to rest and be thankful, but this is not the feeling which animates the Crown Prince and the other Prussian princes: they observed some defects and these are to be remedied, in which they will not be interfered with by the Premier, who is far too wise a man not to confine himself strictly to his own proper business, the result of which is that they and the King act on the principle of bear and forbear.

The Prussians who have been fortunate enough to return home unwounded, have many of them found that they have cause for grieving as well as for rejoicing, they find themselves in the position of the woodman, who having obtained the release of his arm from the cleft in the tree, dropped his axe into the river. The doctor finds his patients have gone over to a new man, and the same with tradesmen; and those employed in counting-houses, warehouses and the like find that their places have been filled up, and they have all the uphill work to go over again. But their case is infinitely better than that of the hundreds of families who will never see the bread winner any more. It is not the least of the advantages which the Englishmen possess over other nations that the army being composed almost exclusively of unmarried men their death only causes sentimental regret, whereas in Prussia and to a less extent in other countries, there are numbers who are left entirely destitute by such a calamity.

It was hardly possible to conceive that Austria could get into much greater trouble than she was in a month ago, and yet she is actually threatened with a blow from another quarter, which if it falls, will assuredly separate the different elements of which the empire is composed. It is from Russia that this final death blow is anticipated, and the only chance which Austria would have of resisting it would depend on the different states, including Hungary acting with Poland in opposing a Russian invasion. Numerically the Russians would have the stronger army, and the zeal with which it would fight, would probably more than compensate for inferior organization and constitution, if such inferiority exists, which is frequently assumed but of which there is no evidence; indeed our knowledge of a large part of the Russian Army inclines us to a different opinion. One of the mysteries connected with the government of Austria which an Englishman accustomed to pay as he goes can least understand, is how she manages to go on without money. He must have a rather long memory who can remember the time when its finances were not in an embarrassed condition, and it was

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not said to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Nevertheless it still goes on, still finds money for making changes in the dress of the soldiers, which are quite unnecessary, and will no doubt find the means somewhere or other for arming her troops with breech-loaders.

If the statement had not come from different sources it would be impossible to believe that such a shocking act had been perpetrated in these days. It is said that an officer, twenty-two years of age, in the Austrian service, was shot at Wiener Neustadt, for throwing away his arms in the retreat after Konniggratz. He had distinguished himself so highly at Skalitz that he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant on the field of battle. Considering that a military commission has been sitting who could not find one of the many officers of high rank deserving of blame, it does seem an act not less than brutal to shoot so young a man for such an offence, three months after the battle. It is the cold-blooded cruelty of the deed which makes one doubt the truth of the story. But, in fact, so many absurdities and blunders are perpetrated in Austria, that one more or less is little to be regarded.

After compelling Admiral Tegethoff, the only officer she had, who threw a gleam of lustre over her clouded shield, to resign his post, because he declined to serve under one who knows as little how to manage a ship as a tailor of forging a horseshoe, everybody will be ready to believe whatever may be said of the ingratitude, and it is not too much to say in such a case, the stupidity of the government. It should be said, however, that the government attributes his resignation to another cause, namely, the refusal to spend a large some of money on the navy which he asked for, which statement of course is not believed.

The condition of Spain, though not quite so bad as it is represented to be by some who receive many letters from that country, is still such that no surprise need be felt if the telegraph should announce any day that the army had pronounced itself against the present occupant of the throne. It is probable that if there had been a really eligible prince at hand this would have taken place some time ago. General Prim would have inclined to Don Enrique; as to O'Donnell and Narvaez they would seem to have no chance except in supporting Queen Isabella, and receiving the moral support derived from keeping her in her present position. There are more republicans in Spain than is generally supposed, but they are inferior in number to either of the other sections of politicians, taking these in a comprehensive category, and not heeding the minor distinctions existing between them. If the King of Portugal should be brought in to rule the country, it would only be because the people are weary of the massacres and the wholesale deportations that have been practised, and don't know whereelse to look for a King; and even then he would only be accepted on conditions which would reduce Portugal to the condition of a province, a con-

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dition which the Portuguese would be most unwilling to consent to.

Notwithstanding the critical condition of her position, the queen has so much trust in providence, possibly thinking that she is getting thereby something on the creditor side of her account, that she has already sent one vessel of war to Civita Vecchia, and is said to be about to despatch others to the same port. She is also said to wait only for the consent of the Emperor Napoleon to send an army to Rome. As the only result of such a proceeding would be to make the Pope's situation worse, the Emperor will not be likely to give his consent, though it is very doubtful if she would wait for this if the Papal government were to encourage such a proceeding.

The four prisoners concerned in the affair of the Fœdaris Arca have at last undergone their final punishment. After being condemned to death, they made the usual appeal, but the sentence was confirmed, as they themselves expected it would be. Their conduct when they were informed that their last hour had come was becoming; they neither yielded to an abject fear nor exhibited any bravado, which is but fear of another kind. Two of them made a hearty meal, the others merely drank about half a pint of wine. They listened silently to the exhortations of the chaplains while the the three executioners were pinioning them. One only made an observation, and this was when the executioner cut off his shirt collar, he said, "What a shame to spoil such a good shirt!" They were brought to the place of execution in two vehicles, and mounted the scaffold in succession with calm fortitude, and within eight minutes the heads of all four of them had been severed from their bodies, one rolling beneath the scaffold and causing much sensation. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the performance, among whom were, as usual, a vast number of women. The conduct of this crowd was much more orderly than is usual on such occasions, and they gave very evident signs of being strongly impressed by what they had seen.

The transfer of Venetia to Italy has been effected with a tranquillity which very few expected; the disturbance at Verona, taking into account the magnitude of the transaction being of trifling account. The people seem to have been on the whole very indifferent, and not particularly happy in the thought that they will have to pay more taxes, make unprofitable sacrifices, and this without the opportunity of partially compensating themselves by the expenditure of the Austrian troops. In all the different transfers the French Commissioner has kept himself in the backgronnd as much as possible, in fact they have been conducted with as little ostentation as was possible, all parties appeared to have regarded the transfer to be a formal piece of business to be got through as quickly as it could be managed. The grand display is reserved for the entry of the King into the cities, and if the anticipations of his friends are realized they will form a series of ovations which the King of Italy may well look forward to with a pleasure which it is given to few

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kings to taste; especially as it will not be alloyed by the sight of ruined houses and a desolated country. The king unfortunately does not enjoy that degree of health which is esential to a thorough enjoyment of anything; and what makes the matter much worse for him is that he has no minister with a sufficiently strong following in the chambers to relieve him of all trouble in the government of the country. Had Cavour lived he would long before this have been de facto the ruler of Italy, for the King had perfect confidence in him, and the Minister had not the backstairs influence to contend against which Ricasoli has, not to mention others of a more private nature.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

We have recently received a pamphlet, printed in Calcutta, which is an enlargement of a Lecture delivered some two years ago, to an audience of seamen in that port. Its author is Dr. Norman Chevers, at that time holding the appointment of Senior Physician at the Medical College Hospital, but now resident in this country. It bears the title, "On the Preservation of the Health of Seamen, especially of those frequenting Calcutta, and the other Indian Ports," and its object is to call public attention to many "hardships and removable disadvantages" which our Merchant seamen are exposed to. "The task to be achieved," says Dr. Chevers, "is to bring the mortality rate of the Mercantile navy down to the standard of the Royal Navy, say, on the home stations, from twenty-four to eleven in the thousand, and proportionately on foreign stations. In a scientific point of view, this task is not difficult. It is little more than a matter of justice, liberality, and common sense, displayed in imitating, and, if possible, in improving upon the sanitary arrangements of the Royal Navy." The statements in the pamphlet are positively appalling, but they are so well supported that it is not possible to doubt their literal truth, and we earnestly desire that they may meet the eye of those who can apply a remedy. Whether they do, or do not, the Author has performed a public service in bringing them forward, as such abominations *cannot* be much longer passed over.

We know pretty well what used to be the state of Wapping, and

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are glad to say that it has now been considerably ameliorated, though much still remains to be done, but all the evils banished from thence seem to flourish, practically unchecked, in Calcutta. The extortion and open robbery which seem to beset the thoughtless sailor in whatever part of the world he lands, are the least of the evils that are his lot in the merchant service, generally speaking, for it would be too terrible to have to believe that there are no exceptions.

From what Dr. Chevers says, it would appear that the merchant sailor is the worst fed working man in the world. No real supervision is exercised as to the food that is shipped, and as to lime-juice, which the Legislature has insisted on, as a necessary preventive of scurvy, a cheap substitute passes muster, which is, in fact, little more than water flavoured with sulphuric acid. But it is at Calcutta that the sailor's misdeeds reach their climax. Many captains "employ a bazaar supplier, who contracts at five annas per diem to supply food for the whole crew, captain and officers included.....The captains and officers have a distinct and separate fare, which consists, in the morning of eggs, fish, mutton-chops, or a good beefsteak, radishes, fresh butter, fruit, bread, and ice for cooling wine and water. The fare for dinner is generally soup, two side dishes, roast beef or mutton, vegetables, fresh bread, salad, and fruit. May I ask what can remain for the poor men when the lion's share has been set apart for the cuddy? Meat from diseased animals, putrid fish, rotten fruit, bad vegetables, and bread full of sand, that's poor Jack's share while on board ship. I can vouch for the truth of the facts above advanced by me, as I have had many opportunities of examining the 'bazaar,' when brought on board ship, and of remonstrating with the captains, I am very sorry to say, in vain." Such is the language of an official report of the Health Officer of Calcutta.

Other captains keep their men on the ship's stores, which may or may not be a shade better than the bazaar supplies, but the water for both classes is drawn from the muddy river in which dead bodies and sewage matter abound.

To give an idea of the general treatment of the seamen, we may state that one-fifth of those who annually arrive in Calcutta either desert or claim their discharge, although the great majority are under articles "out and home," or even for a longer period; but many of these desertions and discharges are "managed" by the captain. Yards squared and all made trim, it is the captain's interest

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to "run the men out of the ship," as the expenses are thereby lessened, and he gets a percentage on all that he saves. There are various modes of accomplishing this. Some captains take the rough and ready plan of setting the men to all kinds of hard and disgusting work in the blazing sun, which, with the addition of bad language and the rope's end, soon produces enough of insubordination to support a complaint before the magistrates, and to avoid the gaol the poor fellows are quite ready to go, minus such a slice of their pay as the captain chooses. Other captains, who no doubt pride themselves on their liberality as well as on their care of their owner's interests and their own, some tempt foolish fellows with a gratuity of a month's pay (or less) to take their discharge. These men have been shipped in an Australian port, at £5, £6, or even £7 a month, and the "canny" captain knows well enough that "Flag street," will so "clear them out" ere the ship is ready for sea, that he may have them then at half their former pay. "It is *worth while* to get rid of an Australian shipped crew in Calcutta."

What sort of dens are here open to receive the discharged seamen with a little ready money in his pocket, may be seen from the following extract from Dr. Chevers' pamphlet. The passage was written in 1858, and it was only in 1866, when the writer was leaving India in broken health, that some remedial measures were "beginning to be carried out."

"It has long appeared to me that means might be adopted for, in some measure, lessening the frightful danger which European soldiers and sailors now incur in their debauches among the punch-houses of Calcutta. These dens are mostly situated in a wide thoroughfare extending to a considerable distance Eastward, from the centre of the old town. The road itself, Lall Bazaar—commonly known as "Flag Street,"—is one of the widest and finest in Calcutta; but the whole district, both to its right and left, contains a perfect net-work of wide and deep sewers, perfectly open to the air, without any perceptible fall whatever, and choked with liquid filth, the accumulation of years. Here lie the secret dens of vice—each accessible by some plank—a *facilis descencus*, which stretches across the yawning sink.

"I was informed by the late Mr. Piddington, Coroner of Calcutta, a gentleman who took a strong and active interest in the welfare of our soldiers and sailors, that there was one particular house in Flag Street which he was frequently compelled to visit, officially, on account of the numerous sudden deaths which occurred there. He found that these deaths all took place in one room, at the back of the house; which was, however, much frequented by sailors on

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account of its coolness. This room was paved with tiles, and a loose wide boarding ran through its centre. This slight planking covered the main sewer; and, upon it, drunken men were laid—to benefit by the cool air which rushed along the channel of the abyss below! It could scarcely fail to happen that the man who was placed there, apoplectic from drugged liquor, overnight, would be discovered dead of cholera pestilence, or suffocated with sewer fumes when the door was unclosed at day-break.

"It is not surprising that the physicians of the neighbouring Medical College Hospital get most of their hopeless cases from the purlieus of Flag Street."

With such feeding at sea, and such quarters on shore, can it be wondered at that the mortality among merchant seamen at Calcutta is 10 per cent. per annum? Scurvy, cholera, and delirium tremens make up the sum.

A Sailor's Home has existed for several years in this poisonous locality, but it has been wisely determined to erect a larger building elsewhere, which it is hoped may be opened in the course of the present winter. The building fund amounts to about £15,000, and it is "noteworthy," says Dr. Chevers, that "the shipowners of London and Liverpool have not, up to the present time, contributed anything." They have time to repair the neglect, and this they might consider as "conscience money," as both the misconduct and the sickness of sailors are, in great measure, to be traced to their wretched feeding on board ship. Scurvy may be said to be unknown now in the Royal Navy, and it would be equally a stranger in other vessels if shipowners could be persuaded to do their duty by the men to whom they owe their wealth. Dr. Chevers' pamphlet ought to have this effect.

Like other events of greater moment, the Volunteer Fêtes at Brussels are past and gone, and, according to all accounts, have gone off satisfactorily to the English visitors and the Belgian hosts; but the marked silence of the "Moniteur" looks as if they had not found much favour with the Emperor of the French. It seems not unlikely that they have been regarded as taking up the challenge contained in the late famous Circular, as to the tendency of "secondary States" to be swallowed up by their more powerful neighbours, of which Hanover is, as yet, the latest example. With that open avowal, that the sword is to be in future, not the last, but the first resort in case of disagreement between a great State and a small one, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, may well feel uneasy. Their

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institutions are notoriously distasteful to the "masters of many legions," and of what service "treaties of guarantee" may prove when most wanted, they need only to look to Denmark to learn. It is useless to attempt to shut our eyes to the fact, that the present calm is but a truce, and how soon it may be broken no man can tell. With the vigorous measures that the present Government are taking, both as to ships and guns, the crisis, come when it may, can hardly find us unprepared to meet it. For reasons best known to themselves, certain public writers have chosen to depict us as quite helpless; this would be lamentable, if true, for England could never keep long out of any Continental war; but we have the full assurance that it is false, and will be proved so, when the occasion shall arise.

So far as formal acts can accomplish it, the aspirations of the Italians are now gratified, and Venice has cast in her lot with Turin, and Florence and Naples. Thus it might be supposed that all provincial rivalry was cast to the winds, but the recent events in Sicily, which has had all the advantages of "Italian unity" for some years, make the matter rather problematical. Any one conversant with Italian history knows how bitter was the hatred of the various petty republics, and now that certainly not the most considerable of them has the rank of a capital, and the rest are mere dependencies, we should not be at all surprised to see it blaze out afresh. They have all, till very recently, had one bond of union, in their common hatred of the Tedeschi; now that the white-coated soldiery can grieve them no more, the danger is that they will think less of their deliverance, and more of the cost of the enormous army and navy that they are called on to support. The Italian statesmen realize Byron's description of

"————Unharnessed kings,
Who freed from bits, believe themselves with wings;"

and aspire to gain a foremost place in the councils of Europe at a bound; they thus risk the loss of all they have gained, and if they do come to grief, will meet with but a moderate amount of pity.

Last month we printed a valuable Paper from a non-commissioned officer, this month we lay before our readers a really graphic description of a bull-fight, by a private soldier in the Gibraltar garrison. Both papers speak a good deal as to the spread of education

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in the Army, and they have, besides, quite enough intrinsic merit to secure a favourable reception.

The Claims of the late Mr. Snider. We quote the following from a leading weekly contemporary.

"However ungracious it may be to enter into a controversy upon the case of Mr. Snider, just after an event which throws such a gloom over the whole affair, we cannot avoid remarking on the irrational and mischievous way in which one point of the case has been dealt with by even some of the most "instructed" of our contemporaries. It will be recollected that on being asked to separate his claim for time and personal expenses from the value of the invention, and on being told to send in his claim under the former head with a view to payment, Mr. Snider demanded 2,700*l.*, and the War Office gave him 1000*l.* Upon this fact the War Office is attacked violently without any one taking the trouble to consider what is the essential question in the case—namely, which of these sums was the more reasonable. The invention and its importance and probable value to the nation, it must be recollected, had nothing to do with it. The whole thing to be decided was what was the fair remuneration for a gentleman's time and trouble for a certain number of days during which he was in attendance on the officials employed in making a certain mechanical contrivance more perfect. If our contemporaries could say that 2,700*l.* was a fair, and 1000*l.* an inadequate, remuneration, their case against the War Office, of course, would be complete. But they do not, and cannot say so; and if their argument means anything it means that the War Office behaves badly when it exercises its own judgment for the public interests, and refuses payment in full of any demand that may be made upon it. Sympathy for Mr. Snider appears to blind people to the duties which fall upon those to whom the public money is entrusted, so much so that some of those who usually cry out most loudly for economy gravely lay it down that any demand, however extravagant, must be paid without examination or deduction. Regretting very deeply the unfortunate conclusion of the career of this ill-fated gentleman, we must at the same time enter a protest in the name of common sense against some of the arguments which have been built upon his misfortunes."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE LIFE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, FROM HIS PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE AND FAMILY PAPERS, &c. By Eliza Meteyard. With numerous Illustrations. In Two Volumes. Vol. II.

This superb volume completes the "Life of Wedgwood," and is illustrated by nearly 200 choice specimens of his productions, engraved in a style worthy of the originals, which is the highest praise that can be bestowed.

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As we cannot reproduce these specimens, it would be to no purpose to detail, as Miss Meteyard very properly does, on the various kinds of art production that sprang from the works at Etruria, now a name famous all over the world. It will suit us better to give some idea, by means of a few extracts of the "results" of the unwearied industry and skill of the great potter. To those who do not know his history, we may premise that he had a partner, Thomas Bentley, who may be said to have managed the sale in London and elsewhere, of the production of the Etruria works, and who appears to have been a man of great taste and courtly address, which well fitted him for securing that fashionable patronage which is spoken of at the close of our extracts. "The new warehouse faced both Newport Street and St. Martin's Lane. The ground floor consisted of two shops and a parlour, below which were kitchens. One of the former was soon let to a linen-draper; and the other, that towards Newport Street, was used by Mr. Wedgwood himself, for the sale of more ordinary goods, as seconds, thirds, and odd pieces. The prices of these were marked, and the public entered in and out of the shop at pleasure. But the first floor, which extended over both shops, was another region; to which access was gained by a hall and a wide staircise. It consisted of two rooms and probably an antechamber, lighted by high narrow windows. In these the dinner and dessert services, the tea ware, and other small articles were ranged on long centre tables; whilst the shelves round the walls supported by vases, tripods, large bas-reliefs, flower and bough pots, and other exquisite specimens of ornamental ware. The background of these was covered with variously-coloured paper. Behind the black Egyptian and Etruscan vases glowed a fine carnation red or ochrous yellow, and sea-green or torquoise blue set off the vessels of fairer tints. A few of the very choicest pieces—the last modelled Etruscan vases, or elegantly enamelled bough pots—were kept in an antechamber or adjacent closet, to which none but the partners or Cox, the manager, had access; and this repository was never shown except to patrons like the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Bessborough, Lord Gower, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Mr. Foley, Lady Chatham, Miss Chetwynd, Mrs. Montague, or others who had wealth and taste. Upon Mr. Bentley's settlement in London, the beauty of all these arrangements became still more marked; and the finest productions as they arrived from Staffordshire were enshrined in glass cases with sliding doors."

Of what character the "finest productions" were, we learn from the following passage:

"The ornamental vases produced at Burslem and Etruria may be divided into seven chief sections. The cream-colour and its variations, as those with blue necks and ornaments variously gilt; the black basaltes; the terra-cotta pebble and marbled bodies; the bronze antique the encaustic Etruscan and Grecian; and the jasper. . There are variations even of these; as the cane colour, ivory, and others, though they respectively belong to one of the sections indicated. The cream-colour vases may date from about 1763, when, Mr. Wedgwood had brought this body to a great degree of perfection; the basaltes follow, and were the results of laborious experiments which enabled him to prepare the protoxide of iron, from the coal mines, in a manner that insured a finer grain, a better colour, and a more perfect incorporation in the mass; the pebble and marbled specimens were, as we have seen, first sent to Bentley late in the autumn of 1767; the bronze antique and encaustic Etruscan followed, and were ultimately perfected in 1769; and our earliest notice of the term 'jasper' occurs in 1775. Exquisite articles were produced in this new body in the following year; and in 1777-8

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absolute certainty in the firing of this delicate composition crowned Mr. Wedgwood's untiring labours. The term antique must be taken in its generic sense as applied to form, rather than to colour and decoration; though after 1769 it seems to have been more specially applied to the black or red bodies, on which were painted, in encaustic colours designs taken from the vases of antiquity."

The most famous, at least the last known of all the Etruria productions was the copy of the Portland vase. This vase was some years ago wantonly damaged, indeed almost destroyed, but several of Wedgwood's exquisite copies exist, and the following remarks on the bas-reliefs of the original will be read with interest.

"The subject of these bas-reliefs, as also the age and place of production of the vase, are points so wholly unknown as to be still open to conjecture and criticism. With respect to the first, every critic has differed. Italians and French first entered upon the discussion; and the introduction of the vase into England was a signal for the critics here. Mr. Charles Greville, who published some very fine engravings by Bartolozzi of the vase, considered the bas-reliefs typified the death and resurrection of Adonis. Darwin, who consulted Warburton's Divine Legation, and many other works, thought the bas-reliefs bore reference to the Eleusinian mysteries, and this, with some trifling difference, was the view adopted by Wedgwood in his pamphlet on the vase. Another critic, Dr. King, in entire ignorance of the arts of antiquity and their best periods, conjectured that these designs bore reference to the birth and acts of the Emperor Severus, whilst a far more learned and enlightened critic of our own day considers that one of the groups represents Peleus approaching Thetis. These critical differences might be repeated to a wearisome extent. It is on the whole perhaps safest to conclude, that the subject of the bas-reliefs are simply a heathen and poetised allegory on the trials of human life, and its close. Such vases, as in the case of the Greek encaustic vases prepared for the Olympian games, may have been designed with a view to a general purpose, rather than a particular one. Of the vase itself, if it does belong to the best period of Grecian art, that prior to the age of Alexander, it may have formed a portion of those innumerable spoils which we learn from Livy, Plutarch, and other writers were poured into Rome, as proofs of subjugation and conquest. Wedgwood discovered that the Portland vase had been broken previously and repaired, as also that the bas-relief head which forms the bottom had belonged originally to some other vase or fragment of antiquity, and that it had been ground down and then inserted by processes far inferior to those used by the original artist."

Mr. Wedgwood's labours were very deservedly rewarded with an ample fortune, and the following is a pleasant picture. So harmonious a union of the active manufacturer, the man of taste, and the country gentleman was far less common in his days than it is now.

"From his first occupation of Etruria Hall his establishment had been that of a country gentleman of good estate; as his fame and consequently his necessary hospitality increased, his establishment was likewise added to. In 1794, seven male servants, a large proportion of maid-servants, and these headed by a housekeeper, attended on the family and its incessant round of guests. The Hall must have often borne the appearance of a first-class London hotel during the season. Guests ever coming and going, visitors from the works, neighbours and friends. Foreigners from every country were occasionally there, and distinguished Englishmen formed a large proportion. Wedgwood had a strong sense of fitness and convenience, and without wasteful expenditure or ostentation, he had made his house a 'comfortable place.' Guests might well like to come and linger. In the cheery sitting-rooms, so full of light and warmth, they found the loviest works of art—vases,

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bas-reliefs, cameos, medallions, and many other treasures of choice workmanship—on the harpischord the newest music, on the shelves the newest books, as bills remaining show. Each day at three o'clock the dinner table was laid for unexpected as well as expected guests, for it was never known who might arrive before or after the meal was served. By the master's desire the service of the table was often changed. This week Etruscan painted plates and dishes adorned it, next simple cream colour, a third the grape pattern or some other variation. To-day the salt cellars were jasper with Flaxman's bas-reliefs, to-morrow black basaltes of exquisite forms, or vessels resembling shells. The dessert would be served in dishes formed as autumnal leaves, or in those modelled from the antique. Even the cook had moulds for her puddings, her fruits and her jellies, of varied kinds. Such was the master's taste."

We have said Mr. Wedgwood united the manufacturer with the country gentleman, and the following brief extract (all for which we have room), shows that his business habits never forsook him.

"At Etruria Hall, the places are still to be seen in which Wedgwood stored the cawk and other materials, and made his secret mixtures. They are a range of cellars shut off from the rest by thick partition walls, and heavy doors. Wedgwood's means of access was a trap-door, and a flight of narrow brick steps leading from a room which was probably his study. The cicerone of modern days says a nursery, but he was too cautious a man to trust his business secrets to children and nursemaids. The trap-door steps ended in a wide passage, and from this opened a door to the outer air, as also the cellars in which the mixtures were made, the bins or troughs still remaining. The outpost of this fortress is equally well guarded. It is approached from the rear of the Hall by a double wall screen, forming a sort of winding passage. At the end of this are wide steps, and the door before mentioned. Thus guarded and masked, barrels and boxes could be brought in without the recognizance of anyone, except the immediate agents of the secret."

There was ample need for all this caution, as the productions of Etruria were narrowly watched, and, as far as possible imitated by rival manfacturers, as soon as they reached the London show room. Mr. Wedgwood writes to his agent, "our blue-vases have got into the shops. You must try if you can recollect any particular persons repeatedly buying a few pairs or single articles of the new patterns as they arrive; very probably it may be some sham gentleman or lady equipped for the purpose, with their footman or maid to carry them home to prevent discovery." It proved impossible to prevent this, but the superiority of the originals was so manifest that but little harm was done, and "Wedgwood ware," even at the present day is quite unrivalled. For proof of this we may refer to almost any page of these handsome volumes.

ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBOURHOOD. By George MacDonald, M.A., Author of "David Elginbrod," "Alec Forbes of Howglen," &c. 3 vols.

Mr. MacDonald shows the versatility of his talent in the present work, which professes to be the autobiography of an English clergyman. Where "Marshmallows," his cure, may be, he gives no hint, but it certainly has some extraordinary characters for a "quiet neighbourhood," and there is an extent of "fraternizing," with some very indifferent ones, such as we imagine does not very often occur in real life, though on Mr. MacDonald's view of the priestly office it is all perfectly natural and proper.

The great character of the book is a stately dame, Mrs. Oldcastle, and

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a very amiable person she is. Her eldest daughter has died of a broken heart long before the story begins, but has left a daughter Judy, a child who is the very incarnation of fun and mischief, but who is made the means of solving several "complications," and thus of bringing the love affairs of the Rev. Henry Walton, the writer, to a happy issue. Another "character," is Thomas Weir, a Chartist carpenter and an infidel who is related on the left hand to the proud lady, and who fixes a world of trouble to the poor parson. But he has his consolations in Old Rogers, a pious old man-of-war's-man, and his patience and long suffering bring the Chartist to reason, and even persuade the dissenting teacher to pay church-rates; this last feat, however, being only brought about by an amount of theological discussion not often found in any but a professedly "religious" novel. We have said that the carpenter is in a sort, related to the proud lady, and the history of the connexion is the most interesting part of the book, whilst the story of his daughter Catherine is a pathetic, though too common one. His son is also mixed up with the latter part of the book, but how we do not intend to tell. One of the best drawn characters is "old Rogers," the man-of-war's-man whose simple trust in Providence forms a fine contrast to the doubts and quibbles of Mr. Stoddart, the uncle of the heroine, Ethelwyn Oldcastle.

Christian's Mistake. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c.

This beautiful tale, which we noticed some time ago on its first appearance, forms the new volume of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library. The merit of the book is too well known to need to be dwelt on now, but we may allowably call attention to the handsome new dress in which it appears. Instead of the familiar blue and gold of the earlier volumes, the present is very chastely got up in a rich brown, with gilt lines, and is really fit for the drawing-room table, whilst its convenient size recommends it to all to whom economy of space on the book shelf is a matter of importance, as it no doubt is to the majority of our readers.

Memoirs and Services of the late Lieut. General Sir S. B. Ellis, K. C. B. Royal Marines. From his own memoranda. Edited by Lady Ellis.

This is the plain unvanished tale of a half century or more of the hard service that ordinarily falls to the lot of the Marine officer. Mr. Ellis, disliking the routine of a lawyer's office at Yarmouth, obtained a commission in the Royal Marines, in the year 1804, served in Sir Robert Calder's action at Trafalgar, and narrowly escaped death at the burning of the Ajax off the Dardanelles. He next served in the Walcheren expidition, and was afterwards in the American War. A long series of years passed by before he was again under fire, but then he served through the greater part of the Chinese War, and in 1842 returned to England in broken health. After that he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was knighted in 1860; but unfortunately he had been induced to embark in some railway speculation, which proved a failure, and swept away the modest provision that he had been able to make for his family. His marriage having taken place late in life, no pension or allowance was granted to his widow, who is thus left in circumstances not fitting to the relict of a man who served so long and so faithfully in every part of the world, and who never considered his own interests when those of his country were at stake. We hope that the publication of this fact may benefit her, and lead to a remedy for a state of things that certainly is not creditable.

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KINGSFORD. By the Author of "Son and Heir." 2 vols.

This exceedingly interesting novel is rightly named "Kingsford," as its plot is wholly concerned with a change of possessors of a goodly estate so called, owing to a change of mind in an old Somersetshire squire, who first disinherits his heir and then repents but neglects to let anyone know of his second will. He prefers to place it between the leaves of a family Bible, which he gives to the youth, who, looking on this as another way of "cutting him off with a shilling," presents it, unopened, to an old servant, goes off to India, and eventually dies there. By virtue of the first will, the Rev. Mr. Clive enters on the estate, and his son is in possession when the tale opens. In the adjoining village lives Ralph Lorton, the parish doctor, who is of the old squire's kin, and is a welcome guest at Kingsford, where he loses his heart to Miss Clive, and gains hers, though she is long unwilling to allow even to herself that such is the case. At length, a dying patient gives the old Bible as her only fee to Ralph, and he discovers the will, while turning over the black-letter pages. Knowing nothing of the Indian officer, he thinks only of the harm that it will do his friends, the Clives, and he gives it to the young man, with a vague kind of hope that it may never more be heard of. But Mr. Clive publishes it, and insists on resigning the estate To add to Ralph's embarrassment, news comes just at this time of Colonel Kingsford's death, and, in consequence, he himself becomes the owner of the estate. In spite of all his efforts to detain them, the Clives leave the place, and Ralph enters into possession, but he refuses to regard himself as anything more than a trustee for them. Mr. Clive goes to India, and earns a position, and his sister is to join him, but a meeting with Ralph disarranges all this, and when Mr. Clive returns on leave of absence, he finds his sister become Mrs. Lorton, and not at all inclined to quit Kingsford again. The lovers have been kept apart by pride on each side, but a good-hearted, though "strong-minded" lady friend contrives to remove their scruples, though how she does it we leave our readers to discover from the tale itself, which is one that will certainly not be left half read, if once begun, for it has a real and abiding interest.

OBITUARY.

General Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., of Harleyford, Great Marlow, Bucks, died at Southsea, on 19th September in his 81st year. This gallant officer entered the Army September 28, 1804; became Lieutenant, Nov. 14, 1805; and Captain, April 27, 1809. He accompanied his Regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, to the Peninsula, in Oct. 1812, and commanded a squadron at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees and at the period when Marshal Soult attempted to relieve Pampeluna. In 1815 again accompanied his regiment to the Netherlands, and was at the battle of Quatre Bras, Genappe, and Waterloo. He became Major, Dec. 21, 1815, and was placed on half-pay with the rank of Lieut.-Col., April 8, 126. His commissions bore date as Colonel, Nov. 23, 1841; Major-General, Nov. 11, 1851; Lieutenant-General, Oct. 26, 1858; and General, January 12, 1865. Sir William, who was the fifth Baronet, succeeded his father in 1834. He was M.P. for Great Marlow 1831-42; and was a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant for Bucks, of which he was High Sheriff in 1846.

Lieutenant-Colenel Charles Henry Clyffe, of the Wexford Militia, and formerly Lieut. 50th Foot, died on Sept. 24, at Bray, county Wicklow, aged 40.

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Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. J. Coles, late of the 9th Lancers, died at 4, Ryder St., St. James's, on the 13th Oct. His commissions bore date as follows: Cornet, Sept, 2, 1836; Lieut., March 2, 1839; Capt., March 2, 1847; Major, July 20, 1858; and Lieut.-Col., Sept. 9, 1859. He served with the 4th Light Dragoons in the campaign under Lord Keane in Scinde and Affghanistan in 1838 and 1839, and was present at the taking of Ghuznee, for which he received a medal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wright Hudson, half-pay, unattached, died on September 21, aged 48. He entered the service, June, 1837; became Lieutenant October 1840; Captain, December, 1845; Major, November, 1855; and Lieutenant-Colonel, September, 1860. He served with the 39th Regiment in the Crimea from December 31, 1854, and was at present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attacks of June 18 and September 8. (Brevet of Major, medal and clasp, Sardinia and Turkish medals, and 5th Class of the Medijidie).

Commander Melville G. H.W. Ross, Naval Agent between Suez and Calcutta, died at Calcutta, on May 31 last, aged 48. He was fourth son of the late Captain D. Ross, R.N., passed his examination Dec. 18, 1837; and on his return from the North America and West India Station, where he had been serving as Mate in Cleopatra, 26, Capt. C. Wyvill, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, June 6, 1842. On the following day he was appointed to the Columbia, steamer, 190-h. p., Lieut.-Coms. A. Kortright, J. Harding, and P. F. Shortland, under whom he continued employed on surveying service on the Coast of North America until the early part of 1848. From March 2 in that year he was First of Investigator, discovery ship, Capt. E. J, Bird. He was promomoted to Commander November 4, 1849.

Captain Edwin Richards died suddenly on Sept. 28, at Clifton. He entered the Navy July 28, 1803, as First-class Volunteer, on board Phaeton, 28, Captain G. Cockburn. In that frigate, after serving in Havre-de-Grace, he accommpanied Mr. Merry, the British Plenipotentiary, to the United States, and was for some time employed in blockading the Isle of France, where he frequently came into collision with the enemy's batteries. On his return to England with Capt. Cockburn in the Howe frigate in escort of the Marquis of Wellesley, late Governor General of India, he was received as a Supernumerary, in Feb. 1806, on board El Corso, Lieut.-Com. W. C. Barker, lying in the River Thames. Remaining in that vessel but a few days, he next, in Sept. of the same year, joined Captain, 74, commanded by Captain Cockburn, with whom (deducting a few months passed in 1807-8 on board Achilles, 74, Capt. S. R. King) he continued to serve in the Pompee, Belleisle, and Implacable, 74's, until Sept. 1810. In Pompée he co-operated as Master's Mate in the reduction of Martinique in Feb. 1809: and in the Belleisle he accompanied the expedition to the Walcheren. In Sept. 1810 he became Act.-Lieut. (a rank he had held for a short time on board the Implacable) of a vessel commanded on the Cadiz Station by Capt. G. M. Jones. He was confirmed a Lieut. April 26, 1811; was next from Aug. 1812 until May, 1813, employed in the Mediterranean in Blake, 74, Capt. E. Codrington, and from Oct. 1815 until Aug. 1817, on the Channel and North American Stations in the Pactolus, 38, Capt. W. H. Dobbie; attained rank of Commander April 21, 1827; and officiated as an Inspecting Commander in the Coast Guard from Dec. 29. 1828, until the close of 1832, and again from June 24, 1836, until the summer of 1839. He has since been on half-pay, and was promoted to Captain April 1, 1856. on the Retired List.

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STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(*Corrected to October 26.*)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Abouakir, 86, sc, Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Channel Squadron
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. L. Waddilove, 1862, China
Advice, st. ves., Second Master Com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1 pad., Staff Com. Welch, 1863, special service
Alert, 17, sc. Com. A. J. Innes, 1861, Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-Com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Bruce, 1859, West Coast of Africa.
Arethusa, 35, sc., Captain Macdonald, Mediterranean
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. H. L. Round, 1862, China
Asia, Rear Admiral George Elliot, Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc., Commander W. H. Pym, 1860, Mediterranean
Aurora, 35, sc. Capt. A. F. R. De Horsey, 1857. North. America and West Indies
Banterer, 2, sc., Lieut.-Commander Tonkin, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies.
Barrosa, 21, sc., Captain H. Boys, 1858, ordered home
Basilisk, 6, Captain W. N. W. Hewett, V.C. China, 1862.
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Tatham, 1854, Channel Squadron
Black Eagle, 2, pad, Staff-Com. Whillier, 1863, Portsmouth
Black Prince, 41, sc. Capt. Corbett, 1857, Flagship of Rear Adl. Frederick
Boscawen, 20, Com. MacLeod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southampton
Brilliant, 16, Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol, 39, Commodore. G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, W. C. Africa.
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Captain Randolph, 1854, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington 1859, N. America and W. Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Maquay 1855, China
Buzzard, 4, st. ves., Com. G. Lindsay, 1861, ordered home
Cadmus, 21, sc., Cap. A. Gordon, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. the Hon. F. A. Foley, 1860, Flag of Rear Ad. Yelverton, Devonpt.
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Devonport.
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Capt. G. Napier, (1856) Devonport
Caradoc, paddle, 2, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. C. K. Jackson, 1854 Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Challenger, 22, Capt. R. Maguire, 1855, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieut.-Com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, N. America and W. Indies.
Clio, 22, sc., Capt N. E. B. Turnour, 1859 Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc. Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Mediterranean
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Howard Kerr, 1857, China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 Pacific
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander A. G. R. Roe, 1863, China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
Cordelia, 11, sc, Com. De Wahl, 1860, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Captain E. K. Barnard, North America and West Indies
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Mediterranean
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Capt. G. Preedy, C.B., receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 23, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., C.B, ordered home
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, 1862, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, Devonport
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushell, 1861, Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymondt 1858, particular service
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 30. sc., Captain Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies.
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. Thompson, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieut.-Com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. Allard, (1851), West Coast of Africa
Duke of Wellington, 49. Barrack Ship, Capt. Fellowes, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan, 81, sc, Vice-Adm. Sir James Hope, K.C.B, Capt. R. Gibson, 1863, N. America and West Indies
Eagle, 50, Commander W. E, Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. E. R. Fremantle, 1861, ordered home
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad, Mas.-Com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Sheerness
Enterprise, 4, sc., Com. George S. Bosanquet, 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, Australia
Espoir. 5, sc., Com. M. L. S Peile, 1862 W. C. of Africa
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Fairy, sc. yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert Staff-Com. D. N. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth

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Falcon, 17, sc. Com. William H. Blake, 1860, Australia.
Favourite, 10, sc., Captain H. Short, 1858, North America and West Indies
Fawn, sc, 17, Captain Basil Hall, 1860, North America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff Com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3. Lieut.-Com. Eaton, 1857, Japan
Fisgard, 42, Capt. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Capt. Bickford, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. E. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut. Com. H. W. Fox, 1855, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. Moriarty, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Cap. John J. Kennedy C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Ganges, training ship, Com. F. W. Wilson, 1862, Falmouth
Gannet, 11 Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, N. America and West Indies
Gibraltar, 81, sc. Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Mediterranean
Gladiator, 6, st. ves, Capt Aplin, 1861, Devonport
Gleaner, gunboat, Lieut. Charles F. Hill, 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Captain C. Stirling, 1863, West Coast of Africa
Griffon, 5, Com. D. C. Davidson, 1863, West Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. Morice, 1859, China
Havock, 2. sc. gunbt, Lieut. P. E. Luard, 1855 China
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Singleton 1858, China
Hector, 34 sc., Capt. W. G. Luard 1855, Channel Squadron
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Stephenson, North America and West Indies
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Staff-Com. Tham, 1863, China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859, Malta
Highflyer, 20 sc., Cap. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean (survey)
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865, China
Implacable, 24, Com. E. L. H. Ray, 1860, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-Com. Nicholas, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton.
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. H. M. N. Dyer 1855, Scotch Fisheries.
Janus, 3, Lieut.-Com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. W. J. H. Grubbe (1861, ordered home
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and W. Indies
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland, West Coast of Africa
Lark, 2, Lieut.-Com. Dayred, 1858, Devonport 1852, Pacific
Lizard, 1, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. Price, 1864 Coast of Scotland
Lightning, 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, survey Coast of Scotland
Lily, 4, sc., Com. A. C. F. Heneage, 1857, ordered home
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. Salwey, Brazils
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. J. Seccombe Channel Squadron
Lion, 60, sc. Captain J. M. Hayes, C. B., 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc. Captain R. Dew, C.B., 1858, Plymouth
Lyra, 9. sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861, East Indies
Malacca, 17 Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. Hon. J. FitzMaurice, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. Potter, 1861, Sheerness
Megæra, 6, Capt. M. B. Dunn, store service 1862
Minstrel, 2, Lt. Com. M. B. Medlycott, 1859, Halifax
Mullet, 5, Commodore A. P. V. Robinson 1861 West Coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. William Swinburn, 1858, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B. Capt. C. Wilson, Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne 1864, S. E. Coast of America
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle. 2, Lt. Com. C. Jenkins, 1859, Jamaica
Niger, 13, Captain J. Bruce, 1862, West Indies
Nimble, 5. Com. A. J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Captain Chandos Stanhope, Devonport
Octavia, Capt. F. Hillyar, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lt. Com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hire, 1862, troop service
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, China
Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, particular service
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. Edward Stubbs, 1863, ordered home
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. Sullivan, (1860), Bombay
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell, 1858, China
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5. sc, (tender to Princess Royal) Lieut.-Com. E. S. J. Garforth, 1857, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3. Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. Petch, 1861 Portsmouth.
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-Com. Calver, 1863 Downs (survey)
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.
Prince Albert, 4, sc., Captain Arthur Wilmshurst, 1861, Devonport
Prince Consort, 31, sc, Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1853, Mediterranean
Princess Alice. 1, st. ves. Mast.-Com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Com. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Princess Royal, 73. sc. Vice-Adm. G. St. V. King, C.B., Capt. W. G Jones, 1861, China
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. Sir Francis Blackwood, 1859, Mediterranean

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Pylades, 21, sc. Capt. A. Hood
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. William Armytage, 1860, Channel
Ranger, 5, sc. Com. W. A. Gambier 1865, Coast of Africa
Rapid, 11, sc. Com. Stubbs, ordered home
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. J. W. Webb, 1854, China
Research, 4, sc. Com. R. A. E. Scott, 1848, Portsmouth
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1856, Mediterranean
Revenge, 73, Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, Devonport
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mas. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas (survey)
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. Sir C. H. Fremantle, K.C.B. Capt. B. P. Seymour, C.B. 1854, Devonport
Royalist, 11, sc. Com. H. E. G. Earle, 1862, N. America and West Indies
Royal George, 78, sc. Capt. Thomas Miller, 1853, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin.
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Salamander, 6, st. ves., Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, Australia (survey)
Salamis, 1, st. ves, Com. F. G. Suttie, 1863, China
Saturn, Captain Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 4, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, China.
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. J. N. Croke, 1855, Devonport
Seamew, Com. Sterne 1865, W. Coast of Ireland
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Com. Caldwell, C.B., Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, sc, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. R. Hare, 1857, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, Pacific.
Simoom, 4, troop ship, Captain Thomas B. Lethbridge, 1863.
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-Com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lt. Com. Powys, 1859, China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. H. A. Trollope, 1863, Coast of Africa
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedwell, 5. sc. Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, ordered home
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mas.-com. C. Burney, 1861, Channel Islands
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. John B. Mitchell, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. A. D. W. Fletcher, 1856, for Brazil
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-Com. G. Allen, (acting) Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4, Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. E. B Rice 1855, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. T. J. Bullock 1861, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship, Staff Com. C. Bawden, 1864, Woolwich
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml. Hon. J. Denman. Captain T. P. Coode, 1862, Pacific
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, troop service
Terrible, 21, Captain Commerell, V.C., 1859, Atlantic Telegraph.
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1858, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Com. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Torch. 5, sc., Cap. G. Douglas, West Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Trincomalee, 16, Com. W. J. Pollard, 1854, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, pad., 3, Lieut.-com. R. H. Napier, 1857 Brazils
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. Hon. V. A. Montague, 1860, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc. troop ship, Capt. S. H. Henderson, 1863, Portsmouth
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, K.C.B. (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., G.C.B. Captain F. Egerton, (1855) Portsmouth
Victoria, 102, sc., Vice Adm. Lord Clarence Paget, Captain A. H. Gardner, 1863, Mediterranean
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1859, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2, store ship, Mas.-Com. Wise, 1863, Fernando Po
Vivid. 2, st. v. Staff com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, 1862, Mozambique
Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. Fred. P. Doughty, 1855, China
Wellesley, 17, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B 1854, Chatham
Wildfire st. ves., Mast.-Com. G. Brockman, 1854, Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut Com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859 Coast of Syria
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, North America and West Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins, 1863, flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Devonport for the Pacific.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*Corrected up to 26th October, 1866, inclusive.*)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.— Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Colchester
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto
4th do.—Newbridge
5th do.—Dublin
6th do.—Cahir
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
8st Dragoons—Manchester
2nd do —Newbridge
3rd Hussars—Aldershot
4th do.—Edinburgh
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Bombay, ditto
7th Hussars—Bengal, ditto
8th do.—Birmingham
9th Lancers—Curragh
10th Hussars—Dundalk
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Cahir
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Hounslow
15th Hussars—Aldershot
16th Lancers—Madras Canterbury
17th do.—Aldershot
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto
20th do.—Bengal, ditto
21st do.—Bengal, ditto
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops 5, 7, 9, 18, 20, 21,—Chatham, 23.
Do. —Kensington and Regent's Park, 4
Do —Portsmouth, 19.
Do —Dublin, 6 and 8
Do —New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 2, 10, 11, 12, 17, 22 and 24
Do.—Ourragh 1 and 3
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—St George's Bks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Windsor
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—Curragh
Do. (2nd bat.)—Chelsea
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—Wellington Bks.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Tower
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Chatham
Do (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay. ditto
Do. (2nd bat)—Bermuda, ditto
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Calcutta, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Belfast
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto
5th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Good Hope, Shorncliff
6th do. (1st bat.)—Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Jamaica, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras ditto
11th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—New Zealand, Gosport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Shorncliff
14th do. (1st bat.)—Curragh
Do, (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Chatham
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.) Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.)—Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do (2nd bat.)—Hongkong ditto
21st do. (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do (1st bat)—New Brunswick, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, ditto
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Shorncliff
28th do.—Aldershot
29th do.—Malta, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto
31st do.—Curragh
32nd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield
34th do.—Bengal, Chatham
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th do.—Calcutta, Preston
38th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
39th do.—Manchester
40th do.—Portsmouth
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
43rd do.—Portsmouth
44th do.—Dover
45th do.—Bombay, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Aldershot
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—New Zealand, Chatham
51st do.—Bengal, Sheffield
52nd do.—Aldershot
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Manchester
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Portland
57th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Athlone
60th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Buttevant
63rd do.—Glasgow,
64th do.—Templemore
65th do.—Devonport
66th do.—Aldershot
67th do.—Fermoy
68th do.—Portsmouth
69th do —Jersey
70th do.—Dover
71st do.—Aldershot
72nd do.—Edinburgh
73rd do.—Cork
74th do.—Limerick
75th do.—Kilkenny
76th Foot—Madras, Shorncliffe

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77th Foot—Bengal Gospost
78th do.—Gibraltar, Stirling
79th do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Devonport
81st do.—Aldershot
82nd do—Bengal, Colchester
83rd do.—Dublin
84th do.—Malta, Colchester
85th do.—Dublin
86th do.—Gibraltar, Gosport
87th do.—Gibraltar, Shorncliff
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Aldershot
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Stirling
92nd do.—Dublin
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Bengal, Gosport
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—Cape, Preston
100th Foot—Canada: Colchester
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do.—Bombay, ditto
104th do.—Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
106th do.—Bombay, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada Winchester [Gambia
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone and
2nd do.—Barbadoes
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do—Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto
3rd do.— ditto
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th do.—Preston
10th Depot Battalion—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

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PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Sep. 17.

Mr. George Barnes Blackwell has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant-Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Sep. 3.

September 18.

The undermentioned officers have been this day promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon, with the seniority stated against their names, viz:—Arthur Wellesley, W. Babington, Esq.; July 9. J. Walter Reid (B), Esq., M.D.; Sep. 5.

September 19.

Sub-Lieutenants:— Charles A. Tucker, and William Frederick Murray, to be lieutenants, with seniority of Sep. 11.

The following promotions have this day been made:—Mr. James Croll, Mr. David Wilson, Mr. A. Kennedy, Mr. James McArthur, Mr. Daniel Wishart, Mr. John Muir, Mr. Ebernezer Bennet, Mr. John Crickton, Mr. J. Galbraith, and Mr. John B Gibson to be Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet; Mr. Kenneth McCaskill to be Acting-Engineer.

September 22.

The undermentioned Assitant-Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet; viz:—James Alexander Skene, Esq., William Robert Bennet, Esq., M.D., R. Ferguson, Esq., M.D., William George Ridings, Esq.

September 24.

Charles Leigh, Esq., has been this day promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

September 27.

Mr. Henry Ward Thompson has been this day promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Sep. 15.

October 5.

Lieutenant Robert Synge has been placed on the Retired List with the rank of Commander; Oct. 1.

October 8.

Dr. Alex. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to be hon. surgeon to her Majesty, vice Dr. Thomas R. Dunn, deceased.

Retired Commander Charles B. Yule has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Captain, under the provisions of the Order in Council of July 9, 1864, from the 1st instant.

The following promotions have this day taken place, viz:—Mr. Peter Foulis to be Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 2; Mr. Charles James Cock to be Assistant-Engineer of the First Class in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of September 23.

The Lords-Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War have appointed Dr. Peter Leonard to be Inspector of certified Hospitals under the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act.

Notice is hereby given, that W. H. Sloggett, Esq., Staff Surgeon, R.N., appointed Visiting Surgeon under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act of 1866, notice of whose appointment appeared in the *Gazette* of the 2nd of this month, has been appointed Visiting Surgeon at Plymouth and Devonport, and not Devonport only, as formerly notified.

October 11.

The undermentioned officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet; viz.:—George Frederick McDougall; Esq., John Hilary Ailard. Esq.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Charles Wake to the Endymion.

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Commanders—F. H. Stevens to be Governor of Malta Prison.

Commanders—Spencer P. Brett to the command of the Vixen, 4, armour-plated double-screw gunboat, at Woolwich; Thomas Barnardiston to the Lord Clyde, 24, armour-plated ship.

Lieutenants—Charles Auchmuty Tucker and William Frederick Murray to the Princess Royal, 73, flag ship, at China; Richard B. Wilkinson and Osborn Parker to the Endymion; The Hon. Victor A. Montagu to the Tyrian, gunboat, confirmed; Frederick J. Wetherall, John G. J. Hammer, and Henry J. Robilliard to the Excellent, to study; Alfred J. Cheek to the Terror; V. L. Cameron to the Star (commissioned); Henry E. C. Robinson, George Blakely, and James H. Butt to the Endymion, 21, screw-frigate, at Sheerness; George S. Brown to the Resistance.

Masters—Edmund Swain to the Indus; John Hilary Allard, who has commanded the Dromedary on the West Coast of Africa since March, 1865; George Frederick M'Dougall, who has served in the Fisgard since April last, to be staff-commanders; W. H. Worsfold to the Cumberland, for the Charybdis; Edward C. Smyth to the Endymion; George E. J. Jackson to the Vixen; William H. Bradley to the Indus; S. C. Tracey to the Racoon.

Sub-Lieutenants—A. F. Grant, Henry C. Aitchison, and Arthur H. Froude to the Endymion; E. Payne and Alfred E. Denny to the Endymion; Andrew, late of the Excellent, to the Sylvia, 5, screw surveying-vessel, at Woolwich; John A. Challice to the Star.

Master and Pilot—George Williams to the Royal Adelaide.

Second Masters—William Bennett to the Achilles; Selby Lilburn to the Hector; R. W. E. Middleton to the Ocean; W. E. Scriven to the Bellerophon.

Master's Assistants—Frederick J. Lobb and Charles D. A. Moorshead, as supernumerary to the Zealous; Peter Wood to the Vixen; W. R. Martin to the Hydra, surveying-sloop, in the Mediterranean; William H. Mannsell and Alfred F. H. Dragson to the Endymion.

Midshipmen—John A. Broome, Walton Drake, William M. West, Douglas C. D. Curry, Robert W. Craijie, and Archibald K. Herene to the Endymion; Reginald A. Stock to the Zealous; H. S. Robertson, Henry H. Jauncey to the Zealous; Charles E. Wood to the Gladiator.

Naval Cadets—E. D. Hodgson to the Topaze; Gerard J. Capes to the Victoria; Fred. W. Fisher to the Zealous; John H. Kerr to the Ocean; Ernest G. Rason to the Endymion.

Naval Cadets (Nominated)—R. Poore, Frank Strickland, Arthur C. Newland, Edward M. Archdall, Arthur W. Browne, William Ledgard Randolph T. Rowley, R. F. B. Portman, E. F. H. Bathurst, Arthur E. Cronin, Edwin J, F. Collas, and Spencer B. Hesketh.

Staff-Surgeon—Matthew Burton, M.D., to the Zealous.

Surgeons—Benjamin Browning to be additional of the Victory, in lieu of an assistant-surgeon; John Murphy to the Sylvia; Dr. Wm. R. Bennett to the Star; William George Ridings (additional), to the Formidable, for service with the Royal Marines at Deal; James Alexander Skene to the Victoria, 102, flagship, in the Mediterranean in lieu of an assistant-surgeon; Henry Slade to the Boscawen; Dr. William R. Bennett (additional) to the Duke of Wellington; William E. O'Brien to the Endymion: J. A. Shane to the Victoria (additional), in lieu of assistant-surg.

Assistant-Surgeons—J. Trimble to the Endymion; Thomas Fulton, M.D., to the Britannia; and G. R. Lawrenson to the Duke of Wellington; Thomas D. Allison, M.D., to the Royal Adelaide, 26, flagship, at Devonport; John Simpson from the Fisgard to the Zealous; Dr. Edward W. Bogg to the Duke of Wellington.

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Acting Assistant-Surgeons—A. Southby Crowdy to the Zealous; Denis M'Carthy to be additional of the Fisgard, for service in the Woolwich Marine Infirmary.

Paymasters—John Freshfield to the Endymion; Thos. M. Ramage to the Lion: John C. Paine to the Cumberland (additional), or Naval Barracks.

Assistant-Paymasters—W. H. E. W. Roberts to the Endymion; Percy O. M. Presgrave to the Duke of Wellington; William K. Horne to the Indus; William Rhodes to the Indus; David W. Wise to the Cambridge; John Carlisle to the Cumberland; John C. Sabben to the Victory, as supernumerary; Frederic North to the Formidable; William A. Brown to the Seringapatam; Charles Gifford to the Royal Adelaide, as Secretary's Clerk.

Clerk—Thomas D. Muir to the Endymion.

Assistant-clerks—Wardell Fisher to the Endymion; Robert Donaldson and Francis E. James to the Victoria, supernumeraries for disposal; Walter Parnell to the St. Vincent; Edward Muddle and G. N. Rashleigh to the Zealous, supernumeraries, for disposal; H. A. Malaber to the Vixen: William A. Harvey to the Royal Adelaide.

Chief Engineers— Thomas H. Punshon to the Fisgard, for charge of machinery of the Serapis, India troopship; John Prowett to the Fisgard, for charge of machinery of the Chanticleer; Frederick William Brown to the Indus, for charge of machinery of the Dryad; Josh. C. Robinson to the Zealous; Ebenezer Clements to the Indus, for charge of machinery of the Euphrates; William F. Capps to the Indus, for charge of machinery of the Satellite; William Eyres to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Euryalus; George Treness to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Jumna, troop ship; Philip Thomas Gruchy to the Endymion; Henry Cooper to the Indus, for service in the Daphne; John Bruce (B) to the Star.

Engineers—Richard Biddle to the Sylvia; William C. Brewer to the Asia. for service in the Trinculo, gunboat, at Portsmouth; Jas. George Hill to the Star: Owen Ash Davies and James M'Gough to the Zealous; William H. Green to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Shamrock; John C. Williams to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Netley; John Richard Cooper to the Endymion; John Masters to the Vixen; Benjamin Carr, supernumerary to the Indus; Thomas Edgar to the Indus (additional), for service in the Clinker; William Webber to the Asia, for service in the Trinculo.

First-class Assistant-Engineers — William Read, to the Zealous William Fraser to the Dasher; John M'Kenzie and Peter Colquhoun to the Endymion; William Robert M'Avoy and Wm. Henry Kent to the Vixen; Joseph Wm. Smart to the Black Prince; Thos. Hatton to the Sylvia; John Rd. Hancock to the Star.

Second-class Assistant-Engineer—James Petts to the Sylvia, Richard Joseph Buller to the Endymion; John Wright (b) (additional) to the Victoria, for disposal.

Acting Second-class Assistant-Engineer—John A. Lemon to the Zealous.

ROYAL MARINES.

ADMIRALTY, September, 17.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—First Lieutenant Lennox George Rodney to be captain, vice William Taylor, to half-pay; September 13. Second Lieutenant William Purvis Wright to be first lieutenant, vice Rodney, Sept 13.

First Lieutenant A. D. W. Smith to be first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, vice Connal, promoted.

COASTGUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting-Commander — Thos. N. Underwood to Harwich, vice Barnadiston to H.M.S. Lord Clyde.

Lieutenant—James S Trotter to the Dauntless, 31, in the River Humber.

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ARMY.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 18.

Fifeshire Artillery Militia—Lieut. Thomas Russell to be capt., vice Lumdanie, resigned; Sep. 5. Lieut. John Luke to be capt., vice Spenlove, resigned; Sep. 5.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 21.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Thomas H. Gerald Wyndham gent., to be cornet, vice Mirehouse, promoted; Sep. 19.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 18.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. James Henry Bennett to be capt., vice Kidslie, deceased; Aug. 31. Lieut. John A. Hamilton to be capt., vice Pattison resigned; Aug. 31. Alexander Stuart to be captain; Aug. 31. Ensign Thomas Mark Berry to be lieut, vice Bennett, promoted; Aug. 31. Ensign John Robertson Mackenzie to be lieut., vice Hamilton, promoted; August 31. John Gavin to be lieut; Aug, 31. H. Morton Gavin to be ens, vice Mackenzie, promoted; August 31. Thomas Watt to be ens., August 31.

2nd Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Robert Whyte to be capt., vice Dempster, resigned; Sep. 13. Ensign James Barclay to be lieutenant, vice Whyte, promoted; Sep. 13.

20th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Herbert Ernest Bieber, gent., to be lieut., vice Brice, resigned; Sep. 11.

1st London Rifle Volunteer Corps—William McNish Porter to be ens.; July 18.

St George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Edward Thomas Stewart to be lieut., vice Benson, resigned; August 18. Henry Draper to be ensign, vice Crookes, resigned; July 24.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Henry Burdett to be ens., vice Hodges, resigned; Aug. 28.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps—R. McLeod Grigor, gent., to be assist.-surg,; August 28.

2nd Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps—Joseph Carrick, gent., to be second lieut; Aug. 18.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* on the 31st ultimo:—

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Alfred Clayton Hill to be captain, vice W. H. Holdsworth, resigned; Aug. 24.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Brooks Bridgman to be ens., vice Hansell, promoted; Sep. 14.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. David Henry Johnstone to be cap., vice Anderson, resigned; Sep. 17. Ensign H. Henderson to be lieutenant, vice Johnstone, promoted; Sep. 17. J. Mills Smith to be ensign, vice Henderson, promoted; September 17.

5th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—Malcolm Barugh de Barry Barnet to be captain, vice Barnett resigned; September 11. Albert Schyler, gent., to be first lieut., vice Pilcher, resigned; Sep. 11. Frederic Adolphus Drew, gent., to be first lieut., vice Barber pro- Sep. 11.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Russell Holt, gent., to be first lieut.; Sep 5. Henry Bowring, gent., to be first lieutenant; Sep. 5.

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Willis Thomson, gent., to be hon. assistant-quarter-

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master, vice McConnell, resigned; Sep. 12.

Liverpool Press Guard Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Henry Liddell, gent., to be lieutenant, vice Sofiano, resigned; Sep. 5.

Inns of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut., Samuel Brandram to be capt., vice Lysley, promoted; July 25. Ens. Springall Thomson to be lieut., vice Babington, resigned; July 25. Ensign Wm. Batcheler Coltman to be lieut., vice Brandram, promoted; July 25. William Worsley Knox to be ens., vice Thompson, promoted; July 25. George Murray to be ens., vice Coltman, promoted; July 25.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Edward William Hammond, to be capt.; Aug. 18. Ensign James Bryan to be lieut; Aug. 18. Edward Vaughan Jones to be lieutenant; Aug. 28.

1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. E. William Willey to be capt.; Sep. 13. First Lieut. Conyers Kirby to be captain; Sep. 13. Second Lieutenant Charles Simpson to be first lieutenant; Sep. 13. Second Lieutenant C. Harrison Gratrex to be first lieutenant; September 13.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions to bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 25.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-Ganeral Arthur Stuart Baynes to be assistant commissary-general, vice Rolleston, deceased; Sep. 1.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Asssistant-Superintendent of Stores, vice E. Fayrer, deceased Sep. 4.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, Sep. 25.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

West Suffolk Regiment of Militia—John Dawson, gent., to be lieut.; Sep. 15.

2nd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia—Arthur Barff, gent., to be lieut., vice Hay, promoted; September 14.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant William Carr, of the East and North Yorkshire Artillery Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain; Sep. 20.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 28.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

King's Own Regiment of Militia—John Henry Nott, late Captain 1st Foot, to be adjutant, from Sep, 1, vice Gray, retired.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia—Charles Edward Harris Cunningham to be lieutenant, vice G. Innes, resigned; September 3. Archibald Hyndman Stein to be lieutenant, vice Robert Pollock, promoted; Sep. 4.

Queen's Own Light Infantry Reg. of Tower Hamlets Militia—Lieut. John Bolton to be captain, vice Jones, resigned; September 18.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant John Henry Nott, of the King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain; Sep. 18.

Capt. John Gray, of the King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement; Sep. 1.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 25.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—C. F. Pulford to be second lieut.; Sep. 3.

3rd Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Joseph Barker, Esq., to be major, vice Wormald, resigned; Sep. 6.

5th Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—T. Pearson Crosland Esq., to be honorary colonel; Sep. 21. Major Thomas Brooke to be lieut.-col., vice Crosland, resigned; Sep. 21.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire

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Rifle Volunteer Corps—Supernumerary-Lieut. Thomas Shepherd Noble to be captain; August 24. Arthur Henry Russell to be lieut.; August 24.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H. William Haig to be capt., vice Batley, resigned; Sep. 14. Ens., Joseph Bottomley to be lieut., vice Haigh, promoted; Sep. 14.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. C. Patterson to be capt., vice Wormald, resigned; Sep. 3. Ensign Alexander Senior Lee to be lieut., vice Patterson, promoted; Sep. 3. Ensign John Wandswerth to be lieut., vice Gill, deceased; Sep. 3. Samuel Tong Polson to be ens., vice Lee, promoted; Sep. 3.

39th West West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R. Edwin Ruffe to be ens., vice Sharp, resigned; Sep. 14.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. C. T. Burt to be capt., vice McKenzie, resigned; Sep. 21.

6th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Hay, Esq., to be capt., vice Blaikie, resigned; Sep. 12.

9th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. J. Stuart to be hon. chap., vice the Rev. J. Mitchell, resigned; Aug. 22.

3rd Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign George Kynoch to be lieut., vice Richardson, resigned; September 20.

4th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—George Clark Keiller Esq., to be capt., vice Littlejohn, resigned; September 20, Wm. W. Urquhart, gent, to be first lieut., vice Lithgow, promoted; September 20. Alexander Charles Johnson, gent., to be first lieut., vice Rae, promoted; September 20.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John Clough to be lieut., vice Graham, resigned; Sep. 11. John Hargreaves Kay, gent., to be lieut., vice Lund, resigned; Sep. 11.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Wyndham Jones to be capt.; Sep. 20. Supernumerary-Lieut. B. Baker to be lieut.; Sep. 20. Ens. Samuel Goss to be lieut.; Sep. 20.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. John Stevenson to be capt., vice Hopkins, resigned; Sep. 21. William Young Veitch to be first lieut., vice Stevenson, promoted; Sep. 21.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 31st ultimo:—

2nd Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev James Hughes Owen to be hon. chap.; August 22.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Colin Duff, of the 1st Inverness Artillery Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain; September 19.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sep. 28.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

8th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Lund, resigned; Sep 17.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq., to be lieut.-col., vice Lund, resigned; Sep. 17,

4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Hon. C. Alexander, Lord Dunglass, to be hon. col.; August 25.

25th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Adam Morrison to be Major; July 16. Lieut. Samson George Goodall Copestake to be capt., vice W. Beardmore, resigned; July 16. Lieutenant Iver Myhlenphort to be capt., vice H. Martini, resigned; July 17. Lieut. George McIntosh Neilson to be captain, vice J. D. Napier, resigned; July 18. Ensign Stephen Alley to be lieut., vice S. G. G. Copestake, promoted; July 16. Wm. Paterson to be lieutenant, vice G. McIntosh Neilson, promoted; July 17.

29th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign J. Beveridge Begg to be lieutenant, vice Henderson, promoted; July 18.

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100th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander Law to be lieutenant, vice J. Hendry, resigned; September 19.

101st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Johnston to be captain; July 26.

3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Symonds Justice to be ensign, vice Oliver, resigned; August 20.

1st Orkney and Zetland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Hay, Esq., to be lieutenant; August 24. James Hunter, Esq., to be lieut.; August 24. Arthur Laurenson, Esq., to be ensign; Aug. 24.

7th Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—Frederick Wallis, Esq., F.R.C.S., to be honorary assistant-surgeon; September 24.

14th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Duff to be capt., vice Cargill, resigned; September 21.

1st Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Adam Lees Cochrane to be capt., vice Clark, deceased; Ensign William Sime to be lieut., vice Cochrane, promoted.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant James Niven, of the 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain; August 22.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commissions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 2.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. Algernon William Fulke Greville has been permitted to take the surname of Nugent in addition to and after that of Greville.

7th Hussars—Lieut. William E. Shaw to be capt., by purchase, vice Edward M. Palliser, who retires; Oct. 2. Cornet Edward Dean Fisher to be lieut., by purchase, vice Shaw; Oct. 2. Ensign Wm. Blakeney, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be cornet, vice E. D. Fisher; Oct. 2

8th Hussars—Lieut. John G. Stopford to be capt., by purchase, vice Henry Stratton Bates, who retires; Oct. 2. Cornet and Adjt. Frederick Henry Maitland to have the rank of Lieut.; Oct. 2. Cor. William St. Lo Malet to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stopford; Oct. 2. George Peter Low, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Malet; October 2, Cornet Frederick H. Maitland to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant Thomas Coates, who has retired; July 10.

14th Hussars—Lieutenant John Hunter Knox to be capt., by purchase, vice William Travers Clarke Travers, who retires; October 2. Cornet George William Douglas Kempson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Knox; October 2. Joseph Lawrence Milligen, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Kempson; Oct. 2.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. John Desbrisay Mein to be col., vice J. William Croggan, removed as a General Officer; June 12. Lieut.-Col. John Eliot, to be col, vice J. Abbott, removed as Gen. Officer; June 19. Captain and Brevet-Major John Horvey Elwyn to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Mein; June 12. Captain and Brevet-Colonel Charles Harris Blunt, C.B, to be lieut.-col., vice Eliot; June 19. Second Capt. Archibald Robertson Gloag to be captain, vice Brevet-Major Elwyn; June 12. Captain Thomas Netherton Harward, from the Supernumerary List, to be capt., vice Brevet-Col. Blunt; June 19. Second Captain Thomas Bland Strange to be capt., vice Brevet-Colonel Francis Cornwallis Maude, C.B., retired on temporary half pay; August 29. Lieut. Edward Thomas Ouchterlony to be second captain, vice Gloag; June 12. Lieut. Alexander William Duncan to be second capt., vice Strange; August 29. Lieut. Robert Joseph Pratt Saunders has been permitted to resign his commission; Oct. 2. Sergeant-Major Jeremiah Daley to be riding-mast., vice Charles Clarke, deceased; Oct. 2. Staff-Surgeon Edmund Humphrey Roberts to be surgeon, vice Howell Walters Voss, de-

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ceased; October 2. Assist.-Surg. Alexander Oswald Cowan, MD., has been permitted to resign his commission; Oct. 2.

1st Regiment of Foot—Capt. R. William Barnardiston Crowther, from the 63rd Foot, to be captain, vice George Rowland, promoted; Oct. 2.

2nd Foot—Captain John F. A. Grierson, from the 70th Foot to be capt., vice Brevet-Major R. C. Stewart, promoted to a half pay Majority, without purchase; Oct. 2.

3rd Foot—Lieut. Henry Thomas Halahan to be capt., by purchase, vice Arthur Worthington, who retires; Oct. 2. Captain Charles Verey has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Oct. 2.

5th Foot—Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. William McDonald, from the 72nd Foot, to be captain, vice Francis Henry Pender, promoted; Oct. 2.

7th Foot—Capt. Thomas Reeder Clarkson, from the 68th Foot, to be capt., vice Charles Sutherland Dowson, promoted to a half pay Majority, without purchase: Oct. 2.

10th Foot—Ensign Henry A. Wyatt-Edgell, from the 59th Foot to be ensign, vice Buchanan, who exchanges; Oct. 2.

15th Foot—Capt. Edward Mason from the 17th Foot to be capt., vice J. Wilkinson, promoted: Oct. 2.

18th Foot—Surgeon John Eldon Young, M.D., from the 40th Foot, to be surgeon, vice George Wm. Peake, M.D., who exchanges; Oct. 2. Staff Assist.-Surg. Joseph L. Curtis to be assist.-surg., vice H. Alexander Coghlan, appointed to the Staff; Oct. 2.

21st Foot—Ensign Edmond Charles Browne to be lieut., without purchase, vice Edward Fredk. Pole, deceased; July 7. Gent. Cadet William Yule, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Brown; October 2. The Hon. Montague Mostyn to be paymaster, vice J. F. A. Hartle, deceased; Oct. 2.

23rd Foot—Captain C. Doughty, from the 85th Foot, to be capt., vice Robert Douglas, promoted to a half-pay Majority, without purchase; Oct. 2.

25th Foot—Captain Standish R. Jackson, from half pay, late 78th Foot, to be capt., vice Arthur C. Young, who retires upon half pay, on appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners; Oct. 2.

27th Foot—Lieut. Andrew D. Geddes to be capt., without purchase, vice James Moorhead, deceased; June 16. Ensign Raymond Wallace Esmonde White to be lieut., without purchase, vice Geddes; June 16. Gent. Cadet Henry Harvey Swetenham, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice White; Oct. 2.

28th Foot—Lieut. Francis H. Palmer Duncan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Oct. 2.

31st Foot—Gentleman Cadet O'Moore Creagh, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Herbert Taylor, who retires; Oct. 2.

32nd Foot—Captain Robert E. Stuart Harrington, from the 52nd Foot, to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bassano, promoted; Oct. 2.

34th Foot—Capt. Granville W. Puget to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Maxwell, promoted to a half pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, without purchase: Oct 2.

35th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Wm. Patrick Smith to be assist.-surg., vice Donald Macgillivray Davidson, M.D., appointed to the Staff; Oct. 2.

38th Foot—Ensign Thomas F. Stillwell to be lieut., without purchase, vice Charles Alexander S. Menteath, whose promotion without purchase, on Feb. 7, has been cancelled; Feb. 7. Ensign James Alexander to be lieut., without purchase vice Thomas Francis Stillwell, whose promotion without purchase on the 18th Feb. has been cancelled; Feb. 18. Ensign Walter St. James Young to be

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Lieut., by purchase, vice James Alexander whose promotion by purchase on the 23rd March has been cancelled; Oct. 2.

40th Foot—Surgeon George W. Peake, M.D., from the 18th Foot, to be surg., vice J. Eldon Young, M.D., who exchanges; Oct. 2.

42nd Foot—Lieut. J. Spence, from adjutant of a recruiting district, to be capt., without purchase vice W. G. Everard Webber, deceased; July 10. Lieut. Jonathan W. Haynes to be capt.. without purchase, vice Spence, who retires upon full pay; July 10. Ens. Arthur Wellesley Warrand to be lieut., without purchase, vice Haynes; July 10.

59th Foot—Ensign R. Edmondstone Buchanan, from the 13th Foot, to be ensign, vice Wyatt-Edgell, who exchanges; Oct. 2.

60th Foot—Ensign Henry R. Ponsonby Lindesay to be lieut., by purchase, vice Clifford Fortescue Borrer, who retires; Oct. 2. Gent. Cadet the Hon. Keith Turnour, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lindesay; October 2. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Philip Lefeuvre Kilroy to be assistant-surgeon, vice George Allan Hutton, promoted on the Staff; Oct. 2.

61st Foot—Captain Gilbert de Lacy Lacy, from the 12th Foot, to be capt., vice Brevet-Major E. T. Wickham, promoted to a half pay Majority, without purchase; Oct. 2.

63rd Foot—Ensign Justinian H. Edwards to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Pollard Mayers Burton, who retires; Oct. 2.

64th Foot—Capt. John Ayton Wood, from the 54th Foot, to be capt., vice Brevet-Major Winter Goode, promoted to a half-pay Majority, without purchase; Oct. 2. Richard S. Crawley, Esq., to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, James Howes, placed upon half pay; Oct. 2.

65th Foot—Captain Frederick George Frith, from the 74th Foot, to be capt., vice Brevet-Major H. Ferdinand Turner, promoted to a half pay Majority, without purchase; Oct. 2.

72nd Foot—Lieut. Stapleton D. Burges has been superseded for being absent without leave; Oct. 2.

75th Foot—Ensign William C. Braddon to be lieut., by purchase, vice St. John Clerke, who retires; Oct. 2.

77th Foot—Captain Richard B. Willington to be major, without purchase, vice Henry Alfred Macdonald, deceased; Aug. Lieut. Herbert F. L. Browne to be capt., without purchase, vice Willington; August 1. Ensign Vivian Page Byrne to be lieut., without purchase, vice Browne; August 1. Gent. Cad. Percy Charles Heath, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Byrne; Oct. 2.

78th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Græme A. Lockhart, C.B., to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Colin Campbell McIntyre, C.B., who retires upon full pay, under the provisions of the 88th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February; Oct 2. Captain O. B. Feilden to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Lockhart, C.B.; Oct. 2. Lieut. Andrew Murray to be captain, without purchase, vice Feilden; Oct. 2. Ensign Bertie G. Jarvis to be lieut., without purchase, vice Murray; Oct. 2. Ensign William F. Maitland Kirwan to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Robert Meiklam, who retires; October 2. Gentleman Cadet Gilbert O'Grady, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Jarvis; October 2. Gent. Cadet the Hon. Mathew Henry Moreton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Kirwan; Oct. 3,

82nd Foot—Captain and Brevet Major Samuel Peters Jarvie to be major without purchase, vice Maj. and Brevet-Col. George Latham Thomson, promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, without purchase; Oct. 2. Ensign Thomas William O'Driscoll to be lieut.,

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without purchase vice James N. Tanner, deceased; June 26. Ens. Lucius Joseph Collum to be lieut., by purchase, vice O'Driscoll, whose promotion by purchase on August 3. has been cancelled; Oct. 2. Gent. Cadet Herbert Anthony Sawyer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Collum; Oct. 2.

86th Foot—Capt. Colin Campbell, from the 48th Foot, to be capt., vice Brevet-Major Charles Darby, promoted; Oct. 2.

94th—Lieut. James Browne to be capt., by purchase, vice John Mackinlay, whose promotion by purchase, on September 7, has been cancelled; Oct. 2.

95th Foot—Ensign O'Moore Creagh, from the 31st Foot, to be ensign, vice James William Leech, placed upon half pay; October 2.

96th Foot—Ensign Aubrey D. Broughton to be lieut., by purchase, vice S. Henry K. Wilson, who retires; Oct. 2. Gent. Cadet James Mair Dunlop, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Broughton; Oct. 2.

97th Foot—Captain Thomas H. Sangster, from the 66th Foot, to be capt. vice Edward Douglas Harvest, promoted to a half pay majority, without purchase; Oct. 2.

99th Foot—Captain George R. Waugh, from the 57th Foot, to be capt., vice Ely, promoted; Oct. 2.

102nd Foot—Lieut. James J. Barclay to be capt., vice Charles Edward Lennox, who retires upon half pay; Oct. 2. Ensign Charles Harrison Carr to be lieut., vice Barclay; Oct. 2. Gent. Cadet A. Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Charles Harrison Carr; Oct. 2.

103rd Foot—Ensign Thomas Price to be Instructor of Musketry vice Lieutenant William Sydney Nugent, who resigns the appointment; May 14.

4th West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet Thomas Joseph A. Airey, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Ponsonby Sheppard, promoted; Oct. 2. Sergeant W. Blakeney, from the 5th Lancers, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Patrick Kelly, killed in action; Oct. 2. George Froom, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice William Blakeney, transferred to the 7th Hussars; Oct. 3.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Henry Echalaz, 2nd Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt. Martin Charles Selwyn Tupper, 29th Foot, who has retired from the service; Aug. 22.

STAFF.

Brevet-Col. Robert Lockhart Ross, C.B.. Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 93rd Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General at Suez, to superintend the overland transport of troops to India; Oct. 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Staff-Surgeon A. D. Home, C.B., and Surgeon W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., 57th Foot, as Surgeons-Major, to bear date Sep. 14.

Assistant-Surgeon George Allan Hutton, from the 60th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Edmund Humphrey Roberts, appointed to the Royal Artillery; Oct. 2.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons. Assistant-Surgeon Hunter Alex. Coghlan, from the 18th Foot, vice Robert Muir Gilchrist, M.D., deceased; Oct. 2. Assist.-Surg. W. Henry Cobett, M.D., from the 6th Dragoons, vice Joseph Lindsey Curtis, appointed to the 18th Foot; Oct. 2. Assist.-Surg. Donald M. Davidson, M.D., from the 35th Foot, vice William Patrick Smith appointed to the 35th Foot; Oct. 2. Assistant-Surgeon J. Livingston Power, from the 97th Foot, vice Phillip Lefeuvre Kilroy, appointed to the 60th Foot; Oct. 2. Assistant-Surg. William Christy Robinson, from the 34th Foot, vice David Palmer Ross, M.D., resigned; Oct. 2. James Lane Notter, M.B., March 31. Henry Henry Comerford, M.D.; March 31. Henry Thomas Brown, M.D.; March 31. J. Harrington Wright, gent.; March 31. Ulick Albert

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Jenings, M.D.; March 31. James Shaw McCutchan, M.B.; March 31. Henry Mortgage Land James, M.D.; March 31. E. McCrystal, M D.; March 31. Robert Francis Buchanan, gent.; March 3. J. Patrick Rooney, gent.; March 31. James Henry Hannagan, gent.; March 31. Thomas William Patterson, gent.; March 31. William Godfrey Martelli, gent.; March 31. William Augustus Forbes, gent.; March 31. Frederick Wm. Lloyd Hodder, M.B.; March 31. William Flack Stevenson, M.B.; March 31. William Alexander Thompson, gent.; March 31. H. Addison Hobbs, gent.; March 31. R. Nasmyth McPherson, gent.; March 31. Robert Coleman Eaton, gent.; March 31. Wm. Francis Burnett, gent.; March 31. R. Lambert, gent.; March 31. M. J. Ryan, gent.; March 31. E. F. Boult, gent.; March 31.

HALF PAY.

Major and Brevet-Col. George Latham Thomson, from the 82nd Foot, to be lieut.-col., without purchase; April 1.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Maxwell, from the 34th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase; April 1.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. John Coussmaker Heath, of the Bombay Army, to have the local rank of Major-General while serving on the Divisional Staff in the East Indies; Oct. 2. Lieutenant-Col. and Brevet-Colonel Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., half pay, unattached, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade; Oct. 2. Capt. Frederick Macdonald Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be maj.; April 5. Captain John Spence, retired, full pay, 42nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major; Oct. 2.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of February 3. Lieutenant-Col. William Hardy, Depot Battalion; September 16. Lieut.-Col. John Walpole D'Oyly; 11th Foot; Sep. 17.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Charles Menzies, K.C.B., of the Royal Marine Artillery, which occurred on August 22. Captain and Brevet-Major Whitworth Porter, Royal Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel; August 23. Captain Charles R. Binney, Royal Engineers, to be major; August 23.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers upon half pay have been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of their commissions, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th February, 1861:—Lieutenant-Col. and Brevet-Colonel George L. Thomson, half pay, late 82nd Foot; Oct. 2. Major and Brevet-Col. J. Wegg, half pay, 42nd Foot; Oct. 2.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Oct. 8.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry—David James, M.D., to be assistant-surgeon, vice David Hope Somerville, M.D., resigned; Aug. 11.

Edinburgh County Militia—D. Drummond Dick, gent., to be lieut., vice Borthwick, resigned; September 22.

19th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sylvester Richmond to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Gibbs, resigned; Oct 1.

The following appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st August last:—

Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry—John Warden Macfarlan Esq., to be lieutenant, vice John Turnbull, promoted; July 30. Claud Hamilton Hamilton, gent., to be cornet, vice Lord Aberdour, promoted; Aug. 6.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation

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of the commission held by Cornet Richard Edward Beck in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 2.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Corps—John McArthur gent., to be adjutant, from July 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

15th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Hardy to be Capt., vice Hardy, promoted; Sep. 15.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Whittal bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of the above corps.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers —James Temple Wightman to be hon. quartermaster; Sep. 29.

28th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Charles Henry Halcombe to be capt., vice Badnall, resigned; August 22.

38th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign William Ford to be lieut., vice Robinson, promoted; August 22.

1st Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—Richard Newman, gent., to be hon. quartermaster: Sep. 21.

19th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps —John Jeffreys to be ensign, vice Parken, promoted; Sep. 29.

2nd Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard James Hereford, Esq., to be capt., vice N. Kyrle Collins, resigned; Sep. 5.

4th Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. James Proctor Eckley to be capt, vice Charles Edward Hopton, resigned; Ens. Haswell Delabere Shelton to be lieut., vice James Proctor Eckley, promoted; September 21. Thos. Henry Purser, Esq., to be ensign, vice Haswell Delabere Shelton, promoted; Sep. 21.

8th Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Rankin, Esq., to be lieut., vice Richard James Hereford, resigned; Sep. 12.

5th Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign James Gibson Starke to be lieut., vice Allen, resigned; Sep. 27. James Rennie to be lieut., vice A. K. Howat, deceased; Sep. 27. R. Maxwell to be ensign, vice Starke, promoted; Sep. 27.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant R. Marquis to be captain; Sep 22. William Bennett, the younger, gent., to be first lieutenant; Sep. 22. Thomas Brittain Forwood, the younger, gent., to be first lieutenant; Sep. 21.

48th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign John Preston to be lieut., vice Twist, resigned; Sep. 22.

Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Charles Shoolbred, gent., to be lieutenant, vice Hore, resigned; Sep. 4.

3rd Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Alexander Crossman to be capt.; Sep. 19. Lieut William Webb Venn to be capt.; Sep. 19. Lieutenant P. Smith Firmin to be capt; Sep. 19.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL. Oct. 5.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps — The Lord Warkworth to be lieut.-col., vice Forster, resigned; Sep. 25.

2nd Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Capt. Richard Walter Pigeon to be major, vice Person, resigned; Oct. 2.

15th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Richard Gay Francis to be lieut., vice Pole, resigned; Oct. 2. Frederick R. Vavasonr Witts, gent., to be ens., vice Francis, promoted; Oct. 2,

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Hedley to be second lieut., vice Straubenzee, resigned; Oct 1.

1st Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Alexander Duncan to be capt., vice Cumming, resigned; Sep. 29. Charles Cock to be lieut., vice Duncan, promoted; Sep. 29. Adam Maitland Knight

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to be ens., vice Smith, deceased; Sep. 29.

1st Caithness-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. James Brims to be capt., vice Tait, resigned; Oct. 1. Ensign Archibald Campbell Cameron to be lieut., vice Brims, promoted; Oct. 1.

3rd Caithness-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander Gunn to be capt., vice Watt, whose services have been dispensed with; Sep. 22.

1st Newcastle-upon Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps—J. Henderson, gent., to be ensign; Sep. 19.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 12.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col., with the honorary rank of Col., John Charles Downie Morrison, on retired full-pay Royal Marines, to be adjutant, with the rank of Captain, vice Captain G. Brinewood Pots, who resigns; Oct. 12.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 9.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

West Suffolk Reg. of Militia—Edward Hogg, Esq., to be capt.; Oct. 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 12.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

1st Somerset Reg. of Militia—Lieut. William Gunston Gunston Maclean to be capt., vice Paton, resigned; Oct. 8.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 9.

1st Administrative Battalion of Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—Dudley Clarges Hill, Esq., late Major half pay, to be adjutant, from Aug. 13, vice Edwardes, resigned.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

2nd Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps—Henry de Bruno Austin, sen., gent., to be capt., vice H. T. Freshwater, resigned; Aug. 25. William Stuart Thompson, gent., to be first lieut; Aug. 7. Charles Wells, gent., to be hon. assistant-surgeon; Aug. 25.

5th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Waters, gent., to be hon. assistant-surgeon, vice Constantine Holman, resigned; Aug. 28.

13th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Howard Chaplin, gent., to be lieut., vice Montague Blackett, resigned; Sep. 12.

15th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Harcourt, Esq., M.D., to be capt., vice Francis L. Dowling, resigned; Sep. 18. T. Andrew Chaldecott, gent., to be hon. assistant-surg., vice George Harcourt, resigned: Oct, 1.

18th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. William Jacob Hollest to be capt., vice William Gatty, resigned; Sep. 12.

19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Charles Harding, to be capt., vice Thomas Pretious, resigned; Aug. 7. Ensign John Lawton Hadden to be lieut., vice Harding, promoted; Aug. 7. M. Charles Copinger, gent., to be ensign, vice Hadden, promoted; Aug. 7.

5th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Thompson, gent., to be ensign, vice Pratt, resigned; Oct. 1.

4th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Harry Scott to be lieut., vice King, resigned; Oct. 5.

1st Devonshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps—Jeffery Michelmore to be lieut., vice Hunt, promoted; Sep. 28.

5th Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—George Henry G. Arden to be first lieut., vice Kingdom, resigned; Sep. 12.

1st Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Walter Goddard Rogers to be captain, vice Vallance, resigned; Sep. 4.

6th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Seldon to be ensign; Aug. 30.

12th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Will, gent., to be

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lieut., vice Brodie, resigned; Oct. 1. William Jamieson, gent., to be ensign, vice Brodie, promoted; Oct. 1.

5th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Henry Love, gent., to be assist.-surg.; Sep. 20.

20th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Bache, gent., to be ensign, vice Jesson, resigned; Sep. 20.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct 12.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Maunsell Esq., late capt. 7th Fusiliers, to be adjutant, from May 22.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

4th Linlithgowshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—C. Robert Strong to be ensign, vice Birnie, promoted; Oct. 8.

5th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Wm. Stewart, gent., to be ensign, vice Lang, promoted; March 21.

1st Administrative Brigade of West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers—Charles Henry Firth, Esq., to be lieut.-col., vice Selwyn, resigned; Sep. 29.

5th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Wm. Henry Colbeck to be capt., vice Atcheson, resigned; Oct. 2. S. J. Chadwick to be first lieut., vice Meade, resigned; Oct. 2. John Wooler to be second lieut.; Oct. 2.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Captain Frederick Greenwood to be major, vice Brooke, resigned; Oct. 4. Lieut. J. Tyrrel Beaumont to be capt., vice Greenwood, promoted; Oct. 4. Ensign Charles Edward Freeman to be lieut., vice Beaumont, promoted: Oct 4.

6th Argyllshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Charles McEachran to be First Lieut., vice Macdonald, resigned; Oct. 10. Alexander McKilvie to be second lieut., vice MacDougall, resigned; Oct. 10.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant Richard Maunsell, of the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain; June 1.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Richard R. Nelson bearing the designation of Captain-Commandant in this corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 16.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—The appointment of Regimental Corporal-Major Thomas Wake, as Riding-Master, to bear date July 20.

6th Dragoon Guards—Cornet John Charles Symonds, from the 17th Lancers, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cecil Edward Martyn, who retires; Oct. 16.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. George Edward Graham Foster Pigott to be capt., by purchase, vice Percy Charles Du Cane, who retires; Oct. 16. Cornet Patrick Sanderson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pigott; Oct. 16. Walter Johnson, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Sanderson; Oct. 14.

3rd Hussars—Oswin Cumming Baker-Cresswell, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ernest A. Belford, transferred to the 17th Lancers; Oct. 16. Cornet C. E. Nettles to be adjutant, vice lieut. Samuel Barrett, who resigns the appointment; October 16.

8th Hussars—Lieut. Edmond Hegan Kennard to be capt., by purchase, vice Horace Durrant, who retires; Oct. 16. Cornet Charles Howe Cuff Knox to be lieut., by purchase, vice Kennard; Oct. 16. William Thomas Tattershall Lees Fleetwood, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Knox; Oct. 16.

17th Lancers—Lieut. Henry W. Young to be captain, by purchase vice Henry Richard Abadie, whose promotion by purchase, on June 15, has been cancelled; Oct. 16. Captain Samuel Boulderson, from the 18th Foot, to be capt., vice Young, who exchanges; Oct. 16. Lieut. Thos. Arthur Cooke, from

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the 5th Foot to be lieut., vice Faulkner, who exchanges; Oct. 16. Cornet Ernest Augustus Belford, from the 3rd Hussars, to be cornet, vice Symonds, promoted, by purchase in the 6th Dragoon Guards; Oct. 16. The exchange between Captain H. R Abadie and Captain S. Boulderson, of the 18th Foot, which took place on Aug. 7. has been cancelled; Oct. 16.

18th Hussars—Edward Nolan, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice James Watkins, who retires; Oct. 16. William George Andrews, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Charles Kennett, who retires; Oct. 17.

20th Hussars—Cornet C. Mangles to be lieut., vice T. Shepherd, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps; Oct. 16. Gent. Cadet B. Watson Blake, from Royal Military College, to be cornet, vice Mangles; Oct. 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant George Frederick S. Chambers to be second capt., vice Rowland Burdon Webster, deceased; Sep. 7. Lieut. William Southwell Curzon to be second captain, vice Brevet-Major H. C. S. Dyer, removed to the Supernumerary List on being appointed Assistant-Superintendent of the Small Arms Establishment at Pimlico: Sep. 7. The promotion of Second Captain Henry Bond to be dated 1st August, and not the 14th August, as stated in the *Gazette* of the latter date. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Croker to be assist.-surg., vice A. D. Gulland, M.D., promoted on the Staff; October 16. The appointment of Surg.-Major William G. Trousdell, M D., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 23rd March, should have been described as that of a Surgeon-Major. The appointment of Veterinary-Surgeon Charles E. Barton, from the Bombay Establishment, as Veterinary-Surgeon, which appeared in the *Gazette* of 30th March, has been cancelled; Oct 16.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut. Allen May to be second capt., vice G. H. Brooke, deceased; Aug, 24.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Alfred Walter Thynne to be capt., and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel the Hon. A. Murray Cathcart, who retires; Oct 16. Ensign and Lieut. Henry Trotter to be lieut and capt., by purchase, vice Thynne; Oct. 16. Ensign and Lieutenant the Hon. James St. Vincent Saumarez to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Arthur Divett Hayter, who retires; Oct 16. Charles Edward Ferdinand Clayton, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Trotter; Oct. 16. Laurence James Oliphant, gent., to be ens. and lieut.. by purchase, vice the Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez: Oct. 17.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Staff-Surgeon Thomas Teevan to be Surgeon vice Touch, appointed to the Staff; Oct. 16. Staff Assist.-Surg. James Atkinson to be assistant-surgeon, vice Teevan, promoted on the Staff; Oct. 16.

4th Foot—Quartermaster-Sergeant John Edward Stokes to be Quartermaster, vice William Connell, who retires upon half pay; Oct. 16.

5th Foot—Lieut. Henry Faulkner, from the 16th Lancers, to be lieut, vice Cooke, who exchanges; Oct. 16.

6th Foot—Lieut. Herbert Burrows Adcock to be capt., without purchase, vice Rowland O'Connor, deceased; July 3.

8th Foot—Lieut. William Hunter Baillie to be capt., by purchase, vice Fraser Newall, who retires; Oct. 16. Ensign Alfred Mellor to be lieut., by purchase vice Baillie; Oct. 16. Ensign James Matthew Taylor, from the 48th Foot, to be ensign, vice Mellor; Oct. 16.

9th Foot—Lieut. Charles James Borton to be capt., without purchase, vice John O'Flanagan, who retires upon temporary half pay; Oct. 16.

10th Foot—Captain Anthony R. Keogh, from the 14th Foot to be captain, vice Patrick Brown Lucas, promoted; Oct. 16.

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16th Foot—Gent. Cadet George Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice William Charles J. Lacy, transferred to the 15th Foot; Oct. 16.

18th Foot—Captain Walter Higgin, from the 40th Foot, to be capt, vice E. Hall, who exchanges; Oct. 16. Captain Henry William Young, from the 17th Lancers, to be captain, vice Boulderson, who exchanges; October 16. The exchange between Captain S. Boulderson and Captain H. R. Abadie, of the 17th Lancers, which took place on the 7th August, has been cancelled; Oct. 16. Lieut. Francis Nathaniel Valentine Burton has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Oct. 16.

20th Foot—Gentleman Cadet F. Crichton Maltby, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Ottiwell Moore. who retires; Oct. 16.

24th Foot—Ensign Edward O. Heyland to be lieut., by purchase vice Thomas Ottiwell Moor, who retires; Oct. 16.

24th Foot—Ensign Edward O. Heyland to be lieut., by purchase, vice Alfred Beere, who retires; Oct. 16. Gent. Cadet Algernon Parish Oelrichs, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Heyland; Oct. 16.

26th Foot—Lieut. William B. Burton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Creswell, who has resigned the appointment; Aug. 7.

31st Foot—Captain Alexander Mitchell has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Oct. 16.

32nd Foot—Lieut. Charles E. Le M. Cherry to be capt., by purchase, vice James Hartley, who retires; Oct. 16. Ensign Robert Phillipps to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cherry; Oct. 16. Gent. Cad. Charles Frederick Nicholas Le Quesne, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Phillips; Oct. 16.

38th Foot—Gent. Cadet Robert Smith, from the Royal Militaay College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Alexander Stuart Menteath, who retires; Oct 16.

40th Foot—Capt. Edward Hall, from the 18th Foot, to be capt., vice W. Higgin, who exchanges; Oct. 16. Lieut. Albert Lloyd, from the 101st Foot, to be lieut., vice Dowman, who exchanges; Oct. 16.

41st Foot—Lieut. Ashton Henry Warner to be captain, without purchase, vice Richard Pack, deceased; July 7, Ensign Edward Eden Hughes to be lieut., without purchase, vice Warner; July 7. Gentleman Cadet Charles Stanley Champion Crespigny, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Hughes; Oct. 16.

42nd Foot—Ensign Alexander Grant, from 15th Foot, to be ens., vice Warrand, promoted; Oct. 16.

47th Foot—Major Fred. Miller, from 80th Foot, to be major, vice Margesson, who exchanges; Oct. 16.

48th Foot—Gent. Cadet Thos. Charles Ordre Powlett, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Taylor, transferred to the 8th Foot; Oct. 16.

49th Foot—Ensign Henry B. Williams to be lieut., by purchase, vice Philip Alfred West, who retires; Oct. 16. Gent. Cadet Wm. Henry Lyster, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Williams; Oct. 16.

58th Foot—Lieutenant Donald George Anderson to be capt., by purchase, vice Wilkinson, whose promotion by purchase on the 5th June has been cancelled; Oct. 16. Ensign Charles Scovell Whitmore to be lieut., without purchase, vice Leonard James Wilkinson, deceased; June 2. Ensign William Fryer Danield Dickinson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Whitmore whose promotion by purchase on the 5th June has been cancelled; October 16.

61st Foot—Capt. J. Charles R. Grove, from half pay late 42nd Foot, to be captain, vice Francis De Luttrell Saunderson, who retires upon temporary half pay;

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Oct. 16. Lieut. Edward Waugh Rumsey to be captain, by purchase, vice Joseph Charles Ross Grove, who retires; Oct. 16. Ensign F. John Curtin to be lieut., by purchase, vice Rumsey; Oct. 16. Gentleman Cadet Thomas William Crawford Leatham, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign by purchase, vice Curtin; Oct, 16. Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Robinson to be quartermaster, vice John Dowler, who retires upon half pay; Oct. 16.

64th Foot—Lieut. Henry Benjamin Pedder, from the 81st Foot, to be lieut., vice Mathews, who exchanges; Oct. 16.

73rd Foot—Lieutenant F. N. Bingley G. Benson to be capt, by purchase, vice Alfred Herbert Morse, who retires; Oct. 16. Ensign Joseph Carne Ross to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Benson; Oct. 16. Gent. Cadet G. Chapman Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ross; Oct 16. Gent. Cadet George Villiers Turner, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice James Edmund Yonge, who retires; Oct. 17. Staff Assistant Surgeon George Bridges Mouat, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon; Oct. 16.

78th Foot—Lieut. Anthony J. Carstairs to be captain, by purchase, vice Willlam Henry Seymour M. Browne, who retires; Oct. 16. Ensign David Archibald Dalton Kennedy to be lieut., by purchase vice Carstairs; Oct. 16. Gent. Cad. M. Stacpoole, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Kennedy; Oct. 16.

80th Foot—Major William G. Margesson, from 47th Foot, to be Major, vice Miller, who exchanges; Oct. 16.

81st Foot.—Lieut. William C. Mathews, from the 64th Foot, to be lieut., vice Pedder, who exchanges; Oct. 16.

100th Foot—Staff-Surgeon R. W. Jackson to be surgeon, vice J. Smith Chartres, appointed to the Staff; Oct. 16. John Warden McFarlan, Esq., late Captain 4th Hussars, to be Paymaster, vice Hutchinson, whose services have been dispensed with; Oct. 16.

101st Foot—Lieut. W. Dowman from the 40th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lloyd, who exchanges; Oct. 16.

104th Foot—Gent. Cadet Dudley Elphinstone Goulsbury, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice F. Sherman Buchanan, who resigns; Oct. 16.

105th Foot—Gent. Cadet Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Henry Allen Hogge, superseded for being absent without leave; Oct. 16.

108th Foot—Gent. Cadet Ed. Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Lyndon Smith, who retires upon a pension; Oct. 16.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Charles Vernon Eccles to be lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. F. N. Somerville, who retires; Oct. 16. Fred. Compton Howard, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Eccles; Oct. 16.

1st West India Regiment—C. J. Sydney Hawkins, late Gent. Cad. at the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Edward John West Laing, transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment; Oct. 16.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. Archibald Roger to be capt., by purchase, vice Francis Adam Knapp, who retires; Oct. 16. Ensign Albert Donald Ambrose Furse, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Roger; Oct. 16. Ensign E. John West Laing, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be ens., vice Furse; Oct. 16.

4th West India Regiment—Captain Francis Charles Gavegan, from half pay, late 4th West India Regiment, to be capt., vice James H. Lawrence-Archer, who retires upon half pay, on appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners; Oct. 16.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Col. John Charles Hill Jones, from half pay, late 54th Foot, to be

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lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. E. A. Godfrey Muller, who retires upon half pay; Oct 1.

Major Henry Robert Cowell, from half pay, late 3rd Foot, to be major, vice Charles James Orton Swaffield, who retires upon temporary half pay; Oct. 16.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. Angier Godfrey Muller, from half pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel J. Yorke, C.B., promoted Major-General; Oct. 1.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Fulton, from the 15th Foot, to be lieut.-col., without purchase; April 1.

Major William Creagh O'Brien, from the 73rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., without purchase; April 1.

Captain and Brevet-Major C. S. Baker, from the 59th Foot, to be major, without purchase; Aug. 21.

Lieut. Nicholas Thomas Cuffe Herbert, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be capt., without purchase; Oct. 16.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon John Smith Chartres, from the 100th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Robert W. Jackson, appointed to the 100th Foot; Oct. 16.

Surgeon Edward Touch, M.D., from 3rd Foot, to be Staff-Surg. vice James Davys, deceased; Oct. 16.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander D. Gulland, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surg., vice John J. Mulock, deceased; Oct. 16.

Assistant-Surgeon T. Teevan, from the 3rd Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon; Oct. 16.

The transfer of Assistant-Surg. Samuel Archer from the 98th Foot, as Staff Assistant-Surg., to be vice Andrew Thomas Carbery, who resigns, and not vice George Traynor, as appeared in the *Gazette* of August 14, the latter officer's resignation being cancelled; Aug. 14.

BREVET.

The promotion of Major Edward Hungerford Eagar to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy, which appeared in the *Gazette* of August 2, to be antedated to January 25.

The honorary rank of Major conferred upon Capt. John Spence, retired full pay, 42nd Foot, to bear date July 10.

Captain Eustace Cay, 70th Foot, ta be major; Feb. 6.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt., H. Charles Watson, of the 32nd Foot, to have the hon. rank of Major; Aug. 4.

Quartermaster William Connell, retired upon half pay, late 4th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain; Oct. 16.

Quartermaster John Dowler, retired upon half pay, late 61st Foot, to have the hon. rank of Captain; Oct. 16.

The undermentioned officers to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Col. in the Army:—Lieut.-Col. the Honorable H. F. Keane, Royal Engineers; Aug. 3. Lieut.-Col. W. J. E. Grant, Royal Artillery; Aug. 24.

The following officers to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in India:—Captain and Brevet-Major Archibald Tisdall, 35th Foot; June 26. Major John D'Oyly Baring, 107th Foot; July 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 19.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, vice Ashton, retired; Sep. 1.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia—Lieut. John Blackwell Dawson to be capt.; Oct. 10.

East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry—Sir David Baird, Bart., to be cornet; Oct. 13.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 16.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

9th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer

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Corps—James Milne, gent., to be lieut., vice Hood, promoted; Oct. 12.

1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Edward Morcom Harwood to be captain, vice Lighton, resigned; Oct 12.

1st Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Horatio Richard Cutbush to be capt., vice Lewis, resigned; Oct. 8. Ensign William Haynes to be lieut., vice Cutbush, promoted; Oct. 8.

45th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Isaacs to be lieut., vice Parker, resigned; Oct. 8.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Whinnerah, gent., to be Second Lieutenant; Oct. 2.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Henry Greenwood Rawdon, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon; Oct. 8.

3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Shaw to be capt., vice Williams, resigned; Oct. 2. Henry Galloway, Esq., to be capt.; Oct. 2. William Pollitt, gent., to be ensign; Oct. 2.

48th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Twist Birchall, gent., to be ensign; Oct. 8.

1st Administrative Battalion of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers—Captain James Wardlaw to be major; August 11. The Rev. John Gibson, M.A., to be hon. chaplain; Sep. 1.

5th Ross-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Walter Grieve Mundell to be ensign, vice Menzies, resigned; Sep. 1.

6th Ross-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Macdonald to be ensign, vice Walker, promoted; Sep. 1.

8th Ross-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Hector Munro to be capt.; Aug. 11. Andrew Blake to be lieut.; Aug. 11. George McLennan to be ensign; Aug. 11.

1st Administrative Battalion of Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers—Grismond Philipps, Esq., to be major; Oct. 12.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 19.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

22nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Herbert William Salter to be ensign, vice Barker, resigned; Oct 15.

5th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Thomas Image, clerk, to be hon. chaplain; Oct. 5.

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INDIA.

"The number of the European troops in India at the beginning of 1865, exclusive of commissioned officers, was 68,336, and the Native troops at the same date were 114,833." These words are quoted from an official report on "the Moral and Material progress of India, 1864-65," recently published under the authority of the Indian Home Government, and according to the little hand-book just issued with the sanction of the War Office, the local troops in British India are composed of 4,281 European officers and men, with 132,799 natives. There are also considerable numbers of Europeans resident in India belonging to the Civil Service, and connected with commerce, as well as the families of the European troops stationed.

With so large a proportion of the British Army stationed in India, it is natural that military men should take a more than ordinary interest in all that concerns our possessions in the East, and that everything concerning the "progress of India," should be gladly received by them, as well as by all those who have friends and relations in that country. Reliable information respecting the distant portions of the empire is always valuable; but its value is greatly enhanced when it is conveyed in a readable and concise form. In this form we will now endeavour to place before our readers the chief subjects treated of in an elaborate and valuable statement issued from the India Office in July last.

Mr. Waterfield, by whom this state paper has been prepared, prefaces his observations with the remark that, "as this is the first occasion on which an endeavour has been made to give a connected narrative of the events of chief interest in the various branches of the administration, the opportunity has been taken of describing at some length the circumstances which, during the last few years, have affected the condition of the people of India, and the efficiency of its government," and he thus enables us to take a rapid survey of the past and present state, as well as of the future prospects of the largest and richest of all the dependencies of the Crown. We are also enabled to appreciate the difference between India under the management of the Company, and under the rule of the Imperial government, and to contemplate the vast changes which have been made in the mode of governing British India since the suppression of the Mutiny. Never had a country to stand so severe a test as was then put Hindostan, and never has good come out of evil to a greater extent than it has done in this case. The transfer of authority from the Company of Merchants to the Crown necessarily removed some of those numerous barriers to progress and improvement, which had been gradually but firmly constructed by the commercial board in Leadenhall Street; and under the guidance of Lord Stanley and Lord Halifax, a bold and enlightened policy has

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been inaugurated in lieu of the narrow and selfish system which had previously been adopted. Many illustrations of this might easily be adduced; but it will suffice to refer to the amalgamation of the Imperial and Indian Armies. This was effected against the wishes of a majority of the Council: they were however over-ruled by the then Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, who judged correctly in thus setting aside the opinions of those who were biassed in favour of what they had been accustomed to all their lives. Nor would it have been practicable, under the old *regime*, to have taken the wind out of the sails of the principal shipowners, by authorising the construction of government steam vessels expressly adapted for the conveyance of the annual reliefs overland instead of by the Cape of Good Hope, and to have thus entirely removed one of the great objections which officers and men of the Royal Army have always entertained to service in India.

Those who undertook the responsibility of transferring the sovereignty of British India to the Crown had, however, no easy task to perform, especially as regards the finance department. When the great Mutiny broke out, the total annual expenditure of the East India Company exceeded the revenue and receipts by nearly half a million. The Mutiny caused an outlay which raised this deficit to nearly eleven millions, and there was every probability that these figures would be enlarged year by year, as the substitution of European for native troops necessarily involved larger expenditure. By looking the difficulty boldly in the face, doing everything practicable to augment the revenue, and at the same time to reduce the expenses of the several administrations and governments in India,—this deficit of nearly eleven millions in 1859 was converted by 1862 into a surplus of nearly two millions, and although this favourable balance was not maintained during the next two years, yet it may be safely asserted that the finances of India are in as satisfactory a state as those of the Home Government.

One great feature in the policy which has been procured since the extinction of the Company, is that of encouraging by loans and guarantees the construction of public works, particularly those for opening up the country, and for enabling the planters to remove their produce to the coast for shipment;—for rich as India and her people are, the native proprietors find that England and Europe have better markets than those of the Indian Peninsula. It is also found that "capital" is more easily obtainable here than on the banks of the Ganges or the Indus; and that London is a better place to "get up" schemes requiring large sums of money than Calcutta or Bombay. Thus it has been with the greatest enterprises which have been undertaken for India during this century. We allude particularly to the railways which will shortly intersect the whole of Hindostan, and form links between the three Presidencies and the northern provinces.

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Twenty-one years ago, two private associations were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railway from Bombay and Calcutta to the great cities of Upper India;—and like the Ocean Mail Steam Packet Companies they were unable to raise the requisite funds without the assistance of government. In the case of the Indian railways, however, the system of subsidies was not resorted to, but the East India Company determined, as Mr. Waterfield says, to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of ninety-nine years, a certain rate of interest upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and in order to guard its own interests and provide against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control all their proceedings by means of an official director in England, and of offices appointed for the purpose in India. One of the great difficulties with which the English railways have had to contend was not experienced by the Indian Railway Companies, as all the land is given by the government, free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders, under certain restrictions. The companies possess the power of surrendering their works after any portion of the line has been opened for three months, and of receiving from the government the money expended on the undertaking: and on the other hand, the government have the power, at the expiration of twenty-five or fifty years, of purchasing the railway at the mean value of the shares for the previous three years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of ninety-nine years, when the land and works will revert to the government, unless the companies have previously exercised their powers of surrender. This is, in fact, a modification of the English and French systems—private enterprise encouraged by government security—and possesses the great advantage of securing the ready investment of capital in works which must be several years in construction.

The first of the large Indian Railway Companies was formed in 1845, with a view to the construction of a line of 121 miles, from Calcutta to Raneegunge, in order to bring down the coal which abounds in that neighbourhood, and to develope the mineral resources of the district. But before this short line was finished, a general scheme of trunk railways was determined upon, one of which was to extend from Calcutta to Agra and Delhi. "This colossal line," as Mr. Waterfield correctly terms it, "starts from Howrah, on the right bank of the Hooghly, and proceeds to Burdwan, whence the branch to Raneegunge strikes off to the west, while the main line runs due north to Rajmahal, thus enabling traders to avoid the navigation of 250 miles of one of the most dangerous portions of the Ganges. At Rajmahal the railway proceeds up the right bank of the river, past Monghyr to Patna, Benares, and Allahabad; passing over a magnificent bridge, consisting of 27 iron girders of 150 feet each, and which is exceeded in magnitude by only one other bridge in the world. The River Jumna is spanned by another

fine bridge, and the line there takes a north-westerly course through Cawnpore, into the heart of the Upper Provinces, and at about twenty miles from Agra it strikes northward, past Allyghur to Ghazeeabad, where it meets the Punjab Railway, and whence a short line of twelve miles unites it with the city of Delhi. Another railway of 225 miles starts from Allahabad, and penetrates the cotton growing district of Jubbulpore, where it will join the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and form the connecting link in the communication between Calcutta and Bombay. This first of the great railways of India is nearly 1,500 miles in length, of which about 1,200 miles have been opened, and the remainder will be completed in a few years.

Next in extent, and quite as important in a military point of view, is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which has a total length of 1,266 miles, and which will provide a means of communication between he three Presidency towns, and connect the great cotton growing districts of Central India with the seaport of Bombay. The line is carried over the Thull Ghaut by an incline nine miles and a quarter in length, in the course of which it attains an elevation of 972 feet. It then proceeds to Bhosawal, at which point a branch runs eastward to Nagpore. The main line, after leaving Bhosawal, crosses the River Taptee, and continues its course to the north-east to Jubbulpore, where it meets the East Indian Railway. The other great branch is taken through the Bhore Ghaut by an incline sixteen miles long, with a total elevation of 1,831 feet; the difficulties of the course being overcome by a series of cuttings, tunnels, viaducts, and embankments, such as can hardly be rivalled in any other part of the world. The railway is then continued to Poona, Sholapoor, and Kulburga, across the River Kistna to Raichore, where it forms a junction with the Madras Railway. The latter was constructed with the object of establishing communication between the city of Madras and the western coast. It does not present any great engineering difficulties like the other two railways. After leaving Arcot and Vellore a short distance on the left, and throwing out a branch on the right to the important military station of Bangalore, it turns southward through the Shevaroy Hills to Salem, beyond which point it resumes a westerly direction, and passing through the cotton fields of Coimbatoor, finds its way to the port of Beypoor on the coast of Malabar. The north-west line leaving the other at Arconum, proceeds through Cuddapa and across the River Pennah to Gooty, near which point a branch strikes off on the left to the town of Bellary, while the main line crosses the Toongabudra and at Raichore joins the line from Bombay.

The other railways in India are the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, which connects Bombay with the cotton districts of Guzerat and Central India; the Scinde Railway formed to establish communication between the port of Kurrachee and the Punjaub,

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and to connect the chief cities of that province with the East Indian Railway at Delhi; the Punjaub Railway from near Mooltan, via Lahore, to Umritsur; the Delhi Railway from Umritsur to Delhi, which follows a south-easterly direction through the Punjaub, and proceeds by Jullunder to Phillour, where it crosses the Sutlej; continuing its course through Loodiana, Sirhund, and Umballa, it crosses the Jumna near Seharunpore, and passes through Meerut to Ghazeeabad, whence the trains will run into Delhi over the East Indian Railway. In Eastern Bengal there is a railway which affords accommodation to the thickly populated districts lying north and east of Calcutta, which are richly cultivated with indigo, sugar, oil-seed, rice and other grain. The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway leaves that city in a south easterly direction to the new harbour on the Mutlah estuary, and was made principally with the object of avoiding the dangerous navigation of the Hooghly; and the Great Southern of India Railway runs due west from Negapatam on the east coast by Tanjore to Trichinopoly, and will eventually go through Caroor up the right bank of the Cauvery to join the Madras railway at Errode.

It will thus be seen how complete will be the connection between Bombay and all the other principal stations when these railways are finished, and how easy it will be to arrange for all troops arriving from or proceeding to England to embark at Bombay instead of going from Calcutta or Madras round the coast of Ceylon. The length of all these railways is 4,944 miles, of which 3,332 miles were in working order on March 31st, 1866; the capital required is £81,000,000; the sum already raised is £60,860,000, of which only £754,231 was subscribed in India. These figures do not, however, show the whole actual cost of the lines, as there must be added amongst other charges, the cost of the land which is purchased by the Government and given to the railway companies, and which is valued at £1,500,000. The traffic receipts, especially for third class passengers, mostly natives, have vastly exceeded the estimates originally formed; the net revenue obtained in 1863-4, when 2,489 miles were open, was £915,077; and the number of passengers conveyed during the year was 11,781,683, of whom 94 per cent travelled in the third class.

We proceed now to the consideration of another description of public works—canals and works of irrigation, the importance of which is second only to that of the railways. Foremost amongst them is the Ganges Canal, which starts from the high land at Huldwar, where the river forces its way through the hills into the open plain, and conveys its fertilizing stream the whole length of the Doab, until one branch joins the Jumna a little above Humeerpore, and another at Cawnpore repays to the Ganges a portion of the water borrowed nearer its source. The entire length of this canal will be about 900 miles, indepently of the many hundred miles of distributing watercourses and minor channels attached to it. The

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other canals in the north-western provinces are the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, which commence at the point where the Jumna descends from the Himalayas, and irrigate the country on either side of the river, till they join it again at Delhi. In the Punjaub there are two kinds of canals, inundative and permanent. The former, which are fed from the rise of rivers in the spring when the snow melts, and are empty during the winter when the streams are not high enough to enter them, supply water to the south-western portions of the province. They comprise the upper and lower Sutlej system, the Delhra Ghazee Khan system, and the Mooltan canals. The principal permanent canal is that of the Baree Doab; and besides these there are about sixty-six miles of canal in the Dhoon, and 153 miles in Rohilcund, and also a large tank and artificial reservoir at Agra.

In Oude the channel of the Gogra is being cleared out to render it navigable as far as Byram Ghaut. In Madras the principal irrigation works are innumerable tanks or artificial lakes which in "ancient days" were constructed by the natives. On the Godavery a weir has been thrown across the channel, and upwards of two miles of stream is thus blocked up by a solid mass of stone, with a breadth at the base of nearly 130 feet, and a height of 12 feet above the natural surface of the water. A series of canals is in course of construction in the delta of the Kistna, intended to irrigate about 500,000 acres; and navigable canals are in progress from Beswarah, one of which will unite the waters of the Kistna with those of the Godavery; another leads to the port of Masulipatam, and a third will convey vessels to the harbour of Nijampatam. The districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore are watered by the River Cauvery. "Upwards of 1600 years ago," says Mr. Waterfield, "an anicut (weir or dam) was constructed by the natives across the principal river. In the course of time, the Cauvery was found to be gradually deteriorating by the formation of deposits at the head of the island, in consequence of the larger volume, swifter course, and more direct channel of the Coleroon, and accordingly the old weir was considerably raised soon after the province was acquired by the English. Still the root of the evil remained, at the separation of the two streams, and in 1836 Sir Arthur Cotton remedied the evil by throwing a dam of masonry across the Coleroon, just below its junction with the Jyaur, the height being regulated so as to ensure about half the volume of water passing into the Cauvery. A series of sluices was constructed to admit of the escape of the surplus water from the Cauvery; and in 1843 the dam was lowered, and control has thus been completely obtained over the two streams.

In British Burmah the work of improvement has likewise been going on. An embankment has been authorized down the right bank of the Patashin and along the right bank of the Irrawaddy. To afford good communication between the Pegu and Sittung

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rivers, the Pyne Kyun Creek has been widened and deepened, and some important irrigation works are being constructed in Khandeish. In Scinde large works have been undertaken in order to remedy the defects in the network of canals constructed under native rule. Several companies have been formed for promoting works of irrigation, but there are difficulties in the way of placing them under the guarantee of the government, and it will no doubt be found advisable that the State should undertake directly all the irrigation works which it can practically manage.

The attention of the government of India has not, however, been confined to the construction of railways and canals; for large sums of money have been expended in making new and improving old roads, all over the Peninsula, and while in 1856 the sum spent in public works was under three millions, that intended to be laid out this year exceeds six millions. These figures are exclusive of all expenditure connected with railways. The consequence is that the rates of labour have increased in twelve years thirty per cent throughout the whole of India, while at Bombay and Kurrachee the per centage of increase has been from sixty to sixty-seven, and in Calcutta and Allahabad the charges for some kind of work have risen no less than 125 and 158 per cent respectively

When the Mutiny was suppressed and it was determined to augment the establishment of European troops, questions were raised as to the suitableness and extent of the barracks, and an officer was expressly ordered to enquire into and report upon the subject. His estimate for Bengal alone was six millions sterling; what it would have amounted to for the whole of India is probably be little short of double that sum, so the government determined to undertake at first such works as are indispensable. There can, however, be no doubt but that the barrack accommodation is very inadequate, and that the buildings which exist are not so suitable to the European troops as they ought to be; it is to be hoped, therefore, that economical ideas will not stand in the way of improvements. The words of a writer in the *United Service Magazine* more than five years ago, when advocating sanitary reform in India, may be well repeated now. "Quarters," he said, "are the first consideration, and the defects of all those now existing, both as regards position and construction, have been noted, reported, and discussed again and again. What is wanted is action, decided, prompt action, without any humbug of referring for consideration things as well known as the plan of St. Pauls."

As regards fortifications, the works performed have not been very extensive. Those at Bombay have been pushed on, and a fort has been erected at Kirkee. Turning from military to civil affairs, we find that among civil buildings, the memorial church at Cawnpore has been built, and sites have been given or funds contributed towards the Dalhousie Memorial Hall and Institute, the Delhi Institute, colleges at Poona and Berhampore, a new iron

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wharf at Rangoon, and post offices at the latter place and Moulmein. Private individuals have also contributed largely towards the erection of public buildings; amongst them may be mentioned the Deccan College at Poona, and an Engineering College at that place. Sites have also been selected for the erection of eight penitentiaries in Bengal, of gaols, and of police buildings. Considerable improvements have been made in some of the harbours, and lighthouses have been established on the Alguada reef, at the southwest extremity of Pegu, and at Double Island on the Coast of Tenasserim.

We have alaeady alluded to the barracks in India. The new buildings which have been authorized, as well as the hospitals, are in all respects similar to those recommended by the Royal Sanitary Commission, and by Miss Nightingale. Female nurses have been introduced at Calcutta, and in the female wards of all regimental hospitals. Attention has also been given to the improvement of the soldiers' beds, bedding, and camp equipage, to their diet, to the water supply, the reduction of the amount of spirits issued from the canteens, (the provision of malt liquor at a cheap rate being proportionately increased), and to general measures of conservancy. Regimental workshops have been instituted, soldiers gardens have been established, and there have been constructed for each British regiment, fives courts, skittle alleys, a gymnasium, swimming-baths, accommodation for workshops, a reading-room with a recreation room and refreshment-room attached to it, a cricket ground, a sergeant's mess with reading and recreation-rooms, and a woman's day-room for each wing. In these instances the Government have carried out the recommendations made some years ago by Sir James Outram, and more recently by Sir Hugh Rose and others. All these measures, and a reduction in the term of service in India, which will follow on the establishment of the overland route for the annual reliefs, will tend to diminish the rate of mortality amongst the troops, which was stated in the report of the Sanitary Commissioners to be on the average of 69 per 100, while that in the army at home was from 18 to 20 per 1000. According to the following table published in the War Office handbook of the strength, &c., of the army, the annual mortality of white troops per 1000 in 1863 was only 8·86 for the United Kingdom, and 23·64 for India; China, Australia, and Ceylon being the highest.

United Kingdom	(died)	8.86
Mediterranean		6.66
British America		6.19
West Indies		9.14
St. Helena		8.00
Cape of Good Hope		11.14
Mauritius		13.10
Ceylon		29.41

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Australia	29.23
China	60.06
India	23.64
On board ship	6.05
Total, or average	14.93

The number of soldiers discharged as invalids was 234 in 10,000, or in the ratio of 2.34 per cent. annually.

There are several other important and interesting subjects treated of in the valuable state-paper to which we have referred, but our space will only allow us to advert to one which seems closely allied with that of the health of the army; we allude to the attempts made to introduce the quinine-yielding chinchona into India, and an account of which we will give in the words of the paper itself.

"An attempt to introduce into India the quinine-yielding chinchona of South America was made by the Indian Government so long ago as 1852, and a few plants were conveyed alive to Darjeeling, but they died in the following winter.

"The desirability of making another effort having been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State in Council in 1859, Mr. Clements Markham, of the India Office, who had a practical knowledge of the forests in Peru, and on the frontiers of Bolivia, offered his services for the purpose; and he was accordingly deputed to South America, in the autumn of that year, to obtain plants and seeds of the various useful species. He was assisted in the enterprise by Mr. Spruce, a botanist of some eminence, who was at this time in Ecuador, by Mr. Pritchett, and by two practical gardeners named Cross and Weir.

"The difficulties in the way of the undertaking were very great, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, the scarcity of the trees resulting from the reckless manner in which the forests had been destroyed in the preceding ten years, and the extreme jealousy of the Native Governments and people in preserving their monopoly of the bark trade.

"Mr. Markham, however, proceeded in person to the forests of Caravaya, and obtained a large number of plants of two of the most useful species, which he brought to England in the summer of 1860, and thence conveyed to India, where, by his advice and under the care of Mr. M'Ivor, the superintendent of the Government gardens at Ootacamund, they were planted on the slopes of the Neilgherries. The intense heat of the Red Sea had so seriously affected the first batch of chinchonas that they all died; but the chief part of the collections of plants and seeds obtained by the gentlemen who had, in accordance with Mr. Markham's instructions, entered the forests where the other valuable species were found, met with a happier fate. Some valuable plants were presented to the Government of India by the Dutch Government in Java; Mr. Markham subsequently obtained a further supply of the seeds from

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Bolivia, which have come up very satisfactorily; and the whole experiment has proved most successful.

"At the end of the year 1864-65, there were growing on the Neilgherry Hills alone, more than half-a-million plants; the state of the plantations was very favourably reported on by Mr. Markham, who went to India at the end of 1865 to examine them; and by the last accounts received from Madras, there were not less than 1,086,079 young chinchona trees in a flourishing condition. Other plantations have been formed, by the Government or by private enterprise, on the Wynaad plateau and the hills of Coorg and Travancore, on the Pulney range, at Darjeeling, in Assam, in the Kangra Valley, and on the hills of Mahabuleshwar.

"Independently of the great saving that will accrue from the possession of the chinchona to the Indian Government, which has been estimated at not less than £50,000 a year for the supply of quinine to the troops alone, the result of the experiment is very satisfactory, it having opened a vast field for the cultivation of this valuable plant, the best species of which appeared likely ere long to become almost extinct in South America, and in having demonstrated that the medicinal qualities of the bark are capable of considerable improvement under proper culture; whilst it is impossible to calculate the value of the benefit bestowed upon the general population, by placing within their reach the fever-expelling preparations of the plant, which, from their high price, have hitherto been inaccessible to any but the wealthy classes."

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Woolwich Arsenal is one of those great establishments of which the imagination can hardly form an idea, and nothing but a visit to it can give anything like a correct impression of its great extent, and the immense amount of work that is performed therein. The first thing that strikes a visitor who sees it on a day when strangers are not admitted, is the quietude of the place in comparison with what is anticipated; there are few men moving about, and these appear to be men carrying messages from one department to another. But if there is not much life apparent in the broad, clean-swept avenues, there is an overwhelming number of implements for the destruction of it. Spotless guns and shells abound everywhere, arranged in symmetrical order, and to all appearance ready for immediate shipment to any or all parts of the world; for, judging by the eye, there are enough here to supply the requirements of all the world, and yet leave a sufficient number to meet our own. In addition to these which are still capable of proving that they could speak if required, there is an infirmary for guns which have already spoken and been condemned out of their own

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mouths, at least, most of them have, the exceptions being very few indeed, the most striking being Big Will and the Horsfall gun, the latter of which we believe is going to a final resting-place at Tilbury Fort.

As the Horsfall gun made some stir in its day, which was about ten years since, and may possibly be heard of again, though that is not very likely, a description of it will not be out of place here; it is taken from Holley's Treatise:—Length, 15ft. 10in.; diameter over chamber, 3ft. 7in.; length of bore, 13ft. 4in.; diameter of bore, as reported by the Ordnance Select Committee, 13·014in. The weight is 53,846lb, 2·21oz. The usual windage is 2in. The gun is not rifled. The mass of forged iron in the rough was a rude conic frustrum, about 17ft. in length, rather more than 4ft. in diameter at the breech end, and above 3ft. at the other. Puddled rough bars were made from the best selected Scotch and North Wales pig iron, and were worked as little as possible before being sent to the forging department. The puddle balls were hammered, then rolled into No. 1 bar iron, and that was cut up, piled, and again rolled into No. 2 bars. A core, formed of a fagot of square bars, was first welded up and rounded to about 15in. in diameter. Upon this three several coats or piles of V-shaped or voussoir bars were laid on and welded in succession. The extreme diameter of the breech end was produced by welding slabs over these again where the mass exceeded 32in. in diameter. The forging was done under a 15-ton hammer, and the heating in a reverberatory furnace. Fifty tons of iron were used, and the process occupied seven weeks. Above 8,000lb. of powder and 60,000lb. of 282lb. solid shot have been fired from this gun at various rounds; among others there have been 90 rounds with 50lb. of powder, 21 rounds with 40lb., and six rounds with 50lb. at Shoeburyness; two rounds with 80lb. at Liverpool, 13 rounds with 20lb. to 45lb., and 40 rounds with 30lb. With 45lb. of powder, a number of shell were fired loaded with lead to weigh 310lb. and 318lb. The unequal shrinkage of the solid breech of the gun during its manufacture caused a crack, which was afterwards covered by a breech-plug or false bottom in the chamber to prevent the lodgment of any burning material. Although injured in various places, it was fired with terrific effect at short ranges at the Warrior target at Shoeburyness, as subsequently recorded in *The Times*, with charges of 282lb. shot and 74lb. of powder each.

To an economical Member of Parliament there would be something almost painful in the sight of the immense quantity of valuable material which is lying here wasting away, and his grief would be rendered all the more poignant by the reflection that the cost of these weapons, including the amount expended in every way in reducing them to their present condition, would be sufficient to cover the ground whereon they lie with silver, a slightly more

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costly pavement than the iron slabs of which so much has been said, and the value of which has been found of such great importance by some who strain at gnats and swallow camels year after year, that we are told portions are to be taken up to test the quality.

So much for the external aspect of things inside the Arsenal gates, but the sense of quietude which prevails in the long avenues disappears the instant one enters the workshops. Distributed among these are, we believe, upwards of ten thousand men and boys, and to see these when they pour out of the gates at meal times and at the end of the day, one can hardly help thinking that the same regulation should be adopted as formerly existed in Ghent, where the tolling of a bell warned mothers to take their children out of the streets lest they should be trodden upon by the host of workmen. Nobody who sees these people at their work would be disposed to endorse the opinion that workmen in government manufactories have an easier time of it than in private workshops; there is no gossipping anywhere, little talk, indeed, of any kind, but every man seems to know his work and to be doing it with all the earnestness imaginable, and with a gravity which impresses itself on their countenances and remains there when their day's work is done. Especially is this noticeable in the gun factories and foundries. In the latter are men engaged in making moulds, in casting shells, and sundry other occupations of a similar kind, very interesting to observe, but which it would be extremely disagreeable to participate in in hot weather, even with an unlimited supply of pure water, and worse still if one were obliged to take it as the workmen here are obliged, no doubt for good reasons, to take it, with a little oatmeal stirred up in it.

The manufacture of guns is, very much as a matter of course, that which chiefly interests a military visitor, and in following the progress of one of these from the state of a rusty iron bar to its completion as a highly polished implement of destruction, the attention is little likely to flag, though there is nothing particularly pleasing to the eye in the process as in the case of some manufactures. It seems difficult to those who are only shown the surface of things to understand why it is that complaints are so frequent of the difficulty of getting guns for ships when the capabilities for making them are so great as they are at Woolwich. These complaints will be less frequent in future if, as we believe is or will be case, the system devised by Mr. Fraser is adopted to its fullest extent.

There are some peculiarities in the making of these guns. Lying on a framework outside a furnace are a number of bars of different lengths; the longest being about two hundred and seventy feet, and the weight about three and a-half tons. Another which is shorter, but more than twice as thick, weighs about eight tons;

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three of these latter being used in the making of the 20-ton gun.

One of these bars is brought within reach of an apparatus, which lays hold of it and draws it into the furnace, where it remains until the experienced eye of the foreman perceives that it is sufficiently hot for the purpose. When this point has been reached, the end is seized by the mandril or cylinder and the glowing bar is wound round it slowly but resistlessly, and with no more visible effort than if it were a piece of wire. The whole of the bar having been coiled round the mandril, it is carried to a furnace quite close to a steam hammer. Here it is laid hold of by a pair of tongs and placed in the furnace, where it remains until it is sufficiently hot for welding, which, in the case of a large coil, will be in two or three hours. It is then taken out and placed on an anvil beneath a 16-ton double-acting steam hammer; that marvel of science which a single man perched on a stage high up is able to bring down on the glowing mass of metal with a force ranging from a pound or so to sixteen tons. After the hammering it undergoes here, it is hardly possible to suppose that any further welding is necessary, but to make assurance doubly sure it is heated once or twice more, and submitted to the same amount of hammering, when there being no longer any doubt as to the coil being thoroughly united, it is carried away to the machine shop, where it is bored and turned to the dimensions required for fitting on the tube. It should have been mentioned that when two bars are coiled one over the other, the mandril is made to rotate in the opposite direction in the case of the second bar, which it will be obvious is an additional safeguard against flaws existing after the welding.

The time occupied in boring the inner tube of a gun varies according to whether it is of steel or iron. If it is of steel, say a 300-pounder for example, it will take about fifty hours to bore it out roughly. Before the second boring takes place it is tempered in oil; then follows the second boring, which still leaves it in an unfinished state, and smaller than it will be when completed. The whole of the boring operations will occupy from one hundred to a hundred and twenty hours, rather less than double the time required for performing the same series of operations in the case of a wrought iron tube.

The next process is to turn this tube, to give it a smooth outside for the succeeding envelope, and when this has been done, a stream of cold water is made to circulate within it to keep it cool while the red-hot envelope is lowered upon it; the reason for which is too obvious to require explanation. At present, the rule is for all guns from seven inches and upwards in the bore to be made with steel tubes, and all of less calibre with iron tubes; the difference between the cost of the latter and the former in the case of a 7-inch gun being about £120, or if a 9-inch gun the cost of the steel-tubed gun would be about £200 greater than if the entire piece were made of iron.

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The gun being now complete it is put into a turning machine to receive the final turning which is to make it fit for appearance in public. If the gun is a heavy gun, say a 9-inch 12-ton steel gun for example, it would take some time less than one hundred and twenty hours to complete it; an iron gun would require about sixty; in fact, the operations of turning, boring and rifling require about double the time in the case of a steel piece than in the case of an iron one. As regards the rifling of the guns: to rifle a 9-inch steel-tubed gun on the Woolwich system would occupy little more than one hundred hours. We may here mention that the difference in the expenditure for wages in rifling a gun of the calibre of which we have been speaking is considerable in the case of different systems: if on the Woolwich system it would be about £6, if on the Whitworth about £16.

Omitting the time occupied in heating, coiling and welding neither of which are lengthy operations, we find from the preceding statements that what may be termed the active operations of manufacturing a 300-pounder steel gun would be about three hundred and thirty hours.

We believe it is the intention of the War Department to confine the labours of the Gun Factory for a long time to come to the manufacture of Fraser guns; and as these are required to be completed in as short a time as possible, it is an interesting question to know what are the capabilities of the gun factory for performing this order. Speaking with a very close approach to accuracy, we can say that the department is found to be equal to the production of five hundred 12-ton muzzle-loading guns on the Fraser system, and in addition to these about two hundred breech-loaders of various sizes in the course of a year. To make this number of guns would require about 9000 tons of metal. Delays, of course, will still take place occasionally in making guns, in spite of the inventions of Mr. Fraser and Colonel Campbell, though they are rare; and as for breakdowns in the machinery, those which take place during the whole year are of little moment; not only are they unfrequent, but whenever they do happen there is always spare gear handy to replace the damaged. The fact, however, is that the manufacture of guns has never been seriously retarded by any accident to the machinery.

What we have said hitherto has referred to muzzle-loading guns, but the interest felt in breech-loaders just now is so strong that we must refer to these at greater length than we should have done under other circumstances.

Of course the Chinese had breech-loading guns from time immemorial, at least, they have been credited with the invention, and probably not without reason. Who would have thought that the people who still continue to use bows and arrows and matchlocks, in default of more effective weapons, had long ago discovered that the strongest guns were those made of wrought iron after a particular fashion; the only doubt on the point is whether they

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may not have been made by the Jesuit fathers. As there are several technical terms in the account with which we were favoured, we give it without alteration.

"There have recently been cut up for examination at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich Arsenal, some guns which were taken from the Chinese, the examination of which indicates that the Chinese had made some considerable advance in the science of gunnery. From the mode in which these guns have been constructed, it is quite evident that they have been made upon a systematic plan, all the guns of the same nature being made in the same style. Some of them are about nine and a-half inches in the bore. The inner part of the gun is composed of wrought-iron, of which the fibre is placed in the direction of the circumference, that is, in the direction best suited to withstand an explosive charge; the length is made up of several pieces, and these pieces are recessed and united together by welding, precisely similar to the manner in which the modern Armstrong gun is made, and it is very clear that the guns have been lined in this manner with wrought iron for the purpose of strengthening them, as the breech end, where the greatest strain is, is still more strengthened by having several thicknesses of iron upon each other, the powder chamber being also reduced in diameter. The exterior of the gun is composed of brass, which has been cast round the wrought iron inner tube, and the juncture of the two metals is very perfect. The interiors of the guns although not rifled are not by any means smooth bores, as they are very irregular in the interior and a long way from being straight. The Chinese evidently have not been in the possession of tools for the straight boring of a gun inside; the outsides of these guns have also been burnished by hand and not by being turned in a lathe; the exterior form of a Turkish mosque apparently having been taken for the pattern.

"With regard to the proportion of wrought iron employed in the strengthening of these guns, it exactly agrees with what the recent mathematical investigation on the subject by Barlow, Hart and Twisden shew to be correct, and that, in fact, all that has been done in the strengthening of guns by the insertion of wrought iron tubes into a cast metal exterior has been anticipated by this people, who, it is clear, have been quite aware of the superiority of wrought iron to resist dynamic strains, and have probably only been prevented from using it for the whole of the gun, as is done in the best modern ordnance in consequence of the absence of efficient mechanical means to enable them to do so. Their philosophy has been correct, their mechanical means insufficient to develop it."

Returning to the invention of the breech-loader nearer home, we find the French claiming the credit for it as usual. In the fifth chapter of the sixth volume of P. Daniel's work entitled "La Milice des François," it is stated that a Frenchman, whose name

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is not mentioned, invented a gun which was loaded at the breech in the time of Louis XIII, that is to say in the sixteenth century. A specimen of one of these breech-loaders is preserved in the Rotunda. It bears the date 1619, and is a fine piece richly inlaid with gold and silver, and bears the cypher of Louis XIII with the initials M and R, and a shield of the arms of France and Navarre, from which the jewel of the Order of St. Esprit is suspended. The bore is continued through, and a vertical slot receives a vent-piece which is worked by a lever handle from below. It is a little larger below than above, so as to act as a wedge. The vent is first vertical, then horizontal, as in the Armstrong vent-pieces. The calibre is 1·275 inches; length, 7 feet 10·5 inches; weight, 126 pounds.

Not far from this in the same museum there is a breech-loading cannon of wrought iron, which was recovered from the wreck of the Mary Rose, a vessel that sunk off Spithead in the reign of Henry VIII, about the year 1545. Its original calibre was about 8·0 inches, its length 9 feet 8 inches. The carriage was grooved on the under side to slide on a directing bar. There is also a breech-loading peterara of forged iron of the time of Edward IV; which must, therefore, be more than sixty years older. It is made of longitudinal bars of iron hooped together with iron rings. It is three feet in length, its calibre is 2·5 inches, and its weight 125 pounds. There is a great variety of other breechloaders, so many that it is hardly possible to believe that anybody can produce a gun which does not resemble one or other of them, and some of them are quite as good as any modern invention. Of the latter, there is perhaps no specimen which is so easily handled as the Krupp gun. Eastman's breechloading cannon presents no difficulty in this respect, and there is no objection to it on the score of the time occupied in loading, but it necessitates a certain amount of exposure on the part of the gunner, which, now that arms of precision are used with such fatal effect it is desirable to avoid. In the case of the Krupp gun this exposure is avoided, and if it is as free from objections in other respects as in this, it will be hardly possible for us to produce a breechloader which will surpass it. These weapons stand among a variety of other breechloaders and curious weapons in the same storehouse, but we may refer to these in a separate paper, and proceed now to a description of an exceedingly ingenious machine used in marking the sights of the guns. To make it perfectly intelligible to professional men it will perhaps be better to make it somewhat technical.

An ordinary dividing machine obtains its graduating movement from a screw, which is turned a whole or a part of a revolution by a set of change wheels for each division which is required to be cut, and for any variation in length of the division a different combination of wheels is necessary.

The graduations of sights are in their nature eminently un-

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1st. If they were divided in a regular progressive ratio, the proportions would be those of the tangents of the multiple angles of the unit taken, and if the angles were increased by equal increments the tangents would increase by unequal ones.

2nd. The length of each particular division is obtained by practical trials with one of the guns of the nature required.

Hence the difficulty of dividing a sight by an ordinary dividing machine.

The machine which is in use at the Royal Gun Factories is one which has been arranged by Mr. Burton of the Royal Gun Factories to meet this difficulty. The following will explain the principles of the arrangement. Suppose a barrel with a screw of a uniform pitch upon it, and upon another axle by the side a socket with a projecting pin catching into the spaces of the thread. It is clear that if the socket is free to move endways, and you turn the screw round once, the socket would be moved a distance equal to the length from one thread of the screw to the next thread, and if this socket were attached to the saddle which carries the cutting tool, the saddle and tool would be moved the same distance; but this arrangement would only cut equal divisions; therefore, instead of an ordinary screw being cut upon the barrel, it has a number of parallel grooves at unequal distances, each cut at the distance which is required for one division of the sight, and by an ingenious arrangement the grooves are so made that at one part there is an inclined plane leading into the next groove.

The pin upon the before-mentioned socket lies in one of these grooves, and while it is in the straight part of the groove one division is cut upon the sight, as at this time there is no movement of the saddle; the parts are so arranged, however, that when the cutting tool comes away from the work, the short inclined plane on the barrel moves forward the pin of socket into the next groove, and thus the cutting tool is moved the distance required for the next division.

Before the invention of this machine, sights were marked by hand, and were, of course, subject to the inaccuracy inseparable from nice operations performed in this manner. But accuracy is not the only thing the country gains by the invention; the sights made by its means cost one shilling and eightpence, the sights made by hand cost five shillings. The inventor, we were told, had not received one penny reward.

There is one vast apartment in which, probably, more work of a certain kind is done than in any other in the world, it is that in which bullets and percussion caps are made. The manufacture of bullets is conducted in different ways, and there are machines of different kinds employed in making them. The quantity of lead used in the making of these is about fifteen hundred tons yearly, and this quantity of lead is converted into about fifty millions of bullets. The melted lead is drawn up through tubes, which en-

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sures uniformity of thickness throughout the whole length of the bar, if we may so term it. These cylindrical bars are cut into portions of the length proper for making a bullet; they are then laid on sloping plates, from whence they travel downwards in never-ending succession to emerge in the form in which they are used in the cartridge, that is to say, conical headed, with an indentation at the base and the summit, which is afterwards filled up with wood, the object of compressing the lead in the centre of the bullet being to throw the centre of gravity into that part of the bullet where it will best conduce to the directness of its flight to the object aimed at.

There are six of these bullet-making machines in constant activity, and the average number of bullets which each can produce ranges from three thousand to four thousand per hour. The actual number made yearly being about fifty millions.

The quantity of copper used in the laboratory in the manufacture of percussion caps annually is about ninety tons. The sheets of copper are cut into strips, and these strips are held in succession against machines which lay hold of them and do not release their hold until they have cut out as many discs as the band will yield. These discs travel onwards, and ultimately drop into a box in the form of caps, from whence they are taken by handfulls and scattered over a wooden tray studded with holes of a diameter slightly greater than the external diameter of the caps. A cover is then placed on the tray, and a little shaking causes the caps to fall into the holes prepared for them; those for which there are no holes are restored to the box, and the tray goes to another place, where the fulminating compound is inserted and the cap perfected. The steady working of the four machines which make the percussion caps would not lead a visitor to suppose that they make anything like the number they actually do. Their usual time of working is ten hours a day, and during this period they turn out about eight hundred thousand, which, not allowing for occasional rests apart from the Saturday half-holiday and Sundays, and the only two fast and feast days recognised in British Government departments, would represent a total considerably exceeding ninety millions a year. The quantity of fulminating compound used in making the caps effective is nearly four thousand pounds, and the number of men and boys engaged about the machines is one or two more or less than twenty. The total number of men and boys employed in the Laboratory differs from time to time according to circumstances; we shall not be far from the mark if we put the total number at three thousand, three-fourths of whom are paid according to their skill and the amount of work they perform, and their earnings range from five shillings to seven times that sum weekly.

The fuzees are made in this department, and great indeed would be the consumption if it could not meet the demands made upon

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it. It is estimated that the plant of machinery is equal to the production of half a million metal, and an equal number of wood fuzees yearly. The manufacture of cartridges has always occupied a great many persons, but these have been considerably increased of late in consequence of the pressing demands of the government for the immediate completion of a large number of the Boxer cartridges to be used in the new breechloaders.

The hollow at the base of this bullet in the Boxer cartridge is filled with a clay plug. It has five grooves, and is somewhat less than the diameter of the rifle, but is increased to the same diameter by a coating of beeswax, an arrangement which is considered to prevent the fouling of the barrel that would arise if the two metals came in contact. Behind the bullet is a small quantity of wool, then comes the powder, at the base of which lies the anvil, against which the cap rests, which is inserted in a perforation in a thick pasteboard wad; the whole enclosed in an exceedingly thin brass case surrounded with a thin paper envelope. The advantages claimed for the Boxer cartridge are, that it cannot be damaged by being knocked about, nor by damp, nor by chemical causes, nor indeed by any of those causes to which cartridges are liable under adverse circumstances. It cannot be said that the adoption of this cartridge has been at all influenced by Colonel Boxer's position in the Arsenal. The tests to which it has been subjected have been of every conceivable description. It has been bruised, buried in wet sawdust for several days, carried loose in a soldier's pouch for several days, exposed to all kinds of weather without deterioration. Another, and not the least important of its qualities, is that it not only does not foul the gun, but if the barrel has become rusted from exposure, it is effectively cleaned after a few of these cartridges have been discharged in it.

The Chemical Department is far from being the least important department of the Arsenal, though it is not shown to visitors for sufficient reasons. The health and efficiency of the army are very materially affected by its labours. Here samples of all the rations supplied to the soldiers are analysed which are capable of being so treated; one day it is a loaf taken at random from the supply delivered by the contractor that is sent down to be tested for alum or any other impurity, another day it is something else. Here, too, all articles used in the Arsenal are examined; for instance, the lead sent in for the manufacture of bullets might contain impurities capable of causing damage to the machinery; if any such are discovered, the whole parcel of which it formed a part would be returned with it, and we are not sure that this would be the only unpleasant consequence to the contractor, for the Government is by no means famous for clemency in such matters, and we have heard some of these complain of treatment to which they would never have been subjected by private firms; but heads of departments can always reckon on the support of public opinion in such

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cases when it is manifest that they were only actuated by zeal for the public interests. In the same way the samples of all such articles as are sent in compliance with the advertisements for tenders are sent here to be examined. In the case of these the rule is, if the purity is found to be equal, that the lowest tender is accepted, and when any impurity is detected the sample is returned to the person sending it, who is made to pay the cost of analysis. Nothing that can by any possibility be tested escapes the investigation of this the detective department of the Arsenal, and even substances coming from another world are subjected to similar treatment. There is here a specimen of meteoric iron which certainly did not originate in this; it has been cut and polished by Mr. Spiller, so that one can see at a glance the heterogeneous nature of its composition. There is here, too, what appears to be (or rather did once appear to be, for it has been so scratched and chipped that there is now no mistaking what it really is), a little block of coal of irregular shape. This was sent to the government during the American war with an intimation that it was used by the blocade runners for the purpose of blowing up their boilers when they were forced to abandon their vessels. It is, in fact, a rough block of iron in which a hole has been bored for the reception of gunpowder; this hole was afterwards stopped with a cap, which was perforated by a small projecting tube. The iron was coated with a mixture of coal tar and coal dust, so that there was nothing to distinguish it from an ordinary block of coal, until it was thrown in the furnace, when the fire very soon reached the top of the tube, passed down it and exploded the gunpowder, with, of course, the same result as would have happened if a shell had been thrown under the boiler. The report, as we have mentioned, concerning these novel shells was that they were prepared by the Confederates for the destruction of blockade-runners when there was no possibility of escaping capture by the Federal cruisers in any other way. A very little reflection, however, will show what exceedingly dangerous use might be made of such an invention, and how necessary it is that its existence should be made known as widely as possible, to be remembered in the event of a future war. How easily, for example, might the most serious damage to, if not entire destruction of the Spanish vessels have been effected if the Chilians had sent out a vessel laden with coals in which several of these shells were mixed. Coals are of the first necessity to a blockading or cruising squadron, and such a vessel would certainly have been eagerly seized by the Spaniards. The same device might be resorted to under a variety of circumstances, and in case of our being engaged in a war it would not only be advisable for our captains to avoid seizing coals on board any ship whatever, or even buying them at foreign stations, but it would be well to carefully guard our depôts lest means should be employed to introd uce these dangerous contrivances among the coals surreptitiously.

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In connexion with the chemical department is one of such great utility that many of the engineers are instructed in it. Photography is not only a delightful art in itself, but one that gives to officers both of the army and navy opportunities of bringing away with them souvenirs of the objects they meet with on foreign stations which could be obtained in no other way. The wonder is that every officer does not take a camera as part of his outfit, considering what a source of interest and amusement it may be to him, and how often it may enable him to make valuable friends of persons whom he would have no opportunity of approaching in any other way. It would be difficult to enumerate all the uses to which it is applied at Woolwich. Whenever there is a trial of a target at Shoeburyness, or elsewhere, photographic records are taken which show in a way that cannot lie or be liable to error the effects produced on it by the shot; thus the precise amount of damage inflicted on the turret of the Royal Sovereign in the rude trial to which it was subjected is faithfully depicted, and can be referred to at any future time, for though photographs do frequently fade, this is not the case with the negatives from which they are printed, so that fresh prints can at any future time be obtained if required. Another use to which it is put is in keeping our government informed of the progress made in public works in India and elsewhere. By this means it is in the power of Ministers to modify the construction at any hour. Instructions are likewise sent to stations abroad, which are far more likely to be comprehended than they would be if they were confined to words. Say, for instance, there is a modification of the drill, or it is desired to explain the manner in which a new gun-carriage is worked, every movement is clearly depicted in a way which can be seen in an instant, and which admits of no mistake. So completely can this be done, that an intelligent man wholly unacquainted with military manœuvres might drill a corps of volunteers into a respectable state of efficiency.

Before closing the necessarily brief account of a visit to the Arsenal, we must mention that the working superintendants of the different departments are constantly engaged in seeking out improved methods of manufacture, and otherwise rendering their respective departments more efficient.

SHIPS AND GUNS.

A very popular book was written a few years ago which is still read with great interest by most students of history. Its author was Mr. Creasy, and it was called "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." It was a history of battles which had been fought in ancient as well as in modern times; in the old and in the new

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world: and, though the number which he selected was so small when compared with the countless battles which have been fought, from the battle of the four kings against five, in the days of Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, about 3,780 years ago, to the battle of Könnigratz, whose date is more recent, they were justly called decisive, and may be considered representative, battles to which all others may be referred. But the selection he made was drawn entirely from those in which the shedding of human blood was the principal element. Though they were battles in the strictest sense of the term, battles of men against men, assisted by the best warlike appliances of the times in which they occurred, there have been other battles equally important, equally decisive in every sense, but bloodless. Battles not in the sense in which a legal dispute may be so considered, or in which a victory is won commercially by a country possessing exclusively some article of trade; but battles in which the ordinary elements of war are used, though in an inverted manner; in which man is the auxiliary of the weapon, and where the weapon leads and war respectfully follows in the distance. In the last ten years an incessant war has been carried on of world-wide interest and renown, whose battles have been frequent, variable, but perhaps hardly decisive. The scene of their occurrence can be visited by a short journey from London, and though of great interest to the professional soldier or sailor, would appear but a dismal waste to the ordinary observer. It is called Shoeburyness; it is well known in most parts of the civilised world, and has witnessed more important battles than most fields which the antiquary or traveller can find in any other part of the world. Ever since the construction of the Warrior, has the contest between ships and guns been carried on with varying success. First, we hear that our ships are invulnerable; but our confidence in a few months is dispelled by the discovery of a gun which is able to penetrate its side easily. The gun then takes the lead for a short time, until it has been possible to construct a ship of still thicker sides, which the newly-invented gun hopelessly attacks. Another inventor starts up with a more powerful gun; or three or four different kinds of gun are introduced upon the field, and vie with one another in demolishing the enemy. At last it is vanquished—this time it would seem hopelessly. But no; a new form of ship altogether is planned, and supplants the old broadside; whose deck being vulnerable, is put under water, and leaves nothing exposed but a solid and seemingly impregnable fortress. At last this is conquered; thoroughly, hopelessly, leaving the gun, as at present, master of the field.

This is the history of the bloodless battles of the last ten years; of battles which have been far more influential politically than many in which thousands and tens of thousands have been slain. The results which they have brought about are more important in their effects in a purely political point of view, that is in advancing the welfare, and preserving the peace, not only of this country, but of every

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country in Europe and America, than any wars. They have had too, we may be sure, more to do with peace and war than any treaties, or laws, or violation of laws. But one of the most curious features in these contests is the attitude of lookers-on. One could have understood that, being personally interested in the issue, they would be satisfied by the results, if the results had procured, what is oddly enough the object of all wars, the establishment of peace. But this very even balance which exists between the combatants is complained of, and one party after another cries out for a settlement of the question. Had this vexed question between ships and guns been really settled some time ago, it would possibly have happened now that, instead of being content to watch this protracted conflict of guns with ships, we should have been actively engaged in one of the many less important wars which have cropped up in the interval. By some, the very difficulty of coming to a decision is looked upon as a personal grievance to be resented; by others as a defect, for which the Government is responsible and deserves blame. But most spectators regard the question as having been needlessly protracted, and as dealt with ignorantly.

In the "Rose of Castille" the character is introduced of a fussy old minister, who is never informed of any event or of any accident which his foresight ought to have prevented, but he skilfully throws the burden from his own shoulders to those of his informant, by replying testily "Then why didn't you say so before?" A rebellion is allowed unchecked to grow to a head, and all the explanation he can give of his policy in having permitted it is to ask his accuser "Then why didn't you say so before?" This is precisely the attitude of a very large party upon the Ship and Gun question. When a new invention is produced, a new gun or a new form of ship invented, instead of being content to accept it as a fact, or to critically examine its worth, it simply contents itself with asking in an aggrieved tone "Then why wasn't it invented before?" Indignation speeches are made in Parliament; indignation articles are written; and indignation letters liberally supplied to the newspapers, all harping upon the misfortune that inventions were not discovered in proper time, or that they are not found to be exactly what is wanted immediately they are produced.

Of course a great deal has to be said on the other side. The tardiness to accept an invention, however satisfactory, by our Government, contrasts strongly with the almost reckless adoption of any, and almost every invention by the Americans. Yet it is very doubtful whether the American system would find favour with the same party which is so indignant at Government procrastination at home; for the adoption, at their suggestion, in a wholesale manner, of inventions which are soon found useless, would not probably please them more thoroughly than the rest of the public.

The fact is, that neither the public nor the Government is responsible for the unsettled state of the relation which ships and

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guns bear to each other. It is an accident which time alone can decide, and perhaps money. But we may be thankful that it is still open, and thankful also that we are not disposed to spend more money upon the settlement of a question which otherwise is likely to remain open for some time, and which may bring the very reverse of peace and happiness to this country when it is closed.

Without, however, discussing any further the probable issue of this contest, it may be interesting to review the present state of the combatants and ascertain their position. With ships and guns there are two important divisions upon which most discussions lately have been based, and which are of great importance. As regards guns, the conflict has been between the rifled and the smooth bore; as regards ships between the advisability of the carrying of guns on the broadside, or on the turret, principle. First then we will investigate what is the present condition of our ships.

Sir John Pakington asserted a few years ago, that in the Navy the gun was the most important element to be considered, and that the ship was subordinate to it; and indeed that the shell was the basis upon which all naval construction must be founded. He made the ship merely a machine for carrying guns; and the gun a machine for propelling shells. The great fact, according to him, was the shell: the gun and the ship were subordinate instruments related to this fact, and ministering to it. To use his own words "The size of the gun must be governed by the size of the shell; and the size of the gun must govern the size of the ship." This is the best statement of the case that can be made; it is the principle to which all questions relating to Naval construction must be referred.

In the days of wooden ships, it was very easy to send to sea the best gun then known; the object in construction in those days, therefore, was to construct vessels capable of carrying the largest possible number of guns. Had it not been for the progress made in the construction of guns, iron ships would have had serious disadvantages when compared with the wooden men-of-war; invulnerable they might have been, but their armaments would necessarily have been reduced in proportion to the thickness of their armour. However, in a short time, artillery ran far ahead of its subordinate, the ship, and taxed the powers of inventors to shew how the heaviest artillery was to be carried. It seemed probable that a first-class man-of-war would have an armament not exceeding ten instead of 121 guns. And it has hardly yet been shewn satisfactorily that our largest artillery can be used at all successfully at sea. Assuming that 300 and 600-pounders are necessary for fighting purposes, it is clear that ships of the class of the Warrior and Defence are almost useless for attack or defence.

According to a return published at the beginning of the year, it appears that there were eighteen iron ships either built or in hand. Six of them were commenced seven years ago. These were the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Defence, the Resistance, the Hector,

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and the Valiant. Their mean speed at deep draught is 12·73 knots, the Warrior being the fastest of the number, and going at the rate of 14·356 knots an hour, and the Defence, the slowest, having only a speed of 11·618 knots an hour. Upon the retirement of Sir Baldwin Walker, the present Controller of the Navy, assisted by Mr. Watts, who had constructed the six ships already mentioned, built five more; the Achilles, the Minotaur, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, and the Prince Albert, which was a turret ship. The swiftest of these vessels was the Agincourt, whose speed was 15·433 knots an hour; she was not so heavily weighted as the Warrior, though her armour was heavier. But the Achilles, which was tried at deep draught, and under the same circumstances as the Warrior, went at the rate of 14·322 knots an hour, which left but little difference between them. The remaining seven were built by the present constructor, Mr. Reed, who accordingly designed the Bellerophon, Penelope, Viper, Vixen, Waterwitch, Hercules, and Monarch; of these, three have been launched; the Bellerophon, the Vixen, and the Viper, but the Bellerophon has hardly yet determined her speed—of course these ships do not include any that were converted. Altogether, it appears that there are now thirty-three iron and iron-plated ships either launched or on the stocks. But it is not possible to speak accurately, as the question of shipbuilding is, to a certain extent, in abeyance. The great point which has arisen in regard to ships is as to the relative merits of carrying guns upon the broadside or the turret principle. It has been maintained that a broadside ship like the Minotaur or the Bellerophon is capable of carrying and using successfully the largest gun made. It was difficult at first to see what was the point at issue between them, so beset was the question with minor difficulties, which, if not irrelevant, only served to cloud and to confuse a subject already sufficiently complicated. And when we add to the technical difficulties in each system the personal feud between Captain Coles and the Government, it was not easy to divest the question of its personal character, and to convince oneself that it was not a mere personal strife after all.

Between the broadside and the turret system the following points had to be decided: 1st. Under which system the heaviest weight of metal could be thrown; 2nd. Under which the highest speed could be obtained; 3rd. Under which the most seaworthy ship could be built; 4th. Under which the most invulnerable ship could be built; 5th. Under which the smallest expense consistent with efficiency would be incurred; 6thly. Under which system could both small and large vessels alike be built. And returning to the original qualification for a ship, it would have to be decided under which system the best gun-carrying machine could be constructed. Now although this last is the fundamental requirement of a ship it has, growing from it and collaterally connected with it, so many other requirements, that it would seem impossible to satisfy all under any system

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which could be suggested. What was asked for, and is still wanted, is a vessel which shall be small enough to be easily handled, heavy enough to bear severe attacks, powerful enough to carry the heaviest ordnance, and large enough to house its crew comfortably. This is the class of ship which is wanted, and we need not wonder that it is a want which remains yet to be supplied. In the broadside and turret systems each seems to be the complement of the other. What one has the other wants, and what is the power of the one is the other's weakness. Unfortunately the two systems have hardly had a fair trial, and the experiments of turret ships in the American war were too unsatisfactory and inconclusive to determine their value. The objections to the broadside ship was, that it was presumed to have the radical defect of being unable to carry and use efficiently 300-pounder guns; the objection to the turret ship was its supposed inability to house its crew comfortably. But these objections are now set at rest, if it is found that a small sized gun is the most efficient for use, and that 300-pounders will be unnecessary. Upon the principle that the ship is a gun-carriage, the broadside is now as efficient as the turret ship, and the principal point of difference between the two systems is for the present, at all events, at rest.

Considering how studiously the necessity of constructing turret ships has been kept before the public, it may be interesting to trace the history of the dispute between Captain Coles and the Government. On the 18th of February, 1863, Captain Coles sent to the Admiralty a design for a cupola ship. His suggestion was taken up, and a design was prepared by the Admiralty and submitted to Captain Coles as the nearest approximation to his plan which would contain the various requirements of speed, invulnerability, and small size. In the meantime Captain Coles appears to have sent another suggestion to the Board to "put two shields into a ship in all other respects like the Favourite." Some misunderstanding then seems to have arisen, that as he had put forward another suggestion, he had abandoned his first. The report of the Controller of the Navy on both these plans was however tolerably conclusive. "I recommend," he says, "that Captain Coles should be informed that, until the shields have been more fully tried, both as to the facility they afford of working and fighting the heavy guns for which they were intended, and until some further searching trials have been made of their resisting powers, either in the Royal Sovereign or the Prince Albert, their lordships cannot give him any assistance towards completing his designs." Again, on the 30th of June, the Secretary of the Admiralty informed Captain Coles that "my Lords had come to the conclusion that it would not be prudent to commence the building of a sea-going turret ship, until, by the completion of the Royal Sovereign, Prince Albert, or some of the vessels building in private yards, further experience has been gained of the practical working of four plans."

So the question rested for a year, and in the summer of 1864,

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Captain Sherard Osborne, who was in command of the Royal Sovereign, presented two reports upon the experiments which he made with her, dated the 1st of August, and the 15th of October, 1864. Various experiments were made in firing the 200-pounder, and according to the reports the results were most satisfactory. It appeared that, in firing the heavy guns with blank cartridge there was no effect below decks from the concussion, that there was no concussion within the turrets, and that the recoil of the guns was very slight. The next trial was with solid shot and full charges of powder, in different ways. "The general result was excellent; the turret crews and the men on the lower deck were delighted at the absence of concussion and smoke, whilst on deck no damage whatever was done beyond a slight injury to the leather flaps immediately under the muzzles, from the flash of the guns." The firing appears to have been very precise, for after some practice, Captain Osborne says that he fired a converging broadside at a target six feet high, with a flag a yard square on it, and destroyed it. He appears to have been satisfied himself with the fighting efficiency of the ship, and to have satisfied Captain Coles "that his conclusions were perfectly sound" after having fired about twenty rounds from each of five or six guns. The only damage done after three days practice with their 300-pounders was that the glass was shaken out of some of the skylights, the compasses were slightly disordered, and the bottom planks of one of the boats were loosened.

On the 15th of October Captain Osborne presented his second report. He had at this time tested the Royal Sovereign in fair weather as well as in foul, and he expressed himself well satisfied with her behaviour under all circumstances. The great objections were to the width of the upper deck, and the low bulwarks; but the turrets and guns worked very well. As regarded the guns, he objected to their carriages being made of wood instead of iron. However, he stated it as his opinion that the Royal Sovereign, as she then stood, was "the most formidable vessel of war" he had ever been on board of; "she would destroy easily, if her guns were rifled, any of our present iron-clads, whether of the Warrior, Hector, or Research class." It seemed that she was best adapted for coast purposes, could be worked by a very small crew, and that vessels built upon the turret principle could carry ordnance of any weight. So far then the Royal Sovereign was a success, and Captain Coles may have been said to have won the day.

What he desired, however, was undoubtedly, to build a ship entirely on the turret principle. Here the question became decidedly personal. After consent to do so had apparently been given, he displeased the Board by corresponding with the newspapers, and their consent was consequently withdrawn on the 19th of January, 1866. A warlike correspondence was accordingly kept up, until on the 21st of February, Captain Coles apologised for his disparaging criticism upon the Admiralty. On the following day, therefore, he

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received an acknowledgment from the Board that he would be restored, provided he undertook "to conduct the advocacy of his invention in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the agreement made with their lordships, and without attacking the officers of this department. As long as you carry on your duties in an officer-like manner, and in a spirit of cordial co-operation, you will receive every encouragement and assistance from their Lordships, and the Controller's Department." He was therefore reappointed to superintend the construction of the Monarch from the 1st of March, 1866. On the 17th of April he wrote at great length to the Board upon the Monarch, and his desire in his invention, to use his own words, was "its enabling the heaviest ordnance that would destroy any iron-clad in existence to obtain an all-round fire, and being efficiently carried on a minimum beam and tonnage, with a maximum speed, at the same shewing the minimum area above the water-line to be plated, that can be given to ensure safety to the vessel at sea, and render it habitable for the crew in all climates." He objected to the design of the Government in the Monarch, because it appeared that in clinging fondly to the broadside principle, they had endeavoured to combine it with the turret principle by weighting the ends of the vessel with guns. He says therefore, very plainly, that he does not know "what object there can be in placing their heavy guns in bow and stern of the Monarch, beyond using them as chase guns, but I would remark that 100-pounders would have little or no effect against really good iron-clads." In conclusion, he evidently alludes with a slight touch of bitterness to not having been in perfect possession of all the information which was to be had on the matter, and says that "their Lordships will see that the Monarch, as was designed, cannot be said to represent my views of a sea-going turret ship, nor can she give any principle a satisfactory and conclusive trial."

The letter which this report produced from the Admiralty must have been very "satisfactory and conclusive" to the gallant captain. He was then told that his objections to the Monarch referred to principle, and not to unimportant details, which were inseparable from the conditions laid down by the Board in their instructions to the Controller. They objected therefore to any mutilation of the Monarch, believing the principles upon which she was designed to satisfy fully the demands of "a central armament in a sea-going ship." But to carry out his principles fully and independently, he was allowed to put himself in communication with a ship-building firm, and to submit a design for a sea-going ship to carry two turrets. The condition accompanying this concession on the part of the Admiralty was, that "provision should be made for the efficient protection of the vital parts of the ship from heavy shot; for the health and comfort of a crew sufficient in number, not only to work the guns and to handle the ship with ease, but to keep her in the order required for an efficient man-of-war; that she should have sufficient

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speed; and that she should have the sea-going qualities of a good cruiser."

These conditions were sufficiently vague and comprehensive; they hamper the gallant captain unnecessarily, and protect the Admiralty from committing itself too hastily to an approval of any design submitted to it. Captain Coles consequently placed himself in communication with Messrs. Laird, the celebrated ship-builders of Birkenhead, who have already constructed small turret ships which they maintain include all the qualifications contained in the instructions of the Board to Captain Coles. And here the question rests, and will not now, we presume, be re-opened until we hear of the trial of this new vessel when it is completed.

At present then the turret principle is fairly introduced, and there is no reason for supposing that we shall be inferior to any other nation in the number and power of our turret ships.

Leaving now the subject of ships, we will proceed to consider briefly the position in which our Navy stands as regards its artillery. The American war revealed two or three points in Naval warfare which were not admitted before it had commenced. It shewed how powerful small ships like the Monitor could be, and it also proved that the extension of the principle of the rifle bore to cannon was not necessarily most desirable. The introduction of rifled ordnance has been thought the most important invention in modern gunnery. But previously to this had been introduced a gun capable of throwing "larger masses of projectile with inferior degrees of initial velocity than those hitherto considered necessary or advisable." This gun was used extensively in the American Navy in coastguard and harbour ships. Then followed rifled ordnance, whose advantage was that its range was larger and more accurate than those of the smooth bore gun. Now the 110-pounder Armstrong gun was far superior to the old 68-pounder in the accuracy of its aim and in its range; but in its effect against armour-plates it was inferior. It would almost appear indeed that, for smashing effect alone, a smooth bore gun, *cæteris paribus*, would be better than any rifled ordnance. If we endeavour to compare the advantages of the two systems, we shall find that the smooth bore gun is simple, hardy, elastic, cheap, forcible, and easily used, while the advantages peculiar to the rifled gun are accuracy, range, and sustained velocity.

It would be impossible to enter into a description of half of the inventions in ordnance which have been experimented upon during the last ten years, and it will be therefore better perhaps to confine one's attention to results and to the positive action of Government in the matter. In the early part of 1865, Mr. Baillie moved for a Committee to enquire into the character of the armaments of ships, urging as his reason for taking this course that our officers and the Government had apparently confined their attention to the Armstrong and Whitworth systems and were ignorant or had neglected the inventions of other countries. The Marquis of Hartington in

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replying, stated that "when the Armstrong gun was introduced into the Navy, it was not intended to be used against iron-plated ships, for in 1859 and 1860, the demand was not so much for a powerful gun as for a rifled gun, and if the gun was not so successful as some persons expected, the House of Commons must share with the Government the responsibility, as they had urged the necessity of arming our ships with the heavy rifled gun." He then explained that the twelve ton gun was being constructed for the Navy, but that only a limited class of ships could use it. And it was also clear that in the unsettled state of the question, it would have been unwise in the Government to have decided hastily on a gun and armed the Navy with it, only to have the satisfaction of substituting another for it, when some invention of a few months later date had proved the inferiority of the first. In fact, the Government found itself in this difficulty that while the Armstrong gun was almost useless against iron-plated ships, other guns which had been subsequently invented were too heavy to be used on board ship. The Armstrong gun had been improved upon, but to such an extent as to be useless for naval purposes from an excess instead of a defect of power; and as to apparently require the reconstruction of the Navy altogether.

The important question which then remained to be settled was, whether power and size in guns were convertible terms. If a powerful gun must necessarily be larger and unwieldy, it was clear that though there might be no limit to the power with which a gun could be made, there would be a very well defined limit to the capacity of any vessel to carry it. Captain Coles was of opinion that size was necessary to power in a gun, but Sir William Armstrong took the opposite view. In fact at the time of the celebrated experiments against the Hercules' target, it was found that though a smaller gun than a 600-pounder constructed on a new principle might pierce it, it was proved that the 600-pounder would not; but unfortunately there was hardly a ship built which could carry this gun. The recent experiments with the Pallisser gun have proved the truth of the theory that size and power in guns are not convertible, and that it is possible to have a gun smaller but more powerful than the 600-pounder; and the question rests here at present.

At the present time then, independently of any theory as to the character of the best ship or gun which now exists, and of the qualification necessary in each, in what position does the Navy stand as to its ships and guns? Great changes have recently been made in the arrangements for arming the Navy. An Ordnance Department is now established under the immediate control of the Admiralty and superintendence of a naval officer. As the result of this change all the iron ships whether constructed upon the broadside or turret principles, have been supplied with a new armament. Provision has been made for arming thirty-three ships with new guns, of which sixteen are in commission, fourteen are built and being pre-

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pared for sea, and three are being built; of these ships four are built upon the turret principle. Two of them, the Hercules and the Monarch have but recently been commenced. They are intended to be as powerful as it is possible to construct ships consistently with speed and size. The Monarch, which is a turret ship, will carry four twenty-two ton guns in two turrets, and two guns of 6 tons 7 inches: This will be indeed a formidable floating battery, especially when one considers that it is protected by turrets made of solid slabs of iron about a foot thick. The Hercules is slightly different but hardly inferior, having on the main deck eight eighteen ton guns and two twelve ton 9 inch guns, and on the upper deck two 64-pounders. The rest of the iron ships will be armed with six, nine, and twelve ton guns, according to their size and capabilities. This is a fulfilment of the promise made by the Government last year, that the Navy was to be refitted with powerful guns. The result is that every man-of-war will have 200-pounders, and a great many of them 300-pounders. In fact for the thirty-three ships already alluded to, there have been ordered 494 muzzle loading rifled guns, independently of smaller ordnance which consists of four 22 ton guns, eight 18 tons, 59 of 12 ton guns, 82 of nine tons and 341 of six tons.

Is this a Navy then which should give the country cause for alarm? Are its ships so weak or its guns so powerless as to humiliate us in the eyes of surrounding countries? The Navy is certainly not perfect, but what navy is? The point to be considered is whether at the present time any navy is really our superior. The French navy is powerful and fine, but after all it can only pretend to be compact, handy and fairly armed. The Americans have built ships of all sizes, but from what we know of their ships and guns, there does not seem to be any cause for extravagant fear that we are far behind them. Inventions year by year put our ships out of date, and reduce our guns to the level of pop-guns; but though the Government may not be able to construct a Navy upon the principle of the newest invention, it is equally impossible that any other nation either can or will. Other nations may be more ready to accept and to approve every invention which is put forward, but at present we have not lost much by acting more cautiously. We have ships built upon every principle which is considered effective, and their armaments are composed of guns whose efficiency has been proved by experiments of the most numerous and varied character. It is a pity, perhaps, that discovery does not show which is the best principle upon which to build our ships, and how best to arm them; and that science does not settle definitely the relation which ships and guns should bear to each other; but, as long as science and discovery refuse to point to a solution of these problems, it is useless to blame the Government or ourselves for a fault for which neither is responsible.

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ABYSSINIA AND THE BRITISH CAPTIVES.

PART II.

On the 27th November, 1855, Lord Clarendon wrote to Consul Plowden, entirely approving his proceedings and the language he had held to King Theodore, and instructed him to make known to the King how greatly Her Majesty's Government admired his skill and valour in the field, and his moderation in victory; and also the wisdom and benevolence with which he had commenced the work of reform and his labours for the good of his people. At the same time Mr. Plowden was told to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that "the King will abstain from religious persecution and extending religious principles by force of arms, which is contrary to the principles of Christianity, and cannot fail to involve him in endless troubles." He was further directed to say that our Government was convinced that many advantages would follow the establishment of friendly relations between England and Abyssinia, and therefore the Queen would have much pleasure in receiving with due honour ambassadors from him. The reception of an ambassador, however, was to depend on the King renouncing all idea of conquering Massowah or invading Egypt, as the Viceroy of the latter had, at the request of the English government, not only desisted from invading Abyssinia, as he had been preparing to do, but had set the Abyssinians free who had been reduced to slavery by his predecessor; and with regard to Massowah, which belonged to Turkey, the government would subject itself to grave suspicion if it received an embassy from a king whose designs against that place were previously known to them. Provided the King gave satisfactory assurances on these points, our consul was directed to accompany the ambassadors to England and to defray the expenses of the journey.

Very few know, or probably care to know anything of the constant rivalry that goes on between foreign agents and missionaries in distant parts of the world, and yet these may lay the foundation for serious events hereafter. We confess we do not know who Mr. Ellis is, but we know that he is regarded by certain French writers as the instigator of all sorts of political enormities in Madagascar, although he is described as one of the English missionaries. So also in Abyssinia, the driving out of the Romish missionaries set them intriguing against Theodore. A relative of Oobeay's named Negusye, excited a rebellion in the subjugated province of Tigre, and was recognised by the French Consul at Massowah, and Bishop Jacobi as the king of that country; and these proceedings were approved by the present Emperor of France, who wrote to King Theodore requesting him to acknowledge Negusye as king of the country just mentioned. Nor did the Emperor Napoleon confine

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himself to a bare acknowledgment of the sovereignty of Neguyse. Having, as is said, received a letter from Neguyse, offering to cede to France, Annesley Bay, and Valentia Island, which he had about as much right to do as the Fenians have to cede Ireland to the the United States, a pretended scientific mission was sent from France on board a vessel of the French Navy, the commander of which landed and went as far as the frontier town of Halai, where Bishop Jacobi was living, with the object of having an interview with Negusye. But this intention was frustrated by the prompt action of one of Theodore's officers who marched into the town, captured the Frenchman and all who accompanied him, but allowed them to remain in the bishop's house on his giving a pledge that they should remain there until King Theodore's pleasure concerning them should be known. Having thus become responsible for them he, according to Abyssinian law, had become liable in his own person for whatever punishment the king might see fit to have inflicted on Capt. de Russel, the officer alluded to, he had no just cause to complain that having suffered him to escape, he himself should be imprisoned and fined.

Consul Plowden and another Englishman named Bell adopted King Theodore's cause so thoroughly, and he became so much attached to them, that the latter was made Grand Chamberlain and next to the King himself, had the command of the army. In February, 1860, Plowden, while marching with a small party, was attacked by a body of soldiers under the command of Garratt, as he is named in a despatch of Consul Cameron, or as Dr. Beke, with probably greater accuracy calls him Gerred. Plowden was wounded and taken prisoner, but was ransomed by King Theodore, and soon afterwards died of his wounds. To avenge his death, the King accompanied by Bell set out with an army, and the latter, who commanded the advanced guard, fell upon Gerred's army, and killed Gerred with his own hand on the battle-field, the King himself killing Gerred's brother. Bell lost his life in the same action. The battle lasted a considerable time, but so many of the rebels were killed that the remainder surrendered themselves prisoners. The men who had slain Bell, the King is said to have put to death with his own hand, and ordered not one hundred and fifty as Dr. Beke says, but fifteen hundred of his prisoners to be executed. Having thus disposed of the cousin, the King attacked his master Negusye, whose army he defeated, captured Negusye himself, and inflicted upon him the usual punishment of traitors, that is to say, he caused his right hand and left foot to be struck off, and in this condition he was allowed to bleed to death. The successor of Negusye who was acknowledged by the French Consul and the Romish mission was also caught and put to death.

We must digress here a little to describe who these unfortunate prisoners were, whom the Viceroy of Egypt is stated to have liberated on the representation of our Consul in Egypt, and the manner

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in which they were captured; the account may be found in Mr. Hamilton's work, "Sinai, the Hedjaz and Soudan." The Egyptian troops who garrison Kassala, the chief city of Saka, which adjoins Abyssinia on the north, "are employed by the Government, in conjunction with the Arabs, in the iniquitous raids in Abyssinia, which form a considerable part of the revenues of the province. This year (1854,) in the latter part of January, they made a successful incursion into the territory of the Bogos, carrying away three hundred and forty individuals, men, women, and children, all Christians, and eighteen hundred beeves. Of these, one half fell to the share of the Arabs, the other half was carried to the account of the Government, which sold a part by auction, and distributed the others, on account of their arrears of pay to the officers and other employés. This is the usual way in which the produce of these man-stealing, free-booting expeditions is turned to account; the slaves and the cattle are ranged in categories, according to their estimated values. and then distributed instead of pay to the employés, and even to the troops. An Italian missionary, named Giovanni Stella, from whose congregation sixteen of these poor wretches had been carried off, followed them here (to Kassalah,) in hopes of rescuing them. The Governor only laughed at his demand when he claimed liberation of the 340 free-born Abyssinians, who had been carried into slavery; and when he afterwards limited himself to requiring those who belonged to his own flock, offering even to pay the price at which they were valued, it was equally in vain."

Earl Russell's directions to Consul Cameron in his despatch dated February 2, 1861, may be summed up as follows:—"He was to consider Massowah as his head-quarters, and to make himself acquainted with the condition of Abyssinia, the English Government being ignorant as to whether the civil war was still going on or not. If it was still raging he was not to side with either, the effect of such partisanship in countries like Abyssinia being to induce the agents of other powers to take the opposite side, and thereby encourage a continuance of the war, which, if left alone, might die out of itself, or be ended by a decisive victory of one of the contending parties. The Government was aware that religious rivalry had a good deal to do with the civil war, but it was the policy of England to promote free toleration of all forms of Christianity. But although he was not to enter into a contest with the agents of foreign powers for superiority of influence, nor show any suspicion of their proceedings, he was to watch them closely, and to report to the government and the Governor-General of India, whatever he might discover concerning them, and especially of all matters relating to slavery; and to impress on all native rulers as often as the opportunity offered how greatly England abhorred such practices, and the prejudicial effect to them it would produce in this country.

Earl Russell's next despatch to Cameron is dated Feb. 22, 1862,

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and contained a letter to King Theodore, which he was instructed to deliver; it ran as follows:—"Sir,—The Queen, my Sovereign, has been informed by her servants in the East, of the exertions which your Highness kindly made to recover the remains of her late Consul, Mr. Plowden, and of your generosity in declining to accept repayment of the sum of money which you paid for that purpose. Her Majesty commands me to assure your Highness that she views your conduct in regard to this affair as a proof of friendship towarsd herself and the British nation, of which she is duly sensible.

"In order more particularly to manifest Her Majesty's thankfulness for these your Highness's services, and to show her regard and friendship for you personally, Her Majety requests your acceptance of a rifle and a pair of revolver pistols as a present from herself. Her Majesty has intrusted these articles to Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, whom she has appointed her Consul in Abyssinia as the successor of the late Mr. Plowden, and who has lately taken his departure for his post, and I take this opportunity of introducing him to your Highness, and of requesting your protection and favour in his behalf. He is well acquainted with all that concerns the interests of both countries, and will, I am confident, do all in his power to make himself acceptable to your Highness, and to promote your welfare. I thank your Highness for the letter which you addressed to me, informing me of the steps which you had taken to punish the men who murdered Mr. Plowden and Mr. Bell; and with my best wishes for your uninterrupted health and happiness, I recommend you to the protection of the Almighty."

Consul Cameron's account of his reception shows that he had nothing to complain of. A salute of twelve guns was fired on his arrival, and six thousand cavalry, infantry and matchlockmen marched out to escort him into the camp. The King was reclining in a large apartment entirely covered with silk, and with his weapons lying beside him; while around stood his ministers and the chief officers of his army. The Consul was requested by the King to be seated, and refreshments of the substantial kind usual in Abyssinia were brought in and eaten, after which the interview became a public one. The King then gave him with great apparent modesty the account of his exploits on the occasion in which with our countryman Bell he had avenged Plowden's murder. Then, under the influence of some excitement, he spoke of the manner in which the Turks were encroaching on his territory, how he intended fighting with them, and so forth. A day or two afterwards our Consul was requested to present himself with the letter addressed to him by Earl Russell and the presents sent by our Queen in return for the sum he had spent in ransoming Plowden; an act that the Indian Government sought to recompense by the payment of a sum of money, which the King with, as it seems, a better sense of his own dignity, declined to receive. With the Queen's presents he was greatly pleased, not on account of their

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intrinsic value, but on account of the inscription on the gun, which was to the effect that it was given by Her Majesty in return for his kindness to Mr. Plowden. In return for these presents, the King presented Cameron with a buckler, two lances, a war saddle, armlet, horse and mule; and the latter in return gave the King a barrel organ, three double barrelled pistols, and some gunpowder. On subsequent occasions, the King spoke of his determination to fight to the death in defence of his territories against further encroachments of Turkey and Egypt, and wished that England would undertake to prevent French interference on the coast and keep off a Turkish fleet. From the necessity of employing an interpreter between them, it is impossible to be certain that misunderstanding may not have grown out of this cause in their subsequent conversations. However, not long afterwards, Cameron perceived that he was being stinted in his food, and that it was of bad quality, and other indications from the native attendants about him that his absence was wanted. At last in reply to the incessantly repeated question of when he was going to leave, he said that he might stay six months, if his business was not completed sooner. This produced a crisis; the next morning he received a peremptory order from the King to depart at once for the coast, and from thence send an answer as to whether the English Government would receive his ambassadors or not. To this intimation, our Consul sent a reply stating in uncertain terms that the passage of Abyssinian ambassadors through Egypt would depend on whether or not he was at war with that country, and advised him respecting the manner in which the embassy should be constituted, and offering his services in organizing it. He also sent a copy of the treaty made by Consul Plowden with Ras Ali, with some alterations, and proposed it as the base of a new treaty with the King. The chief points in the treaty to which the Emperor Theodore objected, were the residence of a Consul, and giving him a jurisdiction over British subjects similar to that conferred on our consuls at Levant ports; the latter point he expressed a willingness to give up for the present. With the exception of a passage stating that the English Government would be glad to receive an assurance that the King would do his best to put down the slave trade in his dominions, (which reads rather like an impertinence considering that the King had already said he would do so) the rest of the letter is unimportant.

The departure of the Consul was preceded by circumstances which somewhat improved what would otherwise have been the manner of it. He received a letter from Consul Colquhon telling him that the Porte would be warned not to meddle with King Theodore, and a letter from Jerusalem detailing the part taken by our Consul in some outrage against the Abyssinian community there. This, with the information the King himself had received that Said Pasha had gone to France, and that the Sultan was in Egypt, made a great impression on the King, and he sent a silk robe to Mr.

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Cameron, along with 1000 dollars to pay his expenses to Massowah, and a request that he would come to him. At this interview the King said he would receive a consul if matters went well, and that he would stop the slave trade effectually, not as a concession to us, but because he himself abhored it. Before he dismissed our Consul he gave him a letter to the Queen, a translation of which it will be interesting to read. At the same time, he dismissed Mr. Cameron with orders to betake himself to Massowah, he sent away a Frenchman with a letter to the Emperor Napoleon. At the end of his dispatch our Consul informs Lord Russell of his intention to proceed to Bogos, "whose inhabitants," he tells Lord Russell, "have been long under our special protection." The following is a copy of the letter written to our Queen:

"In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God in Trinity, chosen by God, King of kings, Theodorus of Ethiopia, to Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England. I hope your Majesty is in good health. By the power of God I am well. My fathers the emperors having forgotten our Creator, he handed over their kingdom to the Gallas and Turks. But God created me, lifted me out of the dust, and restored this empire to my rule. He endowed me with power, and enabled me to stand in the place of my fathers. By his power I drove away the Gallas, but for the Turks I have told them to leave the land of my ancestors. They refuse. I am now going to wrestle with them. Mr. Plowden and my late Grand Chamberlain, the Englishman Bell, used to tell me that there is a great Christian Queen who loves all Christians. When they said to me this, 'We are able to make you known to her, and to establish friendship between you,' then in those times I was very glad. I gave them my love, thinking I had found your Majesty's goodwill. All men are subject to death, and my enemies, thinking to injure me, killed these my friends. But by the power of God I have exterminated those enemies, not leaving one alive, though they were of my own family, that I may get by the power of God your friendship. I was prevented by the Turks occupying the sea coast from sending you an embassy when I was in difficulty. Consul Cameron arrived with a letter and presents of friendship. By the power of God I was very glad hearing of your welfare, and be assured of your amity. I have received your presents, and thank you much. I fear that if I send ambassadors with presents of amity by Consul Cameron they may be arrested by the Turks. Now I wish that you may arrange for the safe passage of my ambassadors everywhere on the road. I wish to have an answer to this letter by Consul Cameron, and that he may conduct my embassy to England. See how the Islam oppresses the Christian."

Mr. Cameron was stopped on his way to Massowah at Adona by the news that a robber named Sidi Cassa, who had about 300 followers, was waiting for him on the road. The Governor of Adona

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sent a force to disperse the band, but it was too weak for the purpose, and the Governor was so alarmed for the safety of his guest that he hurried him off to Axum, where there was a church, in which he could take sanctuary if it became necessary. Here he must have remained about three months, King Theodore having in the meantime sent a force against Cassa, which had completely broken up his band, and driven him for refuge into the Turkish territory; as however there were other bands prowling about, the authorities gave Captain Cameron an escort of 5,000 men, a far greater number than required for the purpose, but showing the fear the authorities were under lest anything should by possibility happen to him, in which event the King had promised to reduce Tigre to the condition of a desert, and as the Consul says with some show of pride, "he would have kept his word." On reaching Bogos he found great confusion there, the Shangallas, who were under Egyptian rule, having just made an inroad and carried off 300 head of cattle, shortly after they made another raid and carried off more cattle, killing nine of the inhabitants and wounding three others. Moreover, they carried off the brother of a chief of Barka, an Abyssinian subject and a great favourite of King Theodore's, and threw him into prison at Cassala. The Turks, as we have already said, had given an asylum to the robber Cassa, and no doubt to as many of his followers as were able to follow him thither. Mr. Cameron wrote to the King telling him of what he had done to prevent a continuance of this state of things, and of his intention to go to Cassala to see what he could do there. He also wrote to the Pasha of Massowah, recommending him to set certain chiefs at liberty who had been seized by the Pasha's Wakeel, and also to abstain from levying tribute on Abyssinian subjects. Other matters are mentioned which prove that the King would have been at no loss for a reason for declaring war against either Turkey or Egypt.

Mr. Cameron in his despatch to Earl Russell, dated from Kadarif Soudan, May 20th, 1863, incloses copies of four despatches he had addressed to our Consul-General at Alexandria, Mr. Colquhoun; the substance of which will be found in the following statement. He appointed a Mr. Speedy to act for him during his absence from Massowah, and to communicate with the Consul at Jeddah relative to any communications he might have with the Kaimakam of that place, and requested that some documents should be sent him which would give him an official standing with the Turkish authorities. His object in going to Soudan was to visit Cassala, and inquire into the matter of the raid referred to a little further back, and to do his best to prevent a repetition of these attacks. From Soudan he proposed to return to Abyssinia by way of Matemma to inquire into the causes of the confusion existing there, which was as great as at Bogos, from whence he had just come. With reference to the latter, he says, "You are aware that during the late troubles in Abyssinia, Mr. Plowden assumed the protection of the tribes of

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Bogos and others in the neighbourhood; a step which, though I cannot refer to archives, I must suppose was known to and not disapproved by Her Majesty's Government. I do not feel justified, without further instructions, in relinquishing an influence which has already done much to prevent the absorption of these friendless people into Islam, to avert from them those more than material evils that everywhere follow Mussulman predominance in this unhappy continent, and which may be of political importance to us hereafter." He wrote to the Pasha of Soudan, informing him that the Bogos were under British protection, and that unless compensation were made for the cattle of which they had been robbed, he should report the whole matter to Alexandria in order that the English Consul there might decide whether he would not make a claim on the Egyptian Government for the amount. He pointed out to him the injurious effect on Egypt that would be produced if it were known in European states that the tributaries of Egypt were permitted to rob the Abysinnians; and on the other hand that he would make a similar representation to King Theodore to prevent irruptions on the part of his people. He also told him that he had directed Mr. Speedy to call on the chiefs between Soudan and Abyssinia, and exhort them to keep the peace. A copy of this letter he forwarded to Mr. Colquhoun, informing him at the same time that the Egyptian Government did not care what was done on its frontiers provided it got its tribute. Also that he had written to King Theodore impressing on him the necessity of restraining these "aimless and unauthorised expeditions, and how injurious they may be to his cause." He expressed his intention of using his official influence on all the frontier chiefs to put a stop to these inroads, that he had already done so in some cases, and that he should continue the same course. As for Mr. Speedy, he mentions that he had obeyed his instructions.

It may fairly be assumed that these despatches of Mr. Cameron give only an outline of the extent of his interference; but they make it quite clear that he had been very active in mixing himself up in his official capacity with matters in which he had no concern, in direct contravention of the orders he had received from Earl Russell, and this was his Lordship's opinion also, for immediately on receiving them he wrote to Mr. Cameron, expressing his disapproval, and directed him to abstain from all interference, and to return and remain at his post at Massowah.

This despatch was dated September 8th, 1863, about three months after Captain Cameron had rejoined the emperor in Abyssinia. There are various statements as to what took place after Captain Cameron's return, but there is great uncertainty on the whole subject. There seems to be little doubt that his unfortunate journey into Bogos formed the groundwork of the structure on which some malevolent persons had worked on the suspicious and haughty character of the King, and had misrepresented Cameron's

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proceedings. The King himself says that he intrigued with the Turks and Egyptians against him, that he had abused and denounced him as a murderer on account of the vengance he had taken on the murderers of Consul Plowden and Mr. Bell, and that when he asked him about the answer to the letter he had written to the Queen, he replied that he knew nothing about it. Of course it is very possible that Captain Cameron may have expressed such an opinion of the conduct of the King, but there is no evidence either one way or the other. There seems to be no doubt however that his reception by the King on his return was unfavourable. The fact that he came back without any reply to the letter the King had written to Queen Victoria may have had something to do with it, but we may be quite sure that we shall not know the history of the whole matter unless the King gives us his version in his own handwriting.

We must now turn to the narrative of Dr. Beke and the letters of the missionaries themselves for some information respecting what took place in Abyssinia about this time. While Captain Cameron was on his journey among the Bogos and other tribes on the coast, there arrived in Alexandria the Missionaries Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, and a French agent named Lejean, who had been sent by the Emperor of France with presents and a letter, either from the Emperor himself or from his minister for foreign affairs, proposing measures for promoting commerce between the two countries, and referring to the reception of an ambassador, and claiming free toleration for the Romish mission. In the opinion of the agent himself, he was not unsuccessful at the commencement of his mission, for he wrote that the expected French goods would be admitted on the payment of a moderate duty. The object of the missionaries was the conversion of the Falashas, or native Israelites. There is the same uncertainty with respect to the cause of the change in the Emperor's treatment of the French Envoy, as in the case of Captain Cameron. Shortly after his arrival, the Emperor set out on an expedition into Godjam, and made Lejean go with him. On account of some unfounded suspicions on the part of the Emperor, as he himself says, or for having protested against one of his judicial acts, according to a less partial account, or as was stated in a letter to Dr. Beke, for having persisted in thrusting himself into the presence of the Emperor, to demand permission to quit the country after he had been refused an audience, the French agent was put in chains for twenty-four hours, after which he was liberated on his promise to go to Debra Tabor, and to confine his movements within thirty or forty leagues of that place.

From what we have said of the Emperor Theodore's treatment of the Roman Catholic Mission, and his great dislike of the religion itself, we may well believe that the Emperor Napoleon's recommendation to him to be careful how he commenced a war without first counting the cost, coupled with the information that he extended

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his protection to Roman Catholic missionaries all over the world, exasperated King Theodore not a little. The latter manifested this feeling in an unmistakeable manner. Having come to an understanding with the Aboona, with whom he had had some disagreement, he called all the Europeans and the British and French Consuls, seventeen persons in all before him. There was some kind of dispute between M. Lejean and Bardel, the Frenchman who had taken the Emperor of Abyssinia's letter to France, which was stopped by the latter saying that Bardel was his servant; indeed, one of the chief grievances of which he complained was, that this man was not received by the Emperor Napoleon with the respect due to him as his envoy. French adventurers are not usually the most respectable of mankind, and it is quite possible that King Theodore might have selected a better messenger, for the Emperor Napoleon is by no means difficult of access to a man who has got something to say worth hearing. Another complaint of the King's was that the reply was not written by the Emperor himself, but by a servant. By this time he had become so heated at the thought of having been treated with so much disrespect, that he tore the French minister's letter into bits, and stamped upon it; and said that if the quarrel between himself and the Emperor Napoleon had to be decided by the sword, there was a gobaz (meaning St. George,) above who would fight for him. From a number of little circumstances, one is inclined to think that the Europeans were rather inclined to take liberties with the Emperor of Abyssinia they would not have thought for an instant of venturing upon with a British minister. Thus we find it stated that Mr. Stern, accompanied by a servant of Mr. Flad and one of Capt. Cameron's, called on the King after supper, when no one goes into the King's presence unless summoned. This disrespect, no doubt, excited his wrath; and something in the matter of Mr. Stern's address, or in the manner in which it was translated raised it to such a pitch that he ordered the servants to be beaten, which so frightened Mr. Stern that he happened to put his thumb into his mouth and bite it, which is interpreted in Abyssinia as a threat. The Emperor himself might not have noticed it, but when his attention was called to the circumstance by his officers, he ordered Stern to be beaten, and beaten he was with such severity that his life was for a time despaired of. Our Consul asked for an interview with the Emperor, but he was told to write what he had to communicate; whereupon he did write, referring in his letter to the ancient friendship subsisting between England and Abyssinia, to which the Emperor retorted by asking for the proofs of this friendship. There can be little doubt that the Emperor believes, what indeed is the fact, that we care more about being on good terms with the Viceroy of Egypt than himself. Dr. Beke supposes that at this time Captain Cameron had received letters from our Foreign Office, blaming him for his interference in the affairs of the frontier tribes; but this could not have been the case, Earl Russell's

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despatch, referred to above, in which this disapproval is expressed, must have been that of which Mr. Cairns was the bearer, who did not arrive in Abyssinia until two days after the trial of the missionaries, and then without any reply whatever to the letter which the Emperor had written to Queen Victoria. This slight filled the measure of the Emperor's wrath against England to overflowing. It is a singular circumstance that Mr. Cairns brought with him as a present to the Emperor a carpet on which was represented a Zouave attacking a lion, and behind the Zouave a mounted European. It so happens that the arms of the Emperors of Ethiopia is the Lion of Judah, and this picture was regarded by the Emperor as an allegory. The lion he interpreted as being himself, the Zouave as the Egyptian attacking him, and the horseman as the French backing the Egyptians, but "where, he asked, are the English to back up the lion?" Thus what was probably bought in France as a mere piece of wool-work served as an additional aggravation, and whereas our Consul had previously had his hands only half bound, he was now put in chains along with Cairns, Bardel, and the Missionaries Stern and Rosenthal; the other Europeans, who were artisan missionaries, were set at liberty and kindly treated by the Emperor. The treatment of Stern and Rosenthal in prison was very bad; they were not only chained, but they would have been almost starved if Capt. Cameron and Mr. Flad had not succeeded in bribing their gaolers to supply them with food. Whether Bardel was merely bound with the others in order that he might hear and report to the Emperor what was said by them, does not appear; the thing is far from being impossible, at any rate he is represented as being seated with a German named Zander beside the Emperor's throne during the trial of the missionaries. The other Europeans sat in front of the Abyssinians. The charge against Stern was that he had stigmatised the slaughter of the rebels who had killed Plowden and Bell, as cold-blooded murder; the real reason as has been suggested since was that he had spoken of the Emperor's mother as a woman who sold Kosso; which if true, must have been very galling to a man who claimed to be a direct descendant of King Solomon, and the long expected regenerator of Abyssinia. The King is reported to have asked Mr. Stern who told him this, and as he refused to tell, he and Rosenthal were tortured; the charge against the latter being that he had said the country would be better under the rule of the Turks. As at this time a large body of Egyptian troops were plundering the country at and about Khartum, and another body of adventurers under a French subject calling himself the Count de Bisson was endeavouring to form a settlement among the Bogos, such an expression of opinion on the part of a foreigner, who might, not quite unreasonably, be supposed to have some connection with this adventurer would have been sufficient justification for sending him out of the country, but certainly not for torturing him.

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What seems to have been distinctly proved against Stern was, that he had made some remarks respecting the Emperor, which were ill-advised, if nothing more, for we are told that when in prison he erased several things from his note-book of this kind. The charge on which they were tried was reviling the Emperor; an offence punishable with death according to Abyssinian law. The Europeans who were present and formed a kind of jury were asked for their judgment, and they are said to have given an opinion condemning the conduct of the prisoners. The Emperor then asked his ministers what should be done with them. The highest of these pronounced in favour of putting them to death, but others opposed such an extreme course, and the result was that they were sent back to prison. A short time after this Consul Cameron wrote a note which eventually reached England, in which he stated that all were well.

We have not space to repeat all the statements that have been made relative to the treatment of the captives subsequent to this event, some appear to have been treated ill, others not so badly, and there appear to have been times when they have not had much to complain of beyond a forcible detention in the country. These changes were, no doubt, owing a good deal to what was done and said in other countries, and we cannot but think it to have been an ill-advised proceeding to have published the letters sent home by the captives. Probably it will not be long before we receive decisive intelligence of their fate.

HOTHAM'S REGIMENT; OR TRUE BRITISH PLUCK IN 1709.

In the now almost forgotten war of the Spanish succession, there occurred one of the most signal instances, perhaps of bravery and fortitude, on the part of an old English Regiment, and one composed of foreigners, when besieged by more than twelve thousand French and Spaniards.

Charles II. of Spain, having nominated as successor at his death Philip Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, Leopold I, Emperor of Germany resolved to dispute this bequest, and hence arose that disastrous war, which, in the beginning of the last century, eventually involved most of the European Powers. In virtue of a former treaty, Charles, son of Leopold I, had been appointed heir of Spain, and although his rival Philip had been received with joy by one portion of the nation, the Catalonians and others declared for Charles; they were aided by the British and Portuguese, with two hundred transports, thirty ships of war, and nine thousand men and essayed to attempt the conquest of the rest of Spain; and the Earl of Peterborough, one of the most remarkable men of

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the age, full of chivalry and romance, though deformed in person one, who as a soldier had served against the Moors in his fifteenth year, as the friend of Duke Charles now resolved to carry on the war almost at his own expense, and led the British armament.

In August 1706, Sir George Byng, Admiral of the Blue, by order of Admiral Sir John Leake, took Alicant by storm, driving Mahony the Governor, an Irish soldier of fortune, into the citadel, where he defended himself with such bravery, that honourable terms were given him, and he marched out, at the head of one hundred and thirty dragoons, (thirty of whom were Irishmen) the survivors of his force,* with matches lighted and four pieces of cannon.

Before surrendering, the nuns of the various convents were all sent away in secret, and the courtesans of the city and seaport were put in their habits and places, a substitution which is said to have caused some remarkable mistakes.

To the regiments of Sir Charles Hotham and Colonel Sybourg, under Major General Richard Gorges, (a brigadier of 1703) was now entrusted the defence of Alicant, a post of the greatest importance, its harbour, though not deep, being one of the best in Valencia, overlooked by a rocky mountain four hundred feet in height, on the summit of which is the strong and ancient castle, and beyond it lie the fertile plains, known as *Las Huertas*, or the gardens.

Alicant stands nearly in the centre of the bay, on a narrow peninsula, which juts into the sea, and like its fortress, the city is of vast antiquity, dating from the days of the Moorish Wars in the eighth century.

General Gorges (who on the 15th April of the same year, 1706, had been appointed Colonel of the Dorsetshire Regiment, now the 35th) erected an additional defence called Gorges Battery, between the castle and town, and the first duty of the guns mounted thereon, was to fire a funeral salute in honour of Marcus, Viscount Dungannon, who died in Alicant.†

He was colonel of a regiment of infantry, which is no longer in existence, but which ranked as the forty-eighth of the Line, in the lists of that time. At first, Gorges must have had some other troops in Alicant, as three Scottish officers, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Hamilton, who became a Brigadier General in 1739,

* The Irish Brigades, by Mathew O'Connor.

† Concerning this peer, some explanation is necessary. Colonel Marcus or Mark Trevor, having distinguished himself by his devotion to the royal cause, and having it is stated, wounded Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor, was created Baron Trevor of Rose Trevor, County Down, and Viscount Dungannon. 28th August 1662. His lordship was married twice, and left, besides daughters, two sons, Lewis, second Viscount, who died sine prole, and Marcus third Viscount, who also died without issue, at Alicant in 1706, when the title became extinct. The next creation of that dignity was in 1765, when it was given to Arthur Hill Trevor. It again expired, 11th August, 1862, by the decease, S.P., of Arthur Hills great grandson, Arthur, late Lord Dungannon. *Communicated by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King.*

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Lieutenant Colonel Stewart and Major Charles Stewart were there at a Council of War, on the 6th September, 1706.

Dungannon's regiment was given to the Marquis of Montandre, and through the mismanagement of Lieutenant Colonel Bateman, it was soon after surprised and cut to pieces on the march (with the loss of its three colours) by the dragoons of the Duke of Berwick, Francois de Rochefoucault, the Marquis de Montandre, a French refugee, was appointed Lieutenant General in 1710, and died in 1739, a Field Marshal, master of the Ordnance in Ireland, and Governor of Guernsey.

General Gorges being recalled to England, Major General Michael Richards was made Governor of Alicant. He was a Catholic, and consequently was much beloved by the inhabitants of the city, "though to give him his own (according to Captain Carleton's memoir,) he behaved himself extremely well in all other respects." A brigadier of 1688, he was gazetted as Major General on the the 30th March 1696, and as no Catholics were then allowed to attain a rank so high, we must either conclude that the captain was mistaken, or that the General adhered to the religion of his forefathers in secret.

The Chevalier d'Asfeld (Marquis and Marshal of France, afterwards in 1734) an officer who had served with distinction at the recent battle of Almanza, now laid siege to Alicant, at the head of a strong force, mustering more than twelve thousand men, with a formidable train of artillery. The castle was surrounded, and the town invested by sea and land; and the defence of both by General Richards, and the two regiments of Hotham and Sybourg, was deemed one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

The breaching batteries of the French played day and night on Alicant, which at last was considered as no longer defensible, so the troops retired into the castle, which had hitherto been deemed impregnable.

This was on the night of the 3rd December, 1708.

The soldiers of the two regiments made incredible exertions to protract the defence, until the arrival of our fleet, and to procure water, sunk three deep cisterns in the solid calcareous rock.

The regiment of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart, (who was M.P. for Beverly and a Brigadier General of 1710) was one of six which had raised by the English Government two years before the Union and amalgamation of the forces. In the "Records of the 8th Foot," it is stated that Sir Charles, an officer who served in the wars of William III, and who died Colonel of the 8th or Kings, in 1723) embarked with his regiment for Spain and served with it at Alicant, when the battle of Almanza was fought; but he must have left it soon after, for during the disastrous siege, the corps was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Thornicroft.*

* Probably of the family of Thornicroft of Milcomb, in Oxfordshire, created Baronets in 1700, and extinct in 1743.

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The regiment of Colonel Frederick Sybourg was chiefly composed of French refugees, and was one of the seven foreign corps then existing in our service.* Colonel Sybourg personally commanded his battalion in Alicant; his Lieutenant-Colonel was Balthasar d'Albon; Francis Vignioles was Major, and Bernard Richon, Chaplain.

His brother, Charles Alexander Sybourg in 1701 was Major of the Duke of Schomberg's Horse, now the 7th Dragoon Guards; he became a brigadier at the Union, a major-general three years after, and served under the Duke of Ormond in Flanders. In 1713, he became colonel of his old regiment, then numbered as the 4th Horse, and in 1722 was appointed Governor of Nevis in the Leeward Isles.

After some progress had been made in blocking up these two regiments in Alicant, the Chevalier d'Asfeld, saw that it was impossible to attempt to carry the place by assault, and the elevation of the castle was too great for the breaching guns to play on it with success; he therefore resolved to undermine the solid rock, and blow the castle with its garrison into the air together.

General Richards and his officers at first considered the scheme as impracticable, and were not ill pleased at the French amusing themselves, as they deemed it, for a time, as they hoped that the fleet under Sir Edward Whitaker would soon come from Barcelona to their relief; and meanwhile by shot, shell and hand grenades, they did all in their power to scatter and disturb the miners and to counter-mine their work on the inside.

The Chevalier's working parties toiled without cessation, he brought numerous bands of Valencian *paisanos* to aid them; and after twelve weeks of unremitting toil and peril they had finished the mine, and charged it with fifteen hundred barrels of gunpowder and other combustible materials.

The castle was then formally summoned to surrender on the 2nd of March, 1709; a safe and honourable convoy, being solemnly promised for the troops so far as Barcelona, with all their baggage. if they capitulated within three days and prevented the total destruction of the fortress. To this offer was added the threat, that neither mercy nor quarter would be shown to any man who escaped the explosion!

To show that he was determined, the Chevalier d'Asfeld requested General Richards to send three or more officers to examine the works, and receive a description of what they might see. On this, Lieutenant Colonel Thornicroft, of Hotham's foot, and Captain Page, an Engineer in the service of King Charles, went to the mine, accompanied by the Chevalier who personally attended, and told them to examine it as closely as they pleased. After this, they

* There were the French dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel La Fabrique, and the Infantry corps of Brigadier Vimare, Colonels Fontjulian, Blosset, Labarthe, Sybourg, and Count de Nassau d'Auverquerque, who was killed at the battle of Almenara in 1710. *Magnæ Brittanniæ Notitia.*

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reported to the Governor, "that if their judgment did not deceive them, the explosion would carry up the whole castle to the eastern battery, unless it took vent in their own counter-mine; but at least they were certain it would carry away the sea battery, the barracks in the castle close, and some of the chambers cut in the rock for soldier's quarters; and they much feared it might affect the great cistern."

There were some in the garrison who thought the whole affair a farce; that the mine was a sham, and that the bags seen by Thornicroft were filled by sand and not gunpower; but there were many who had with them their wives and little ones, and who looked forward to the result with intense anxiety.

A Council of war was held by General Richards, and the soldiers reported that an increasing scarcity of water was not the least of the evils they suffered, but believing that the fleet would soon arrive to relieve them, they resolved unanimously to commit the sequel to the Providence of God, and sent word to the enemy to fire their mine if they chose.

The Chevalier d'Asfeld and all the officers of the French and Spanish staff, were honestly and humanely concerned by this gallant obstinacy, and on the second night of the three accorded by them, sent a messenger who sought to change the determination of General Richards and his comrades, by urging that their resistance was inexcusable, and again offering them full permission to march to Barcelona, with colours flying and all the honours of war; but his offers were steadily declined.

The third fatal night was now at hand; the sun was setting on the sea, the Union Jack still floated over Alicant, but no fleet was seen upon the horizon; the French trumpets blew their last summons before the gates, with the information that the train was laid through the gallery, and should be fired at six o'clock on the following morning.

Still the besieged, persisting in adherence to their first answer, simply replied that the French and Spaniards might blow away.

At nightfall, the Chevalier d'Asfeld ordered "all the inhabitants in the quarter near the mine, to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock next morning."

The night passed slowly on; the besieged kept all their guards and sentinels on the alert, but no man went to bed. Expectation and alarm were too keen to admit of sleep, and many brave officers passed the hours in prayer and meditation. General Richards, Lieutenant Colonel Thornicroft of Hotham's, and Colonels Sybourg and D'Albon sat together in the governor's quarters, and all the other officers were grouped according to their fancy, to pass this most melancholy night.

"Some further particulars I soon had from Colonel Sybourg's gentleman," says Captain Carleton, in his somewhat apocryphal Memoirs; "he told me that the night preceding the unfortunate

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catastrophe of his master, he was waiting on him in the casement (casemate?) where he observed, some time before the rest of the company took notice of it, that General Richards appeared very pensive and thoughtful; that the whole night long he was pestered with, and could not get rid of a great fly, which was perpetually buzzing about his ears and head, to the great vexation and disturbance of the rest of the company as well as the General himself."

As morning drew near and the darkness passed away, they all gathered upon the battery right over the terrible mine; and as the light spread over the plains of Las Huertas and the vast Bay of Alicant, their eyes swept the sea but searched in vain for the coming fleet!

It was then proposed that they should have a couple of bottles of wine, to drink for the last time the health of Her Majesty Queen Anne.

"Upon this, Sybourg's gentleman said he was sent to fetch the two stipulated bottles; returning with which, Captain Daniel Weaver within thirty or forty yards of the battery, ran by him, vowing that he would drink the Queen's health with them; but his feet were scarcely on the battery when the mine was sprung, which took him away with the rest of the company; which Major Harding, now a justice in Westminster, coming that very moment off duty, exchanged fates."

Another narrative states, that at daybreak the Governor was informed that the people were rushing in multitudes to the western part of the town, on which he went to the western battery, attended by the field officers, and remained there a quarter of an hour. After this, Lieutenant Colonel Thornicroft urged him to retire, as his being there was of no service; but he and Colonel Sybourg replied, that "there was no danger to be apprehended there, more than in any other place, and that, there, they would wait the event."

The Lieutenant-Colonel, such was the force of discipline, remained, because his superior did so, and the other officers imitated his example, while all their soldiers now got under arms in the castle-yard and remained there in silence and expectation, anxiety becoming tinged perhaps with joy and hope as the hour of five was past.

But now a corporal's guard cried aloud that "the train was fired," on observing some smoke issuing from a fissure in the rocks below them. The General and field officers were again called upon to retire; but again they all refused.

At last the mine blew up!

The rock of Alicant seemed to open and shut, while a thundercloud soared into mid air above the city and castle; the whole mountain trembled to its base in the sea, and the Governor and all the field officers, (save d'Albon) with many soldiers, ten guns and two mortars, were buried in the ruins.

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The walls of the old castle vibrated from battlement to basement; part of the great cistern was destroyed, another was nearly choked by the falling rubbish, and in the closing rocks, a poor soldier was shut up to his neck, his head only being left visible, and in that terrible situation he remained for many hours alive.

Twenty officers of all ranks, thirty-six soldiers and several women and children were buried alive, and the groans of some were heard for days after. Many houses in Alicant were overwhelmed and totally ruined by the weight of the falling masonry, and that any portion of the castle remained undestroyed, was owing to the vent which the explosion found through certain fissures in the rock and the counter-mine formed by the garrison.

Lieutenant Colonel Balthasar d'Albon, of Sybourg's regiment, now drew out a mixed detachment from that corps and Hotham's, and made a desperate sally into the city at the point of the bayonet, to show that they were still undismayed. From the remaining batteries, the bombs and carcasses were thrown into the town, and the shot swept the streets in every direction. D'Albon was driven in with great loss, but the demolished houses and walls perforated in every part by shot and shell, were all visible to our fleet, when, after being so long expected, it did arrive to the rescue of the few brave fellows who still kept the British colours flying on the walls of Alicant.

Sir Edward Whitaker, Rear Admiral of the Red, who arrived from Barcelona, with four thousand troops on board under General Stanhope, appeared in the Gulf of Alicant on the 15th of April, when the garrison were starving on less than half rations with their pouches nearly empty.

The troops of d'Asfeld had been reinforced; the sea was tempestuous, the weather rough, and to attempt a landing was impossible. General Stanhope sent a flag of truce ashore, capitulating for the garrison, now reduced to five hundred officers and men, who on the 18th of April (old style), 1709, were permitted to march out with all the honours of war, two pieces of cannon in front, with balls in their muzzles and matches lighted, drums beating, and the Queen's and Regimental colours of Hotham's and Sybourg's corps flying.

The French and Spanish guards presented arms as they marched out, and embarked on board the long expected fleet, which sailed with them to Minorca, where for a little time, they were "put into quarters of refreshment."

After serving in defence of several fortified towns, Hotham's corps was so reduced in strength, but especially by the affair of Alicant, that it was disbanded in Catalonia towards the close of 1709.

In 1711, Sybourg's regiment, after serving in brigade with the 8th Foot and the regiments of Erle and Pocock at the siege of Bouchain in Hainault, and after having been recruited to six hundred and twenty-two rank and file from the French refugee Corps, of Colonel Paul Blosset, was disbanded by order of Earl Rivers

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well known in history, as the alleged father of the unfortunate poet, Richard Savage. Rivers was then general of horse, and had been at Alicant with General Gorges in 1706.

If General Richards was actually blown up at Alicant, there seems to be some doubt if he really perished there; as the only general officer in the army list bearing the name of Michael Richards, between 1688 and the year of the siege, was still surviving in 1714, when he was made Surveyor General of the Ordnance, being the second appointed to that office, after the union of the kingdoms, and he died on the 5th of March, 1722.* Yet in the "Life of Queen Anne," (London 1722) and in Carleton's Memoirs published six years later, it is stated that the General and Sybourg perished together in the ruins. Smollet and others mention "the Governor Sybourg," only, and omit all mention of General Richards, so perhaps, he had the good fortune to escape, after being blown up,

This rent formed by the Chevalier d'Asfeld's terrible mine, can still be distinctly seen in the castle rock of Alicant, and when Townsend visited the place in 1787, he found large masses of the cliff, still "threatening the city with destruction."

ADVENTURES OF EDMUND LEIGH, OF THE LINE.

CHAPTER XII.

Society at Port Louis was of a pleasant friendly description, and the military were fortunately so popular, and in such favour in the Island generally, that the round of town and country visiting, far and near, lay open to our choice. It has always been my maxim, wherever my fate guides me, to make myself perfectly at home, and enjoy thoroughly whatever society may be in my power, if refined and friendly in its nature. I sincerely believe that a man or woman may belong to Nature's actual nobility, without their names being found in the list of the court circle, or among the privileged ones whom "the Queen (or King) delighteth to honour." Feeling thus, therefore, I have always met in the same spirit in which they were offered the tokens of good will, from which many of my brother officers of more haughty or reserved temperament have shrank, and I have thus enjoyed many a cheerful hour, receiving and conferring kindnesses, trifling perhaps in themselves, yet valuable, as being the genuine offspring of good will, and I have much satisfaction in the thought, that from this happy power of adapting myself to circumstances with frankness and good humour, meeting people's advances in a kindly way, I have made friends where a contrary demeanour would have only

* Vide Historical Register.

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gained one ill-will and dislike. Nay, even to view the matter in a purely selfish light, is it not pleasanter to one's self to be kind and neighbourly, mingling in cheerful equality with those among whom the turning of Fortune's ever changing wheel for the time places us, rather than to enjoy our solitary "*otium cum dignitate*" in a lonely barrack, with little to console us for its dreary dull stupidity, but the thought that our pride of birth is not wounded by intercourse with those beneath us in the scale of rank, though they may perhaps be, and often are, gifted by God with powers and talents far, far above the great and wealthy who scorn them. This being my mode of reasoning, I need not say that I entered with much zest into the gaieties of Port Louis and its environs, joining in shooting parties with especial delight. In these I found a ready ally in Charles Sydney, (a young barrister, and especial crony of mine), in whose happy family circle I was almost regarded as a brother. His house was pleasantly situated in the suburbs of the town, in a quiet yet cheerful situation, and his nearest neighbour was his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mordaunt, a singularly pleasing and still attractive woman. I had often met her at Sydney's house, and whilst admiring her yet fine figure and face, was sorely puzzled to account for the expression of anxiety (amounting even to pain) that occasionally clouded her beauty at any unusual noise or bustle, or more especially when the door bell at any time rang hurriedly; at those moments I noticed a nervous twitching of her hands, and involuntary paling of the cheek, as if under the influence of some sudden and violent feeling of fear. This struck me as being so odd, I could not help mentioning the circumstance to Sydney, who said it was easily accounted for, "and Leigh," he presently added, "you are such a friend of the family, I think I shall betray no confidence in telling you some of Mrs. Mordaunt's former history.

"At the age of seventeen she became the wife of Mr. Mordaunt, a man apparently of great wealth and respectability. Years passed quietly on: and she was the mother of six children, all still very young when Mordaunt disappeared one day suddenly from his home, taking with him every farthing of money in his power, some handsome trinkets belonging to his wife, and, for travelling companion, a pretty but bold and unprincipled maid-servant, whom he had recently treated with such evident familiarity as to cause his wife great annoyance, though her suspicions had never pointed at so disgraceful a connection resulting from the intimacy in which he indulged.

"Behold Mrs. Mordaunt now left a desolate deserted woman, a worse than widowed wife, and with six almost infants, dependant on her exertions even for daily bread. How was she, weak and sorrowful, to gain subsistence for herself and young ones? Many a woman would have shrunk in dismay at so gloomy a prospect. But in this hour of bitter trial her spirit rose triumphant, ena-

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bling her to conquer all that made the future dark or difficult. The house she lived in was large, situated in a favourite locality, handsomely furnished too; for Mr. Mordaunt had a taste for that show and appearance of wealth which is produced by fine furniture, and better still, this had been paid for. So taking "heart of grace," Mrs. Mordaunt resolved to open her house as a private boarding-house, a thing greatly wanted in Port Louis by those married officers who did not choose their wives and families to live in barracks, but were too poor or too indolent to take up house for themselves. Mrs. Mordaunt's pleasing manners and ladylike appearance attracted the better class of boarders, and as she made it a rule to admit none but people of station and good breeding, her house was a happy exception to the usual style of boarding houses, and seldom empty; its homelike, cheerful comfort rendering those who once became her guests unwilling to leave. Years passed. Her children growing up around her, soothing by their love and duty the anxious thought that at times flung a cloud over her again blithe heart. Two of her sons were now merchant's clerks, respected for talent and industry, though still very young, the other boy the Benjamin of her family, was still a schoolboy. Of her daughters all of whom are now well married, one daughter was in India, another in England, with their husbands, both officers.

"Years had rolled so peacefully over Mrs. Mordaunt's head, loved and respected as she was by all who knew her, that at times she forgot the sad story of her early life; and it was like the opening up of old wounds to her, when, one day, a few years before Laura's marriage to me, the latter, then a young school girl, was accosted by a wretched-looking beggar man, tattered and starved like, who seemed to hang about her mother's door as if wishing yet not daring to knock at it. As Laura was about to enter, he darted wildly forward to the step, clutched her fiercely by the arm, and desired her with an air that showed he would not be denied, to bid her mother speak to him in the hall. Though Laura knew not her father's woful history, yet there was something in the man's manner that told her he must be obeyed, and that there must be neither delay nor disturbance. So, running lightly to her mother's parlour, she briefly but graphically described the strange visitor, and told her mother his demand.

"Without an instant's pause, Mrs. Mordaunt arose, her face and lips grown suddenly white and drawn together, cold perspiration hanging in beads on her forehead. 'I dreaded this! I dreaded this!' she whispered, with a shivering motion, though the air was soft and balmy, a lovely and bright sunny day.

"With a strong effort, she forced herself to proceed across the room to a small cabinet where she kept her money and little valuables, and unlocking it, took from a pocket-book a banknote which she held convulsively pressed in her trembling hand. Then, moving with a heart-broken spiritless step, she lingered at the

chamber door, telling Laura on her peril not to dare to follow her, but speaking in a voice so harsh and husky that the poor girl could hardly beleive it to be that of her usually calm and gentle mother, and instinctively felt that something was wrong, fearfully wrong, though what it was of course she could not then guess.

"Mrs. Mordaunt proceeded quietly and without a visible trace of emotion down the staircase from her room, speaking in her usual manner to one of the ladies whom she met coming up; then she proceeded slowly to the front door which she cautiously opened, and without a word beckoned the miserable man who was pacing the street to follow her to a little room off the hall. The minute they entered the pretty little closet, it was scarcely larger, Mrs. Mordaunt shut and locked the door, and closed the Venetian blind. Then she resolutely turned to her visitor.

"'What brings you back after these many long years?' she said in a hoarse whisper, but sternly.

"'Misery and starvation!' he cried aloud fiercely. 'You are clothed in garments of silk and lace, I am in rags. You fare sumptuously and revel daily in comfort and plenty, whilst I perish for lack of a morsel of dry bread! Two days have gone by since I tasted food, and I faint with hunger!'

"The wretched, miserable words bore truth on the very face of them. His limbs (scarcely covered by the shabby garments), were lean and gaunt from sickness and privation. The hollow sunken eyes, lighted up with a dull lamplike glare as he gazed upon the fresh well kept youthful figure of the woman, beside whom he, in the premature old age caused by dissipation, recklessness, and latterly by suffering and want, looked like an aged worn out vagabond, than the man of nearly like years with his wife; the man once known as the handsome and respected Henry Mordaunt.

"His matted grey hair (withered by neglect and exposure to the changes of weather), hung down in masses over his wan cheeks, where the impress of famine was only too plainly visible. Mrs. Mordaunt shuddered, and rising, she unlocked the door, fastened it when she went on the outside, and returned to the room again after a few minutes absence with a tray on which she had placed bread, meat and wine. She carefully relocked the door on entering, placed the food before Mordaunt, then sat down before a small table, and leaning her elbows on it, buried her face in her hands. She would have seemed insensible to all passing things, were it not, that as her quick hearing occasionally caught the sound of Mordaunt's ravenous eating, (which was evidently caused by the impatience of extreme hunger) she shivered all through her body, not from cold, but from the inward thought, "what fearful misery must he have come through, to be now so fallen and degraded!" And all her own wrongs were for the moment forgotten, in the consciousness that he, who had slept upon her bosom and was the father of her children, had been dying; dying even for want of the bare necessaries of life.

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"Mordaunt's appetite at length seemed appeased, and after his comfortable meal (washed down by some glasses of wine), the man's natural audacity again awoke within him, and he looked round the small but pretty apartment, as if he fully appreciated its elegance and comfort. Seeing this, Mrs. Mordaunt hastened o anticipate his speaking.

"'Where have you been?' she asked him hurriedly.

"'In England, in Paris, roaming where the fancy led me, till lately. And then when all was over, and I saw the game was up with me, I remembered I had a wife and a home, and thought I would come and see you.'

"'Are you alone?' she asked him in almost a fierce tone.

"'Alone! yes,' he answered with a bitter laugh. 'Yes! Kate clung to me, as long as money held out, and then forgetting her oath that she loved me only for myself, she chose well her time, she deserted me as—'

"'As you did me!' said Mrs. Mordaunt in a strange unnatural tone. 'Yes, retribution comes to all who sin, be it sooner or later, and even in this world crime meets with its due reward. You deserted your babes, the wife you had sworn to love and to cherish; but God has protected us unto this day. The woman who led you into sin deserted you in the hour of your utmost need; and adversity and distress have been your constant portion, and your course of life has been ever downwards, downwards, to the very depths of wretchedness and ruin; until you have become even what I see you to-day. I pray God pity you, and grant you to repent of your sin, ere it be too late.'

"Mordaunt set his teeth firmly together, and knit his brow as if in deep thought, yet with a certain fierce recklessness. 'And now, continued his wife, 'now that you have satisfied your craving appetite, you must leave me.'

"'Leave you,' he almost shouted, 'leave you, in order that I may again plunge into the weary struggle for bare life, for a crust of bread, and a couch of straw, while you, my own wife, are living daintily, and sleeping on a bed of down. No! no! I will stay with you and share, as a husband has a right to share, your comforts and your luxuries, from this very hour.'

"'What?' cried Mrs. Mordaunt, with a stifled shriek of extreme terror, 'What? would you dare propose to return to the home you voluntarily disgracefully deserted, and presume again to blast the prospects and the happiness of the wife, who (for her children's sake), has struggled with her trials and her difficulties with a smiling lip, while her heart was bleeding? What, when the sore wound caused by your treachery is well nigh healed, would you ruthlessly open it again, and disgrace my good name by forcing me again into a connection with a heartless villain? I tell you never, never! the very idea of your stay is horror! my God! what then would the reality be! I tore you from my heart when you

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basely betrayed my love, and left me for the sake of a menial. Oh! sooner, sooner may I rest my weary limbs in the grave than to be doomed to live on in the misery of beholding you; in the infamy of knowing myself your wife.'

"'All this is very fine,' said Mordaunt, with an air of cool determination, 'but I will not starve, depend upon it, while you are thus living in ease and plenty. If you do not choose to acknowledge me as your husband, and share bed and board with me, you must at least enable me to live elsewhere in comfort.'

"'Will you not work for your own support?' she asked him. 'Must I be your provider? reversing the common order of things where the husband supports the wife—am I to toil for my husband's support, nay, to maintain him in idleness! Think, I have still my children to provide for, and must I have you to add to my burden?'

"'Certainly,' Mordaunt answered quietly. 'You must either assist me, or I will assist myself by remaining in my present snug quarters, indeed I think that will be my best plan.'

"'Well,' said Mrs. Mordaunt, with a deep drawn sigh, 'I will strive to help you, but do not seek to see me again, I entreat; your sight would kill me; here is money,' she said, drawing forth the banknote, 'this will keep you for a time, but you must do something for yourself too; I cannot support you entirely.'

"The sight of the money put Mordaunt into excellent humour; indeed so much so, that he offered to embrace his wife, for "auld lang syne," as he termed it. But, starting as from a serpent away from him, 'leave me, Sir,' she cried, 'these are the last words we speak together,' and unfastening the door, she by the very dignity of her manner constrained the poor abject wretch to lose all his momentary boldness, obeying the motion of her hand he silently left the house.

"The instant she closed the door upon him, she rushed without a pause upstairs to her own chamber, which communicated with the parlour in which she had left Laura. Flinging herself hastily upon the bed, the pent up feelings so fearfully taxed, yielded at once, and for the first time in her life a fit of violent hysterics subdued the gentle yet noble spirited woman. Laura could not refrain from hastening to her mother, when she heard that loved mother's passionate sobbing; and to her, so young yet so thoughtful and kind. Mrs. Mordaunt, when recovered, confided the fearful secret of her strange and unwelcome visitor's identity with the father whom poor Laura, in her happy ignorance, had believed to be dead many years ago, and thought of with calm regret, and even veneration.

"It was a sad, almost a humiliating disclosure, but the child, (already sedate and thoughtful beyond her years, became almost womanly in her loving cares to cheer up her downcast mother, whose heart sank under the dread that weighed on it like a night-

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mare, that never, never again could she feel free; that this man would start up and poison the happiest hour that might be granted her; that her home, her respectability, her very life were not safe, whilst he, "the skeleton of her house," might any day burst in to blast her with his presence, a living sorrow, worse, far worse than a grief hid in the grave.

"But months passed on, and he did not appear, and Laura and her mother hoped that he would not come back. But at last Laura saw him one day watching for her; and then making a sign to him that he should follow her, she led him to a quiet spot where no one could overlook them, 'Father,' she said, 'I am ready to do your bidding, but I will not have my mother hurt by your presence. If you are in absolute want, and cannot support yourself, I agree to help you so far as to ask my mother's aid, but only on the condition that you do not desire to see herself again. Knock at our door as if you were a stranger seeking alms, and charity will be sent to you. But if, presuming on our fears you should insist on admittance, you will most assuredly be denied help, and be driven instantly from the door, whatever may be the consequence. So decide how you mean to act.'"

The firmness of the girl worked effectually on her father's mind. From that day he only came at distant intervals to solicit at the door that aid which was never denied him, and he never more saw, nor asked to see, Mrs. Mordaunt. Thenceforward, her life glided along tranquilly, and it was only those who knew her early history who guessed that her placid mien merely veiled the pain, caused by what she herself had graphically called "a living sorrow." Her daughter Laura grew up to be a lovely woman, and at eighteen became the wife of Charles Sydney, who had loved her from childhood, and she was, when I knew her, the happy mother of a fine boy and girl of eight and ten years of age, who speedily became great friends of mine.

CHAPTER XIII.

In the meantime, things were progressing with but little variation in England. Rowland had spent more than two years in Germany and Italy, after leaving college, so that nearly three years had passed since I left home to join my regiment. The latest letter I had from Amy announced that Rowland had returned to England, and that, at Lord Merton's desire (who had known his father in the Peninsula), he was to come to Halstone, after spending a month or two with his mother at Wentworth Tower. A few months more brought another letter from Amy, the contents of which rather disturbed me. That there was a misunderstanding somewhere I could plainly see.

Rowland Wentworth was staying at Halstone, she wrote, but his arrival, strange to say, had been the signal for all sorts of caprices on the part of our fair cousin Alice. From being the very

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meekest and least self-willed of heiresses, she had soon after his appearance become pettish and tormenting in conduct to every one, but most especially so to Rowland, who (though evidently much hurt and surprised), sought no explanation of the strange change in her behaviour. Captain Merton for some time past had shown Alice all the attentions of a devoted lover, but certainly Amy thought could boast but little of any encouragement from her cousin; though what might be effected in time by perseverance in his earnest and ceaseless attempts to win the young heiress, it was really hard to say. At present, Alice seemed scarcely to know her own mind. Though plainly not giving much hope to Captain Merton, still she listened to his talented and fascinating conversation with pleasure, especially in Rowland's presence, and excepting the latter, towards whom her conduct was so unaccountable, there was no man of nearly equal merit and attraction often enough at Halstone to awaken an interest in her heart. Time would clear up the mystery Amy hoped, but meantime it was certainly very disagreeable, and she felt sorely annoyed for Rowland's sake, whenever Alice put on those new airs that became her so little, and were so unlike herself.

But Rowland luckily seemed not to mind them at all, and this indifference of his, evidently piqued Alice the more, and made her listen with greater complacency to Captain Merton's fine speeches.

In a postscript, (always the most important part of a lady's letter) Amy added that Walter Trevor was urging her vehemently on the subject of their marriage. He was now nearly twenty-three, and his father said he must wait no longer. "So, dear Edmund," wrote Amy, "Walter is coming over with the first packet, and says I must then return with him as his wife. I suppose I must not say him nay, and yet I wish he would wait till my dear brother could give me away, but as that may not be his good pleasure, as it may involve a delay of some years at least, till after you are of age, neither Mr. Trevor nor Walter will I fear listen to it; and, (between ourselves, dear Edmund) Alice's strange capricious conduct renders me less averse to leave her than I might otherwise be. I give you an instance of it. On showing her Walter's loving urgent letter, what was my surprise at her bursting into a fit of the most passionate sobbing, and, in conclusion, flinging poor Walter's missive into the fire, from which I was just in time to snatch it ere it was consumed! I could only look at her. My next letter will announce Walter's arrival, and till then, dear Edmund, love your little Amy well, as you know she loves you."

The tone of this letter, so far as it concerned Alice Halstone, puzzled me so greatly, that it was with an intense feeling of curiosity I turned to two other letters, (one in her handwriting, the other in that of Rowland Wentworth), hoping that one or both of them might solve the mystery that apparently enveloped the proceedings of some of the good folks at Halstone Manor House.

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Rowland's letter ran thus :—

"So here I am again, dear old friend! once more an inhabitant of Halstone, once more breathing the same air, touching the hand and gazing on the face of sweet Alice,—my Alice,—as I foolishly dreamed in my senseless boyhood; long ere I figured the disparity that exists between the rich heiress and a heir of a ruined house. Now I know better. Now I have roamed through many scenes, and have come back to find Halstone still the fairest dwelling in broad England, but its mistress, oh! how changed! not changed in beauty, nor less endowed than before with every womanly grace; but cold, fickle, even haughty, as if she deemed it right that the poor artist whom she in the simplicity of her early girlhood honoured with sisterly and friendly intimacy should learn to know his place and not dare presume to be familiar, because she had been frank and kind, ere she realized her own position.

"Fear not, fair Alice! how much do I now rejoice that my secret love was still untold when I left England! It was well I struggled with my heart to still the feelings that would scarcely be restrained; but thank God I subdued them and spoke not—leaving her without laying bare my soul to a heartless coquette. Thank God, I have wakened up from my feverish dream! Harsh may be the remedy, but it will cure me at last.

"But I forget, dear Edmund, that you know not the cause of all this rhapsody. It is simply this. You know with what intensity of fervour I loved Alice Halstone, from the first moment we met. Thus I felt it my dearest privilege to count myself her friend and brother, since in my humbled fortunes I dared look to no nearer tie with one whom circumstances placed so far above me now, as worldly people would consider the matter.

"In roaming over the Continent, my every thought in improving myself in my art, was tinged with the fancy that Alice would rejoice, when, on my return to England, she should find her brother's name not unknown among those of the artists of his day. Cheered by this hope, I gladly accepted Lord Merton's invitation for me to visit Halstone and study the beauties which nature and art have alike lavished on that fair domain, believing I could meet Alice calmly.

"On my arrival, in the impulse of the moment, Alice seemed the same sweet friend who used to welcome me, but a few short days changed the scene. She now meets me not only with an air of cold reserve, but seems as if she strove to avoid my presence, and she has not granted me one single opportunity to talk of the happy time now gone, fled never to return. She takes no apparent interest in my present cares or future prospects, and (more bitter still), she shuns me in order to listen with entranced attention to the 'accidents by field and flood,' of Captain Merton, who is noted as a man whose singular fascinations few can resist. Handsome as a Paladin of old, he has a dash of romantic eccentricity about him, and would

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fling away his dearest hopes at the shrine of honour, or sacrifice all for love. He is besides her guardian's son, and, as such, has a right to be constantly near her; a right of which he assuredly takes full advantage, for he is seldom long absent from her side. Have I not thus good cause to be glad, Edmund, that I did not cast away my poor but loving heart at the feet of a girl who would only have scorned the offering as unworthy her acceptance? Still I try to meet Miss Halstone's airs of haughty coldness as if I did not notice or at least did not heed them. In time I trust, I may forget a love so despised, and be content with that felt for me by you and my mother; for no other woman shall ever fill the blank left by Alice Halstone. I cannot love again.

"Amy is prettier, and more gentle and kind than ever. She seems, striving by her sweet friendship to make me amends for what I have lost. Walter is hastening to England. No wonder that he rails at further delay, and that he wearies to call such a prize his own! Write me soon, Edmund, tell me of yourself, your occupations your joys and cares, and believe that you have no truer friend than Rowland Wentworth."

I had now only Alice's letter to peruse, and did not delay a moment in opening it. Its contents were these, I read them anxiously.

"My dear Edmund, as I feel convinced that you are by this time quite aware of my many faults and misdemeanours, I will give you the simple history how all these arose. I am not changed. Believe this, though every one should try to persuade you that I am altered. I am still only the same foolish, thoughtless, yet loving Alice Halstone, whom you liked in days not long gone by. But my heart is sickened by the effects produced by this miserable wealth of mine on one whom I believed to be of too noble a spirit to take such a paltry accident as my being born an heiress so seriously to heart. I could love him, were he ten times poorer, why should he not love me, only because I am rich? I believe were our conditions reversed, he would love me, so I take no shame in owning to you (who are the only brother I ever had) that Rowland is very dear to me. Years ago, he seemed my friend, almost my lover, whose every thought was confided on me, as to one who was to share in the whole of his future life. Now every thought of his soul seems lavished on his art. He cares not to resume our former happy intercourse, but leaves me to receive perforce the attentions of another would-be admirer, one too who acts the devoted swain to perfection; and seems so resolved to conquer in the end, that I hardly can be commonly polite to a person who seems to imagine himself sure of me. Captain Merton has not as yet put it in my power by his proposing to put an end to his attentions. Rowland, if he loves me, is too proud to show it, when he fancies another man is more favoured. Would he but believe me the simple, loving Alice Halstone of yore, all might yet go well, but he sees me looked on as an heiress

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and a beauty, and thinks not that I would gladly resign my wealth in favour of this new adorer, and be a poor unportioned girl, were there no other way to win his old love back—no other way to make that proud spirit think we are on equal terms. Rowland has evidently taken up a false impression of me, and what is the result? It has spoiled my temper, rendering me captious and unreasonable, ill to please, discontented with myself and with every one about me. I see the effects, but though they grieve and worry me I cannot alter what is going on. Even towards dear Amy, a feeling of envy and bitterness has arisen. Yesterday in the innocent confidence of her heart—sure of my sympathizing friendship, she flew to me, frankly showing me Walter's last letter, breathing love and fiery impatience to call her his. A pang shot through my bosom. I too loved, yet he I pined for, neither urged me to confess my affection nor told me that it was mutual—never breathed in my ear one word that spoke of aught but cold indifference, and I should therefore have hardly been woman, could I have read unmoved the ardent scroll that besought Amy to complete Walter's happiness, while I remembered how little hope there appeared that I should ever share the like, or taste the pure happiness of becoming the wife of the one so long, so fondly, though secretly beloved! Oh pride, great are the evils thou art the parent of, and to thine unholy influence is the noble-minded Wentworth a slave! He cannot brook the idea of owing a success or position to a woman's hand. Nay, even if he loves as I do, he in the resolute haughtiness of his heart, would sooner perish than speak out. As so we go daily on, our hearts bleeding and breaking, the victims of an insane pride. I fear, Edmund, it will come to this at last, that poor *I* must take the gentleman's part upon me, and play the wooer; but even this is surely better than going on thus, misunderstanding each other's feelings, and rendering each other miserable. Perhaps, like a loving cousin, you will act as *entremetteur*, and clear up all difficulties between us. Do, dear Edmund, for I feel almost sure that the happiness of both trembles in the balance. Ever yours, Alice Halstone."

"P. S. Rowland is certainly handsomer than ever. *L'air noble* which he possesses more than any man I ever saw, is rather increased than diminished by the sort of proud reserve he has chosen to assume. How tinsel, like do the *empressement*, the glittering accomplishments, and what people call the perfect manners of Frederick Merton appear, beside those of him whose greatest charms are unstudied elegance, natural grace, and in-born nobility of heart! Clothe Rowland Wentworth in the meanest garb, and and even in a palace, among assembled thousands, you would guess him for the truest gentleman there. How silly I am! heigho! how the fellow has bewitched me. Edmund, don't laugh at poor foolish Alice."

I saw that indeed I must take upon myself the honourable office

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of go between, or suffer these two loving hearts to go on enduring all sorts of misery. Perhaps even to drive poor Alice into an unhappy marriage, through the recklessness of disappointment. Captain Merton I foresaw would never slacken the pursuit of so charming a creature, until he won her consent to become his wife; and unwavering and determined perseverance often wins the day even where the wooer is less gifted than the gallant Captain undeniably was. I therefore resolved to lose no time; thus merely writing inside an envelope, "read, and act upon it instantly," I enclosed within it Alice's letter to me, trusting that the consequences that might follow, might excuse the treachery of the art, and without further comment directed the cover to Rowland Wentworth. I thought that it would do Alice likewise no harm to see what a true heart she was wounding; and so with words of earnest counsel to drop her present unwomanly ill-humours and caprices, I enclosed to her my letter from Rowland, and advised her to secure her own happiness by loving such a man just as well as he assuredly deserved to be loved, and trifle no longer with him. The packet was to leave the port for England, the following day, so feeling I could do no more to unravel this tangled piece of work, I left it to Time, which clears up all intricate affairs—not however forgetting to send a letter filled with good wishes to Amy and Walter, on their near prospects of wedded felicity.

THE FRASER GUN.*

In the construction of ordnance, early attempts appear to have been characterized by a knowledge in some degree of the principles of strength, but those early constructions, such as "Mons Meg," and guns which may be classified as belonging to the compound type were compelled to be abandoned from a want of proper means of development, and so the structures of guns have only advanced with the means of their development, that is, by a slow and gradual process extending over a period of two hundred years until the 68-pounder cast-iron service gun was reached, which was found inefficient againgst armour-clad vessels at ranges beyond 800 yards. The greatest efforts to make these cast-iron guns effective by various modifications of rifling and projectiles was now attempted. It was soon, however, discovered that these guns were innately weak, and thus arose the various methods and attempts which have been made to strengthen and utilize these cast-iron guns. These efforts up to this time have proved futile, partly in consequence of designers of ships having discovered means of increasing the strength of vessels, but more particularly in consequence of the treacherous and un-

* For some peculiarities in the mode of constructing this gun, see the account of a visit to Woolwich Arsenal.

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certain character of cast-iron when applied to structures which have to be subjected to impulsive and dynamic strains.

At this period it became positively necessary to produce a stronger gun than any that had hitherto appeared, and Sir W. Armstrong came forward and submitted a compound gun made of wrought iron and steel, which system was eventually developed into a 600-pounder gun capable of exploding with safety 90lb. of powder. So far the matter had only been a question of science, and although in this respect every other nation had been surpassed, the enormous cost of such guns became a matter for the most serious consideration with the authorities, especially so, as the system laid down and the material prescribed rendered it quite impossible to reduce the cost below what was enormous if such plans and such material were adhered to.

At this time, in consequence of it becoming necessary to have strong guns in large numbers, it appeared to Mr. Fraser of the Royal Gun Factories that if success both as to cost, numbers and strength were to be attained, that something radical would have to be effected, and the system which had been in vogue for five years would have to be superseded. He had long been of the opinion that the material which was being used was not of the proper character, and in searching for a material more suitable for ordnance he discovered that such could be obtained at less than one-half the amount which had been made up to that time. The first step, therefore, was to get this material introduced, which, of course, was very difficult not only from the professional prejudice of others in authority, but from the general idea that the most suitable article must necessarily cost the most money, which, by the way, is about as feasible as that a golden anchor and chain is superior to an iron one. It further occurred to Mr. Fraser that a reorganisation of the entire structure of the gun could be made consistently with an improvement in the strength of the gun, not only with the view to further reduce the cost, but to increase the efficiency of the gun and to enable it to be made at twice the rate at which they were being manufactured. All this which was then sepeculative has now become a fact, and events have shewn that wrought iron guns of a superior quality, on Mr. Fraser's plan, can be manufactured at 40 per cent. less cost, and twice as rapidly as those of the former designs, although the latter were made under a system which had attained that point of efficiency which was due to the experience of five years' practice. With regard to the saving it would appear, at first sight, that it is principally due to the cheaper material; such, however, is really not the case, for at present the old pattern guns are being made of it, and are consequently improved, inasmuch as a more suitable material is employed; but the greater portion of the saving is due to the alteration in the structure of the gun, or in other words, one-third of the 40 per cent. saving is due to the use of a less costly

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material, and the other two-thirds to the alteration of the structure. Thus, the country can now be armed with the very best wrought iron gun yet known in one half the time it would require if the old pattern gun had been adhered to, and at a saving of no less than 40 per cent. on millions. Nor has a single point of efficiency, endurance or safety been sacrificed to attain this result, but on the contrary, as shewn by the practical trials, the gun has been improved, for no 9 inch 12 ton gun can be quoted which has fired an equal number of equally heavy charges as those on Mr. Fraser's plan recently tried.

The predominant idea which is involved in reducing the cost and improving the quality of large guns is "simplification," for wherever there is complexity and a number of parts there will generally be weakness but always expense. In the case of ordnance, not only is there more boring and turning to be done, but the gun has to be lifted and carried about so much oftener, that this expense becomes a very serious item in the cost of manufacture.

In the old design for a 9 inch 12 ton gun, the gun was composed of thirteen parts; these various parts had to be made separately, and each accurately bored; one was then shrunk on to the gun, the gun was taken back to the lathe and accurately turned for a new piece, and so the process was continued until all the parts were shrunk on to the gun, when it was again put into the lathe and the exterior was turned to the finished dimensions.

The new design for a gun of similar weight and calibre is composed of four parts only, and these are completed before the gun is put together; there is consequently a much less amount of boring and turning, and a very much less amount of lifting and carrying the gun backwards and forwards; at the same time there being so many less parts to put together there is not near the amount of superfluous metal to turn off, and consequently the amount of material required to make the gun is much less. Thus there are three sources of economy in the new designs.

1st. A less costly material.

2nd. A less amount of material is required to make the guns.

3rd. Less labour in making the gun.

That the guns have not sacrificed any of their efficiency has been demonstrated in the trials of them, although this result was confidently anticipated when the designs were projected. In fact, in all the alterations which have been made, the question has not only been, "How much will that reduce the cost?" but "How much will it improve the efficiency?" and nothing was done which did not tend to improve the gun. One of the great defects of the old guns was their longitudinal weakness, and this was the result of their being so many parts in the gun. The guns of the new designs from having the number of parts reduced, and from

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other special improvements have really been made a great deal stronger, both longitudinally and transversely, than the former guns.

The question is not yet definitely settled as to whether tempered steel or coiled wrought iron is the most suitable material for the inner tubes (or the bores) of large guns; but it may be remarked that some extensive experiments are about to be tried in order to settle this important question; however, most of the improvements and alterations in Mr. Fraser's guns have taken place in the remaining portions of the gun, and the guns are equally well adapted for steel or iron tubes.

Simultaneously with the alterations and improvements in the structure of the guns by Mr. Fraser, Colonel Campbell has carried out some improvements in the question of the material for the inner tubes of the guns. In the body and exterior portions of a gun it is not of very great importance if there should be a few marks, or what are technically termed "greys" in the iron, but in the bore of the gun any defect of this kind is a very great evil and source of danger to the persons firing. In consequence of this, any wrought iron tube which shews any such marks is at once rejected, and very great difficulty was formerly experienced in obtaining iron which should be perfectly clean when welded into a tube. The iron formerly employed, although expensive, not being by any means clean enough, there used to be about 30 per cent of the tubes condemned. When Colonel Campbell became Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories he sought for some means of remedying this evil, and proposed that iron similar to that used in the Enfield Rifles should be adopted. This proposition was carried out, and Messrs. Marshall of Wednesbury now supply for this purpose a quality of iron which for uniformity and cleanness cannot be surpassed, and the result is, that the number of condemned inner tubes has been reduced from 30 per cent. to 2 per cent.

The latest account relative to the performance of the Fraser gun is contained in the following paragraph from the *Times:*

"The further test of one of the 64-pounder rifle guns constructing on Mr. Fraser's plan, as suggested by Colonel Campbell, superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, for testing the exterior or jacket of the gun, has been completed in the most satisfactory manner according to the usual systematic proof. During the whole course of the experiments, the outer jacket of wrought iron had to sustain the brunt of the explosion, as the inner tube had been worn and split in three places by the severe test to which it had been formerly applied. Notwithstanding, however, the inner tube and muzzle of the gun were simply blown forward a few yards, the trunnions and outer jacket remaining in the carriage uninjured and fit for further use. As the gun was doomed to destruction, to prove its extreme power of endurance, the ex-

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periment was carried out with the usual caution in the bursting cell, but the nature of the rupture of the gun was such that had no caution been observed, and the gunners had remained at the gun, no injury could have been sustained. The manner in which the gun gradually gave way is held to be a satisfactory proof of its superiority. The repair of the gun in an early stage of the experiment, which was easily practicable by the insertion of a new tube, was not adopted, as the object was to test the endurance and safety of the gun with a split tube. The gun has fired upwards of 2,200 rounds."

The Government, it must be admitted, has not in Mr. Fraser's case been deaf to the advantages of using his gun. Within the last week or two Colonel Campbell has received orders from the War Department to manufacture 200 68-pounders, 25 9-inch guns, and a couple of heavy guns to carry a 600lb. cylindrical shot, the two latter to be specially denominated Fraser guns.

These guns are ordered to be delivered with as little delay as possible, a proof that the Government is well satisfied with the gun.

MILITARY PRISONS.

Colonel Henderson's Annual Report on Military Prisons and prisoners, contains the usual interesting information; the only fault to be found with it is, that it comes so long after the period it embraces.

The first thing that strikes us on looking at the table of the number of prisoners committed during the year 1865, is the increase over the preceding year, and on looking further we find that it is higher in proportion to the force than in any year since 1856. If this were an exceptional case, no great importance need be attached to it, but we find that this increase is of steady growth, and as is pointed out by Colonel Henderson, the increase is caused chiefly by men who have served from seven to fourteen years. He does not give his opinion as to the cause of this, but he thinks it deserving of special investigation.

The actual number of prisoners who were sent to prison during the year was 6390. In the previous year, that is in 1864, the number was 5470; the per centage in the former year was 7·98, while in 1864 it was 6·97. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year was 1051, which was 1·24 of the whole force: and the average length of their sentences was sixty days. There were altogether thirteen ordered by the visitors to be flogged for serious offences committed while in prison, who received among them six hundred lashes. Twenty-five others were sentenced to solitary confinement, twenty-seven to separate confinement, which does not mean complete isolation from the

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sight and sound of every individual except the warder. There were none put in irons, which indeed rarely happens in any year, the four who were punished in this way in 1864 being double that of any other year within the last ten.

The number of the prisoners under twenty years of age was 801; from twenty to thirty 4408; from thirty to forty 1154; above forty 27.

With respect to length of service there were 1615 who had served two years and under; more than two and less than seven years, 2327; from seven to fourteen 2166; over fourteen to twenty-one, 255; more than twenty-one years, 26.

The nationality of the prisoners was as follows: 3630 English; 689 Scotch; 2071 Irish.

Classed according to their religious creeds, there were 3509 Protestants; 666 Presbyterian, and 2215 Roman Catholic.

The characters they bore in prison are thus stated, 5326 good, 549 indifferent, and 515 bad.

The number of punishments for minor offences inflicted by the Governors of the Military Prisons in the United Kingdom on prisoners was 1783, a smaller number in proportion than has been known for several years past.

The nature of the crimes for which they were punished will be seen from the following statement, which also shows that there was a small increase of crime in the Army during the year, as compared with previous years. The total force was 80,045, and of these 1,520 deserted, a per centage of 1·89; 1554 were absent without leave, per centage 1·94; punished for drunkenness 1801, 2·24 per centage; 190 were convicted of disgracaful conduct, per centage 0·23; and 1325, per centage 1·65 for other crimes. It will be observed that the number convicted of drunkenness does not greatly exceed the number of deserters, and of those who absented themselves without leave, and so far as the number of convictions for drunkenness goes it would not appear that this vice was very prevalent in the army, but it is scarcely necessary to say that a large proportion, possibly nearly the whole of the other offences were caused by drunkenness. A man who has drunk too much becomes reckless, and finding that he will be late in barracks he thinks, that is if he thinks at all, that he may as well be punished for being absent without leave as for being drunk. When he recovers his senses a little, he may carry this reasoning a little farther, and prolong his absence until it becomes desertion. Compared with some previous Reports, it would seem that drunkenness is increasing in the army, but this is only apparent. Formerly, offenders under this head were imprisoned in regimental cells by order of their commanding officer; whereas they are now tried by court-martial and sent to military prisons.

The total charge for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of prisoners, was £24,870. The

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set off against this from the non-issue of pay and beer money to prisoners during their confinement amounted to £22,542.

The number of those who had been in prison previously, who were under twenty years of age was 158; between twenty and thirty years of age 2117; from thirty to forty years 629; and over forty 23. Of these numbers, 1727 were English, 236 Scotch, and 1064 Irish. The length of service of these was 321 two years and under; 1341 seven years; 1118 from seven to fourteen years; 136 from fourteen to twenty-one years; and 11 over twenty-one years. 1552 were Protestants, 252 Presbyterians, and 1123 Roman Catholics. Five hundred and eighty-three could not read, and seven hundred and eleven could not write.

On the important subject of health, the Report is very satisfactory. It shows that there has been a progressive improvement in the health of prisoners, corresponding with what has been observed in the rest of the Army, indeed the returns prove that the prisons are more healthy than the stations in which they are situated; and that these stations are more healthy than the general localities occupied by troops. By returns from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the troops, the number of admissions into hospital, and the number of deaths in the several garrisons in which the military prisons at home are situated during the year, it is found that upon an average strength of 37,985, the admissions to hospitals were 36,598 and the deaths 273, a ratio of admission to the average strength of 96 per cent; a percentage of deaths to the force of 0·71, and of deaths to admissions of 0·74. The health statistics of the Military Prisons at home, during the same period, show that upon an average strength of 1051, the number treated for sickness was 719, and the deaths two. This gives a ratio of admissions to the average strength of 68 per cent; deaths 0·19; and a ratio of deaths to admissions of 0·27. The reason why there was so large a number of cases treated in the prisons in proportion to the average strength was owing to the continual admission and discharge of prisoners, and of their endeavours to escape a portion of their punishment by coming forward for treatment upon slight grounds. For further comparison, the following statement shows the number of admissions into hospital, and deaths, on an average strength of 72,702 troops in the United Kingdom for the year. On the average strength of 72,702, there were no less than 68,555 admissions into hospital, and 714 deaths. Making a large allowance for those men who were more sickly than others, and were consequently admitted repeatedly into the hospital, the proportion is so greatly in excess of what we see in civil life that it is impossible to avoid drawing the inference that many of the men must go into the hospital on a mere pretext, and for the purpose of avoiding the performance of their duties. To show more exactly what the decrease of sickness among the prisoners amounts to, we may mention that ten years ago the per centage on the total number

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in confinement was 15, whereas in 1865 it had diminished through the intermediate years to about 10 per cent.

This improvement in the health of the prisoners is attributed by the medical officers to the changes in diet that have been made. At the home stations, that is to say at the stations of which we have been speaking, the diet is now for prisoners not engaged at hard labour as follows

Breakfast. 8 oz. of oatmeal, and half pint of milk.
Dinner. 9 oz. Indian meal, and half pint of milk.
Supper. 8 oz. bread, and half pint of milk.

which is increased after fifty-six days confinement to

Breakfast. 10 oz. oatmeal.
Dinner. 12 oz. Indian meal.
Supper. 8 oz. bread.

The diet of the prisoners in the first, second and third classes employed at hard labour is as follows on two days of the week, viz., Tuesday and Thursday.

Breakfast. 8 oz. oatmeal, and half pint milk.
Dinner. 8 oz. of beef without bone before cooking; 2 lbs of potatoes or 8 oz. bread; one pint of soup thickened with one ounce of oatmeal; and two ounces of vegetables.
Supper. 8 oz. of bread, and half pint of milk.

On other days of the week it is the same as for prisoners not at hard labour, but the first class are allowed an additional meat dinner on Sundays whether engaged at hard labour or not.

When the medical officer deems it necessary for the health of a prisoner to substitute occasionally bread for oatmeal or Indian meal, the following is the proportion,

10 oz. of bread in lieu of 8 oz. of oatmeal.
12 oz. of bread, in lieu of 9 oz. of Indian meal.
8 oz. of bread, in lieu of 6 oz. of Indian meal.

If in close confinement for a prison offence, or placed on bread and water as a punishment:

1lb of bread, with an unlimited quantity of water for the first three days of his confinement, which may be extended to seven days at the discretion of the visitor, and for the remainder of the period the same diet as for prisoners not engaged at hard labour.

On foreign stations, the same diet is given when deemed expedient: but if not, such diet only is used as may have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War. No distinction is made between the prisoners on Christmas Day, all of them being allowed a meat diet.

It would hardly be supposed that any soldier fed on such a meagre diet would gain in weight, and yet no less than 384 did actually gain one pound each, 279 two pounds, 210 three pounds, 147 four pounds 116 five pounds, 79 six pounds, 59 seven pounds, 42 eight pounds, 30 nine pounds, 13 ten pounds, 20 eleven pounds, 16 twelve pounds, 6 thirteen pounds, 4 thirteen pounds,

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3 fifteen pounds, 2 sixteen pounds, and 1 actually gained eighteen and another twenty pounds.

As a set off to this there were 513 who lost one pound, 606 who lost two pounds, 529 three pounds, 522 four pounds, 491 five pounds, 455 six pounds, 346 seven pounds, 257 eight pounds, 194 nine pounds, 149 ten pounds, 89 eleven pounds, 77 twelve pounds, 48 thirteen pounds, 34 fourteen pounds, 19 fifteen pounds, 11 sixteen pounds, 11 seventeen pounds, 5 eighteen pounds, 2 nineteen pounds, 5 twenty pounds, 2 twenty-two pounds, 1 twenty-three, 2 twenty-four pounds, 1 twenty-five pounds, and one as much as twenty-eight pounds. Thus the total number who gained in weight during their imprisonment was 1409, and the total number who lost was 4370.

Under this improved scale of diet, (it would be interesting to know what the diet could have been before it was improved), the loss of weight has been greatly diminished, and the health of the prisoners proportionately bettered.

It will be interesting to add to these statistics a summary of the reports made by the governors of the respective prisons. The governor of the prison at Aldershot, Major Miller, says that there have been 2,848 prisoners in confinement, 1920, of whom were sentenced by court-martial, and 928 by commanding officers: an increase compared with previous years, owing to the stringent measures that have been taken to check drunkenness. As a general rule, every man who had been drunk four times within the year was tried and sent to prison. Considering that the prisoners have all been lodged on the Associate system, and that the means of preserving discipline are very inadequate, their conduct has on the whole been good. A proportion of the first class has been daily working on the camp, under the Royal Engineer Department, their labour consisting principally in digging gravel, road-making, breaking stones, levelling, paving &c., and the manner in which they have done their work is favourably reported on. "The system of employing prisoners at useful labour has now been sufficiently long in operation to convince me, that at a station like this, where the provost arrangements are so complete, and where there is an abundance of useful labour peculiarly suitable for military prisoners by a slight amplification of the authority already granted to this prison, discipline could be enforced, and an amount of hard labour exacted during a limited portion of the imprisonment of each prisoner, the value of which would go far to meet the expenses of the establishment."

At Cork, very few of the men were imprisoned for drunkenness, but there was a larger number of men convicted of the far graver crime of desertion. Major Campbell ascribes these desertions to the fact that many of them are recruits who are ignorant of the gravity of the crime, and because desertions always become more numerous from regiments ordered on foreign service, and when

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apprehended are sent to the battalion to which their depôt is attached.

Nothing is said relative to the way in which the prisoners were employed at Cork, but at Devonport the first class prisoners were employed in making ramparts outside the prison, and depositing earth where the shillot was taken out for making the ramparts; the object being the formation of garden grounds. Road-making was another useful occupation on which they were engaged. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Baird's report is worthy attention; he says. "The school has been well attended during the year, several of the prisoners have made marked progress in reading, writing and arithmetic, some in the higher branches. Others who could not read or write on admission into prison, were able to do both tolerably well on discharge."

The reports from the other prisons are in accordance with these we have already given, and therefore need not be mentioned in detail. There are, however, one or two points in Colonel Henderson's Report which should be mentioned. It may be remembered that in the analysis we gave last year, special reference was made to the unsuitableness of Southwark Prison, for a military prison. Alterations have since been made, chiefly by the prisoners themselves, which have removed many of these objections. From this alone it may be seen how much valuable work might be got out of soldiers, without interfering with the due performance of their military duties. Possibly it may some day be deemed expedient to allow the men the opportunity of earning a little money in addition to their pay, in order to bring in a greater supply of men for the army. In conclusion, we may observe that what is termed hard labour includes shot drill and oakum picking, which together occupy four hours and a half daily out of the nine hours and three-quarters of which it consists. Those who by their good conduct are entitled to attend school are released from the oakum picking.

NOTES ON MILITARY USAGES AND CEREMONIES.

PART 4.

In two previous Notes (1 and 2) we endeavoured to point out the origin of many of those minor usages of the service which have generally been passed over as too trifling to require notice. Before quitting altogether the subject of drill in these early days of our army, and entering into the details of military ceremonies and etiquette on state occasions, consecration and presentation of standards, &c., which we hope to consider in future Notes, it may be as well to make a few additional remarks on points which, if they have not been overlooked, have at least been generally discussed by antiquarians not much versed in the more minute details of military affairs. Let us instance the phrase

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Rank and File.—The meaning conveyed by this term is, we presume, familiar to even the non-military reader, but the origin is not always clearly described.

In the old days of Dutch tactics to which our two first Notes referred, six ranks was the normal formation for infantry. In olden times ten ranks deep, as adopted by Gustavus Adolphus, had been the usual array. In both cases as far as we can gather (for it is nowhere expressly stated, though alluded to in the context), it was the custom in place of numbering from right to left of ranks to number from front to rear. Any number of men standing one behind another was called a file, from the French *en fil*, and thus the right hand man of the front rank would be No. 1; the right hand man 2nd rank No. 2; of the 6th rank No. 6; the 2nd man front rank No. 7; 2nd man 2nd rank No. 8, and so on. Now, as the officers were posted in front and the sergeants on the flanks or in rear as '*serre-files*,' to prevent straggling, the origin of the phrase as an expression of number for the corporals and private men, is easily seen.

The military reader will remember that this plan of numbering front and rear ranks alternately, is still retained for guards and gun detachments for the facility it offers in detaching files.

The practice of telling off a guard at discretion from either flank, originated probably like the practice of drawing lots for guards, (see No. 2) in a desire to prevent the men knowing beforehand the post for which they would be detailed.

The custom of allowing 3 reliefs to each sentry, originated in the 3 deep formation which succeeded that of 6 ranks, a file of 3 men being told off to each post. Previous to this time the number of reliefs seems to have depended on the strength of the guard. (See Note 2).

Proportion of garrisons. In Note 2 we remarked that it was laid down in Bland's Discipline that men in a garrison should never be more than 3 days off and the fourth on guard.

We should have added that this rule originated in the limited accommodation for the proportionately very large garrisons then placad in all defensive works.*

It was usual for men off duty to occupy the cots of those on; this arrangement existed in some of our older barracks (where the men were berthed somewhat in the manner of steerage passengers on board ship), within the last fifty years.

It is difficult to ascertain the proportions of a defensive force for a fortified town, previous to the general adoption of firearms.

Mr. Timbs in the 3rd Vol. of his "Romance of London," tells us "Cities, boroughs and towns in the middle ages were bound

* Qy. Had not this fact an effect in producing the cautious system of tactics in which *advances* are then concluded in an enemy's country.

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by laws to maintain a certain number of men for watch by night and ward by day, hence the division of London into wards.

"In the days of Henry VIII," he adds, "the city guard of London was composed of 2000 men, carbineers, archers, pikes and bill men. Pageants were then much in vogue, and the yearly pageants of the city guard on Midsummer's eve when the force defiled before the king, each party headed by music and drums, lighted by huge cressets of fire borne aloft on poles, appears to have been one of the most famous spectacles of the time."

We may get some clue to the proportion of men then allotted to a defensive work, by the consideration of the area of the city at this period, 380 acres* (garrison 2000).

In the days of Vauban and other early engineers of the modern school, the defence of works depended chiefly on *musketry*, and the parapet was treated rigidly as a *para-petto* or *breastwork*, to be lined *throughout* (save at a certain few points) with musketeers.

Three feet was then allowed for each man in a rank, and to this is seemingly due the old rule of allowing three feet of parapet per file for all defensive works.

The instructions for parapet firing in Bland's Discipline are as follows:

The men were to be drawn up behind the parapet on the *terre plein* and formed into three ranks as for firing. The fire was then to be carried on by ranks or files. If by ranks the front rank recovered arms, marched on the banquette, fired a volley, filed round and formed in the place of the third rank to load. The second and third ranks advanced to leave room for the first, and the second rank then mounted the banquette and fired a volley, and so on.

That this habit of firing by vollies was a cause of the far better effect which the fire of these early times produced than might have been anticipated cannot we think, be questioned by any one who has noticed the difference in file and volley-firing at musketry practice in the present day.

The firing by files may be understood from the following figure:

12. 11. 10. 1. 2. 3.
10. 7. 4. 1.
11. 8. 5. 2.
12. 9. 6. 3.

where the 3 rows of figures represent the men drawn up three deep; the right and left files recover arms, march up the banquette, form a yard apart, 12. 11. 10. 1. 2. 3., fire a volley, and file back into their places, being succeeded by the next files, who form 9. 8. 7. 4. 5. 6., and do likewise, and so on from flanks to centre.

The only exception to this rule was in firing a *feu de joye*, as it

* It will be remembered that defences then consisted of a simple *enceinte*, without important outworks.

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was called by the French, or a running fire, which was performed as at present, the muzzles being raised in the air to allow the front rank to fire standing in place of kneeling.

This ceremony appears to have been performed from the ramparts on grand occasions, invariably *after* dark, an odd number of cannon being fired and three cheers being given between each of the three fires. The number of cannon is to be invariably odd, 21, 31, &c., why, unless from a belief like Mr. Brian O'Lynn's, of the luck of such numbers, we cannot say. Why, too, the huzzaes (as the word was first written) should have been always three or some multiple of three is a point which we also beg to leave to Notes and Queries.

Before quitting the subject of parapets, there is one more point we would indicate. We have said a man was in the ranks supposed to occupy a width of 3 feet, and as the ranks 3 deep were 4 paces apart, in taking ground to a flank a company would occupy a width of twelve feet. It is worth notice how carefully this point was kept in view in all the minor details of Vauban's constructions. It offers a remarkable contrast to many of the works constructed during the French war, where the means of communication though wider than is required for one man, are not sufficiently so for a file of men with their arms and accoutrements, and can certainly not be said to *facilitate* the movement of troops. Some of our fortresses abound with examples of this defect.*

Grenadiers, or Granadiers as they were at first called, the ideal type of the true British soldier, need a brief notice. They are said to have been first constituted in 1672, when a company was added to the Holland Regiment to consist of 100 men under the command of Capt. John Bristoe, and ordered to be armed with grenades. Similar companies were added soon after to other regiments.

The learned antiquary Fosbrooke, has evidently been led into error respecting them from want of military knowledge, when he says they bore *hatchets* and *slings* in addition to muskets, swords, daggers and grenades. We venture to assert that neither hatchets nor slings were then in use in the British army, or had been for years previous. Swords were in use in the Grenadier companies long after they had been discontinued by the rest of the infantry; the daggers, of course, were their bayonets; but the slings were the slings of the muskets, with which the rest of the arms were not provided. Before throwing their grenades they poised arms, and they slung them on their backs, muzzles upwards. The grenades were thrown 'round hand,' bending over the knee. A curious

* In the more recently constructed works this point seems to have been attended to. We wish we could say as much for the drainage. In some places which it is needless to specify, the drainage is hardly sufficient for the requirements (in the day's sanatory reform) of the nominal garrisons which occupy them. Were but half the men for whom bombproof cover has been provided, within, the result would, we opine, resemble that of Fort Bourbon, Martinique, in 1810, without a bombardment to expedite the evil effects.

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old French print of the time shows two other methods of throwing shells from the trench cavaliers into the covert way, one 'putting' or pitching them, and the other by standing with the back to the parapet and throwing them over the head. Fosbrooke's ideas of the hatchets, we are inclined to think, originated with the practice of mixing up a certain number of hatchet carriers with the grenadiers (when ordered to an assault), for the purposes of clearing obstacles.

The Horse Grenadier Guards raised in Queen Anne's reign were in reality dragoons. Cavalry, the reader will remember, consisted of horse or cuirassiers, and dragoons or mounted infantry, a difference which was done with early in the reign of George II. It was retained in the Household brigade, however, until its re-organisation, and the formation of the present two regiments of Life Guards in 1788. Previous to this time, the Household cavalry consisted of some troops of Life Guards (a term which some writers assert is a corruption of the German 'Lieb' or 'body' guards, who were equipped like the Saxon heavy cavalry), and some troops of horse grenadiers who wore the caps and carried the fusil and bayonets of the latter.

The connexion of grenadiers with 'assaults' leads us to say a word on

Forlorn Hopes. This title for an advanced guard of a storming column, 'the full of hope misnamed forlorn,' which has done such good service to the poets, is as a writer in one of the older vols. of Notes and Queries has pointed out, a corruption of haupt, or head, the term applied in Holland to the extremity of a column, thus we meet with the fore-lorn and rear-lorn haupt in the sense of the van and rear guard.

We may add that the directions for forming an assaulting column in the military works of this period, are precisely the same as for the column of route in an enemy's country. Possibly the double entendre may have caused its adoption in our language.

In Marlborough's days, when money appears to have been the only reward looked for or given, half-a-crown or a crown seems to have been the usual reward to volunteers for the forlorn hope, who were almost always taken from the Grenadiers.

Marching. To conclude the present chapter we must offer a few remarks on marching.

In English works on tactics of the 16th and 17th centuries, as well as the beginning of the 18th, the pace is spoken of loosely as being a *yard* or *arm's length.*

This was for parade purposes, and the time was the slowest of the slow.

The French pace would seem to have been shorter, the *toise* being equal to two steps.* Possibly, the yard and toise having thus

* In old English books of Mensuration, if we remember right, the pace is equal to 5 feet.

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a military value was the reason why these two measures were adopted by the military engineers of both countries in their plans.

As the time was slightly accelerated, the length of pace was reduced to the present 30 inches, contrary to the assertion in the *Aide Mémoire*, that as the time is *quickened* there is a natural tendency to *lengthen* the pace.

In Bland's 'Discipline' it is laid down that men are to face to the right and about on the right heels, and come to the front and face to the left on their left heels, and are invariably to step off with the feet on which they last faced; but this extremely cumbersome arrangement was gradually altered, and all facings were directed to be performed as at present, on the left heel as a pivot,* and the left foot to be placed first in marching.

The Foot Guards however, long stepped off with right in all parade movements as a peculiar privilege.

Our troops appear to have been always 'good marchers.'

When we consider the importance of marches in a tactical point of view, it has often surprised us that these details should not have received more attention.

We have 'narratives,' and 'histories,' and 'details,' and 'studies' of 'battles,' and 'decisive battles,' and 'Victories,' *et hoc genus omne*, but the details of many a march, equally important in its bearing on the general results of a campaign, has been forgotten.

Let us instance in our own service the march of 2000 miles in the Cornwallis Campaign of 1781; the march of Sir D. Baird's troops from Cossier on the Red Sea to Cairo in 1801, subject to a temperature greater than any recorded in India; some of the marches of the 3rd and Light Divisions in the Peninsula; the march of the 104th on snow shoes from New Brunswick to Quebec in the winter of 1814, which might certainly be ranked among the 'Curiosities of War;' the march of Sir C. Napier through the Desert to Emaun Ghur, which called forth such special commendation from the late Duke of Wellington, and many others. Surely the minutest details, military and medical, of such operations are worthy of preservation and study, and further we would ask, is it not possible that a closer acquaintance with such subjects might prevent the recurrence every few years of these unfortunately 'famous' marches which Indian military history presents to our view now, as it has done ever since the earliest days of the British rule.

* This plan has now been adopted in most European armies. In De Suasso's Infantry Tactics other methods of facing are described as having been in use in the Continental armies such as facing on the toes of both feet, or on the toe of one foot and the heel of the other. The pouch was steadied with the right hand and they generally were made to 'tell' in facing.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF SANDHURST.

BY AN OLD CADET.

CHAPTER XIV.

The half was once more approaching its termination. St. Patrick's day with its usual great foot-ball match in which the English bravely contested against the Scotch and Irish had passed away, and the "shamrocks so green," which had gaily and freshly decorated the caps of the sons of Erin had long since withered and mingled with English soil.

The "winter regs," too, were no longer in force, but we had to rise before six and go through the ordinary summer routine. How hard that getting up used to be for the first week under the summer regulations; one morning for the last time you could lay comfortably in bed till a quarter past seven, and the following morning at a quarter to six your slumbers were disturbed by the bugles, and you sprang out of bed half asleep, when the under-officer of the division, himself no lively looking object, made his appearance at the door.

But five minutes afterwards, the bustle and noise in the company effectually restored one's waking faculties, as fellows in exceedingly primitive costume raced down the passages to the water supply, and the orderlies made their way about with piles of collegers, whilst the shouts of the corporal for the sick could be heard above all demanding to know if anyone felt unwell.

The corporal whose duty it was to perform this duty used frequently to avail himself of the opportunity to remain a little longer in bed, sending out his John to get the names of those who were ill. Then one would hear McBaney, for instance, bawling at the top of his voice, "annie seek?" "annie seek?" which would be echoed and re-echoed again in a way that must have afforded very great assistance to Paddy.

It was a common dodge when anyone found himself late for parade at this time in the morning to go to the sick corporal and get his name entered on the list, whereby he escaped punishment for being late, got off parade, and was perhaps put on the sick list by the doctor, which was under certain circumstances an advantage. This was carried on to such an extent that it was at length deemed necessary to put a stop to the practice, which received a deathblow by an order being given that for the future the sick should parade a quarter of an hour earlier than the companies, and it was very soon found that none but those who were really ill would take the trouble to rise before the usual hour.

Just about this time my old chum Mingleby met with a very painful accident. One afternoon, an unusually large number of

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cadets were playing at football, at least I can hardly say playing, for there was no regular game going on, but all were trying to kick the ball whenever they could.

Tremendous "squashes," as they were termed, in which a hundred fellows closed in and elbowed and kicked each other in their endeavours to reach the ball, were constantly occurring. What some of the "shinners" received were like can be imagined, when the reader is told that a very considerable number of fellows who considered themselves above wearing "collegers," except when obliged to, had a fancy for figuring in huge hobnail boots with steel toe and heel plates.

In the middle of a squash of more than usual fierceness a piercing shriek brought the play to a stand still, and poor Mingleby was taken up with, as it afterwards proved, his right leg broken in two places. He was carried gently to the hospital, and from thence conveyed to the upper hospital, where he remained for some weeks, after which the doctor advised his removal home, and he was accordingly granted sick leave and sent off to Somersetshire, without waiting the termination of the half year. During the time he was in the upper hospital, I used to visit him every day I possibly could, and as he was a great favourite many others also came to see him, so that he always knew what was going on in college, and rarely felt dull when it was in the power of any chums to be with him. He suffered great pain in his leg, especially at first, but he bore it with great gentleness, and when in a few weeks time it became easier he used to be exceedingly cheerful, and would laugh and joke with his visitors of an afternoon as if nothing ailed him. Even the sergeants whom it was reasonable to suppose felt no regret at the absence from college of one who gave them no end of trouble, would drop into the upper hospital whenever duty took them near that building and kindly enquire how he was getting on.

I happened to be up with Mingleby one morning at general parade time. I had received a very ugly scratch in the hand from the cock of my rifle which had torn the flesh so as to form a very nasty wound which festered, and the doctor when he saw it put me on "no military duty" for a week, so that I had a very easy time of it, being quite my own master when everyone else was marching and counter marching, and performing similar interesting evolutions.

Mingleby was amusing himself making nets, an accomplishment he had acquired since his accident. "Ah, writer," he said, "I'm jolly glad to see you at this hour of the day, for it's sometimes precious dull up here before the fellows come."

"Well, you are beginning to look more the thing again," I said, "you'll be on bread and water before the month's out."

"Oh no, no more of that game this half. Besides, the doctor says that in another week or so he will recommend me to be sent home, so that I shall have a jolly long vac."

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Here a tap at the door interrupted us, and on my shouting "Come in," who should make his appearance but Sergeant Tunwaite. "Halloo, Tunwaite, is that you?" said Mingleby, half rising in bed, "you are as welcome as if twenty-four hours were up."

"I beg your pardon, Sir, but I thought I'd just look in and see you while I can, as they tell me you are off on sick leave."

"Yes, I shall soon be off now, I hope. But how is the world using you?"

"Oh pretty well, thank you, Sir, in these hard times."

"I suppose you have no objection to try if a drop of liquor will give you an appetite for dinner?"

Fellows used to bring Mingleby offerings of all sorts, so that he had always a taste of "swig," as well as other articles.

"Oh Mr. Mingleby, if you have such a thing by you, I beg you will not produce it, as it would be my duty to report such a circumstance, and duty, you know Sir, is duty," said the Sergeant, drawing himself up.

"Of course, responded Mingleby, "duty is duty, but I get a great many good things under the head of medical comforts."

"To be sure Sir, I am glad to hear it."

"And," continued Mingleby, "that which strengthens a weak man can do no harm to a strong one."

"Very true Sir, very true," said the Sergeant,

"You must taste my quinine mixture, Tunwaite," and the invalid pulled from under some books near his bedside an old medicine bottle half full of rum. "This has done me a world of good, and I am sure you'll like it; there," he added, as he handed a very stiff glass of grog to Tunwaite.

The Sergeant evidently had his doubts as to Mingleby's sincerity. He cautiously put his nose to the glass, and although the smell of the liquor somewhat assured him, he prudently said in an enquiring tone "No larks, Mr. Mingleby, I hope. It ain't a dose of jalop Sir?

"Oh no," replied Mingleby, "'pon my honour, no humbug of that kind."

"I only thought Sir, you might think such a thing a good joke," and Tunwaite swallowed the grog without more ado, smacking his lips when it was gone.

"Now," said Mingleby, "I say that that stuff tastes exactly like rum. What do you say, Tunwaite?"

"Well Sir, I do think now that you call my attention to it that it does partake somewhat of that flavour," was the old hypocrite's reply.

Mingleby laughed heartily as he winked at me and said, "it's very odd how many make the same remark. Have a drop more, Tunwaite?"

"Oh dear no, Sir, thank you, not for the world. A man might take too much of those comforts, just as he might of the drugs."

"Well, I won't press you if you had rather not."

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"No Sir, what I have taken has done me a deal of good already, and if I take any more it might only undo that good effect. I am very glad to see you in such a cheerful state, and I hope you'll be able to enjoy yourself at home. Good morning, gentlemen," and off went the jolly Sergeant.

"He's a wide-awake old bird," said Mingleby, when Tunwaite was out of hearing; "a regular downy customer," and we both laughed long and loud at the remembrance of Tunwaite's unblushing innocence.

"I say, old boy, have'nt you any news to tell me?" enquired Mingleby.

"Well, I suppose you know Ranmire is smashed."

"Oh I heard he was in for it, but I did'nt know it had been settled."

"Yes, he was called into the office this morning and told so. The order will be out at dinner time."

"I am very glad to hear it, for he ought never to have been made a corporal again. This is the fourth time that he has been reduced after being promoted as often, although he has no qualifications whatever to recommend him. Why," said Mingleby, waxing warm, "the fellow has'nt even one good conduct stripe. But in this country what will not interest do. Ranmire's father and old Baldhot were brother subs. together, thirty years or more ago; and now the friendship with the father makes that ass a corporal, and puts it into his power to fix me, of which he has had the impudence to avail himself more than once. I don't mind being fixed by a fellow who has a right to be a corporal, but when it comes to getting close arrest from a customer who has no more right to his stars than I have, it's rather too much of the monkey."

"Never mind," I said, "you will be a corporal yourself some day."

"I'll make a better one than that fellow if I am. I tell you what it is, writer, I have had a great deal of time lately for reflection, and I have been thinking that next half I will give up humbugging altogether, and go in for steadiness and independence, for there is a great deal of the latter to be had with the former. I do hate the idea of getting on by favour, like Ranmire, just look at the way he got off punishment at the beginning of this half, when he was late in joining. He came back forty-eight hours late, and was under arrest the evening he returned, but before he was sent for to the office next morning, he took a small box of cigars, which he had brought from town with him, and writing on the outside "To Colonel Baldhot, with General Ranmire's compliments," he sent the precious box in. Very odd to say, Ranmire's presence was not required that morning in the office, and he never heard anything more about his being late, on the contrary, the arrest he was under was cancelled. You can't blame friends for sticking to each other, but for myself I am glad to say I am not plain clothes with anyone in College who can either help or hurt me.

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Another week, and Mingleby had gone off to Somersetshire, from whence he dropped me a line to notify his safe arrival, adding that the journey had done him no harm, and that already he felt as if he would soon be in a fit state to thoroughly enjoy the vacation. He concluded by saying how happy his father and mother would be if I could find my way to the Rectory, as soon as the vacation commenced. "Be sure you come down, old fellow, and we shall have rollicking times," were the last words in his letter. "I should like to go," I thought to myself, "but that might prevent my seeing a certain divinity," the remembrance of whose image flashed across my mind at that moment. I wont bind myself to anything, I resolved, but wait awhile, and see what turns up with regard to spending the vacation.

Meanwhile, I found that my second half would soon be numbered with the first. The last week was upon us, and, what with pleasant thoughts of future joys, and the trifling relaxation of discipline that naturally took place at this season, we were all very happy. Indeed, few happier times can be recalled by an old cadet than the mornings of those delightful board days. Days certainly when a good day's work lay before us, at which, on other occasions, there would have been plenty of grumbling, but which never, under these happy circumstances, gave rise to a single murmur. The board day of my second half, or rather the first part of it, was a lovely morn in May. By the bye, I never remember seeing a wet board day, although I saw a dozen of them. The last day of May was bright and clear, and that of itself, had no small effect in inspiring us with pleasure. We rose like larks, busied ourselves like bees, and displayed as much patience as asses, when we were needlessly kept under arms for the usual length of time before the commander-in-chief's arrival. Our inspection passed off well, and gave great satisfaction, marching past, battalion drill, infantry drill, bayonet exercise, all in turn drew forth a word of praise, and after the board ride had shown what they could do, the senior fortification classes were sent to work pontooning. They quickly threw a bridge across the lake to the nearest island, over which we marched, each section being out of step with the preceding one. A cadet was nearly drowned, however, by getting into the water at about the deepest part. It was said by many that he did it for a lark, to cause a little excitement, but the truth was that the poor fellow, who was a John, had been jerked in by those near him for their amusement. He was nearly done for, as he, soldier-like, held on to his rifle, although he could swim very badly, and as he got partly under the bridge, it was with some difficulty he was pulled out. After the distribution of prizes, dinner, and the departure of the commander-in-chief, we had a few hours to ourselves, which we passed in various ways. At tattoo, when the band came on the parade ground, and performed such pieces as "Home, Sweet Home" and "The Girl I left behind me," they were responded to by the

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heartiest cheers we could give vent to, as we promenaded, arm-in-arm, in great lines, before falling in. Then with what a light step we marched into College, and up from chapel to the company, where we felt all the joy of leaving the ranks for the last time for some weeks, at least.

Nothing having turned up with regard to the vacation, I had written the day before to accept Mingleby's invitation, and I accordingly proceeded next day to London, *en route* to Somersetshire, which I reached the same evening, and arrived at the Rectory before nightfall, where I found my old chum enjoying all the comforts of home. But I must reserve for my next chapter a description of the pleasures which were attendant on my visit to the residence of Dr. Mingleby.

INDIAN RECRUITS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

There cannot be a doubt that extensive reforms are impending, thanks to the recent Prussian exploits, which have not only astonished the general public, but even military men, well read in the annals of war. It is not too much to say that everybody was taken aback by the summary results of the Austro-Prussian War, which was no sooner begun than it was ended; and it is certain that every European Government has taken the lesson in earnest. France leads the way, and all are considering what is best to be done to meet the probable requirements of the gloomy future. We say gloomy future, for, after all, the enormous exaltation of Prussia has shaken our European equilibrium, like a sudden land-rise in nature. We may be quite sure that the ruler of the French will solve his problem satisfactorily. Shall we solve ours in England?

There may be many reasons assigned for the superiority of Prussia in her late conjuncture; but the most important one was the number of men that, by her system of organisation, she had at her command, and the reserves upon which she could rely to maintain her various armies in the field.

From the glimpse vouchsafed to us of the French Emperor's army-projects for the future, it is evident that he makes that point all-important: France will have more trained men at her disposal in case of emergency. It is to be hoped that our efforts to provide against being overtaken by similar causes to those that led to the sudden collapse of the Austrian Army, may not be confined to that of converting the Enfield into a breech-loading rifle. It will be useless to provide the weapon if there is likely to be a deficiency of men to wield it. Our recruiting, before the last financial year, showed a deficiency of ten thousand men, it will probably be greater for the present year, because the admitted causes of the deficiency exist, and are likely to continue.

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The principle of voluntary enlistment has been the secret of our great success as a military nation. In addition to its intrinsic advantages, it is so consonant with our established idea of the liberties of the subject, that an alteration in the mode of recruiting our army, in any way similar to the Continental conscription, would shake our entire social fabric. Conscription cannot be made the ground-work of a scheme for increasing the number of our soldiers. Meanwhile, however, not only the safety of the country, but our position as a great Eastean and Mediterranean Power requires that we should posses an Army of Reserve, available for foreign service, and capable of taking the field in conjunction with the Regular Army at a few weeks' notice. It is our present purpose to show that such an Army of Reserve can be obtained, that we can increase our military strength without creating a drain upon the population of the country, or a large additional expenditure during peace, and with incalculable advantages to all parties concerned.

Considering the great difficulties that have always surrounded the question, as to how we could increase the number of our soldiers in time of war, it appears almost incredible that nothing has come from the suggestions made from time to time for rendering available those portions of our great Indian Army which are suitable for the general service of the empire, and thus changing what has hitherto been considered a drain, and a source of weakness, upon our military resources into an element of strength. The suggestion is, again, most opportunely and prominently made by a distinguished correspondent in the pages of a daily contemporary, and we submit that it is well worthy of consideration by those who are responsible for the safety of the nation.

The extent to which the French have profited by their experience in their wars with the tribes of Algeria is in wonderful contrast with that which we have learned, or applied, from our conflicts with the similar tribes of north-western India. The entire modern military system of the French dates from the wars in question.

England has, in the north-western frontier of India, a district very similar, in its military features, to Algeria. The climate is nearly the same, so is the nature of the ground, and so is the border population. Frequent and hostile encounters do occur there, and that district has formed some of the best men in the British service. But that these long and highly instructive encounters should not have had any lasting influence upon the mode in which all kinds of light service are carried on in the British Army, that, after more than twenty years of fighting with Affghans and Beloochees, Scindians and Sikhs, that part of the service should be found so defective that French examples had to be hurriedly imitated, in order to bring the infantry, in this respect, into a state of efficiency —that is certainly very strange and unaccountable. The French formed their Chasseurs in and for Algeria, and for those Algerian wars they devised the new system of dress and accoutrements, the

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tunic, the light shako, the waist-belts instead of cross-belts, the rifle, and the science of its use, the modern school of musketry, the prolonged application of the double, and its use in evolutions, the bayonet exercise, military gymnastics, finally the Zouaves, and the modern system of skirmishing. Why should not the north-western frontier of India have done the same for the British Army? And now, why should we not seek there the recruits required for our service?

On the threshold of the question, it is proper that we should understand the ethnology of the tribes from which we purpose to draw competent recruits for the British Army. The Affghans, Beloochees, Sikhs, and Scindians are not Hindoos, vulgarly called "niggers." They are races of men intimately allied to those of the great European family, evidently springing from the same original stock which sent forth the conquerors and conquestors of mankind. Two of these races, the Scindians and the Sikhs, actually show by their very name, a cognate origin with the dominant races of Europe. The name Scindia is the same as Scandia and Scandinavia, and in the word Sikhs, we find the counterpart, the representative of Saxons, a name corrupted or abridged from Sacæ-sohnes (as they are called by Camden, the "sons of the Sacæ," or the original Sikhs of the central table-land of Asia.) Their vigorous, well-set frames, their well-formed heads, bold and resolute features, and flashing eyes, display the characteristics of the dominant races of men. Hence, the remarkable fact that they have given us infinitely more trouble to subject them than the other tribes of India. They have taxed the energies of our best troops, and best generals, all or whom have abundantly testified to their chivalry and martial prowess. The Campaign of the Sutlej, the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon presented warriors well-matched on both sides, and defeat was no disgrace to the vanquished. The entire history of the Sikh Wars demonstrates their ability to meet European troops in the field; although ill-officered, they proved to be the most formidable enemy that British troops ever encountered in the East; and subsequently, when enlisted in our service, officers who have served with them will testify that, with English officers, and allied with English troops, there are few picked regiments of any military nation in Europe superior to them. So much for the military qualifications of the Sikhs.

It may be objected, however, that our climate would not suit them, and that the distance is too great to bring them. With regard to the former of these objections, we may observe that there is no valid reason to suppose that, with proper care, they would suffer more than ordinary troops in a European campaign. The cold in some parts of the Punjab, during the winter, equals the cold in England, and the Sikhs proved their capacity of enduring trials of this nature by the manner in which they stood the extreme cold, when retained during the winter months at Tien-sien, in the

north of China. As for the distance, we may remark China is as far as, or further from, India than England, and less known to the Sikhs, even by name, and yet there was no difficulty in getting regiments to go to China. Finally, far from the Sikhs themselves presenting any difficulty, we are assured that they are most eager to enter our service, having frequently inquired if they would be allowed to volunteer from India in the event of England being engaged in a European war, and expressing great hope that such permission would be granted. Those who have known the Sikhs for any length of time, will also, doubtless, recollect how often they speak of England and of Europe. The impression of our power and resources made upon the minds of the natives who have visited this country is beyond even the imagination of those unacquainted with their character.

One remarkable instance in point may be mentioned, namely, that of Jung Bahadoor, who, after seeing England, joined us in arms during the Mutiny, having practically, though not without chivalrous resistance, learned the utter futility of contending against us.

The Sikhs have been, in all times, essentially a military people, their ancestors having been the most vigorous opponents of Alexander the Great in his mad foray in India. All along, throughout their history, the profession of arms has taken the first place among them, and, therefore, they are the very material required for staunch and efficient soldiers.

In one essential particular, they differ totally from the Hindoos, with whom, generally, amalgamation with our race is impossible; the Sikhs are, in a great measure, free from the prejudices of other Indian races. This peculiarity renders them especially fit for service with our own troops, by whom, we repeat, they are held in high esteem for their soldierly qualities, both in garrison, and in the field.

The great assistance, however, that the Sikh troops would afford us is as light cavalry. "I have seen," says a correspondent, "all the light and irregular cavalry in Europe—I might almost say in the world—the Chasseurs d'Afrique and Spahi of the French, the Russian Cossack and Cherkass, the Hungarian Hussar, the Tartar hordes, and the wild horsemen of Barbary, &c., but I have never yet seen so perfect a light cavalry soldier as our irregular cavalry of India, light, wiry, nervous men, mounted on light active horses, born soldiers, whom nothing can tire, ready for anything, and, with kindness combined with justice and firmness, easy of control. We have no light cavalry, properly speaking, and it is not in the nature of the race of Englishmen to be born light cavalry; the Hungarians are born light cavalry; they are made like long, lean jockeys; Englishmen as a rule, if small men, are broad and stout, with short thighs and arms. Such a man gets very heavy in a few years, and will never make a light cavalry soldier; he will rarely be

able to ride. Look what a caution the Dumpies were. We are very much in want of light cavalry to do the outpost and orderly duty of our army, and of good medium cavalry we need never be in want. Our cavalry is small in number, but I have yet to see anything finer. Thus, the irregular cavalry of India would supply all our wants, and men and horses could easily be passed viâ Egypt if necessary. What I hope to live and see is a squadron or two squadrons of irregular cavalry of the guard, with two such men as Walter Fane and Probyn in command of them. People in England, ignorant of the natives of our Indian Empire and of their habit of thought cannot appreciate the desire of these people to form part of the body guard of the Great Empire. I am satisfied, and I am not all singular in my opinion, that the forming of one or two squadrons such as I refer to, of picked men, would have the very best effect among our native troops and subjects in India. They should be changed every three or four years in order to let others have their turn of the honour, and so that 'the mightiness of our kingdom might be known unto men.' Ask the late Commander-in-Chief of India what he thinks of such an arrangement. Ask Sir Hope Grant, one of our best cavalry generals, and who knows the Sikhs in China as well as in India, and many more, and I think you will find the subject of bringing our Sikhs home to Europe is no new idea in the British Army; and is greatly approved by men who know them and our present wants."

The Sikhs also possess all the qualities of a good infantry soldier. They have the fiery courage requisite for the onset, and the patient courage which enabled them so often in their wars with us, to stand under a murderous cannonade.

Obviously, therefore, the measure we propose, if carried out, would be the best means of promoting good feeling between our fellow subjects in India and ourselves, and would do more than anything else could possibly do to make us better acquainted with each other, for our mutual advantage, which is, "as the world wags," perhaps the best bond of human friendship.

There can be no doubt that they would volunteer to any extent, and be ready for service in any part of the globe to which they might be ordered. "One of them," says a correspondent, "who served under us both in India and China came home with me, and evinced such ardent admiration of all he saw that, although he had previously retired with several medals, he would willingly re-enter Her Majesty's service here or elsewhere."

The available number of Sikhs for foreign service might, at present, be limited to the number of regiments willing to volunteer from the existing force; but, according to the authority alluded to, doubtless two-thirds of the regiments would do so if the question were properly put to the men; and, in future, all recruiting for the Sikh regiments might be on that understanding. It is evident that if a nucleus were thus formed, other regiments—if the necessity

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arose—could be raised to an extent to which—if energy and zeal were applied—it is difficult to set a limit.

Such, then, is the prospect, the very reasonable prospect of reinforcement for the British Army, in case of need. If this system were once established, it should be in the power of the Indian Government, within four weeks of notice being received in India, to assemble at ports of embarkation, a force of not less than 25,000 or 30,000 Sikhs, and 10,000 English Troops, as these latter could well be spared, if the most warlike people in India—the Sikhs—were given occupation abroad. A few months preparation should enable the further despatch of another Sikh contingent, accompanied possibly by more British regiments, and this force could be maintained at that strength, or increased to double the amount, as the Home Government might desire. For the speedy transport of these troops in the circumstances contemplated, arrangements could be entered into with the various trading companies and shipowners in the East, by which the government could be kept acquainted, by telegraphic communication connecting all the sea-ports, as to the position of nearly every available steamer in these ports, and thus have it in its power to concentrate at any given port, within a very short period, a large transport fleet; while stores and supplies for a large force could always be kept in readiness at Aden, for, if a necessity arose, under any circumstances, we apprehend that the high road to our Eastern possessions could be secured.

The good effect cannot be over estimated that would be produced on the Eastern mind if a few Sikh cavalry and infantry regiments were brought home to England by Aden, Suez, Malta, and Gibraltar. At every place of stopping during the long journey, with the exception of Egypt, they would see the British flag flying.

Thus would our Government have at its disposal, in time of need, an army ready to take the field almost numerically as strong as that of any of the great military powers—supported, moreover, by an almost unlimited source of recruiting. And all this, without carrying recruiting at home to an extent that would be injurious to the country, if even possible without compulsory service or conscription, or by large bounties which would only attract the worthless.

In this suggestion, therefore, we have a ready resource in the event of war, infinitely superior to the old resource of "foreign legions," of very bad memory; but the question is still—Why not at once recruit from the various races we have named together with the Sikhs? Was not that the method of ancient Rome? Did not every province of the Empire furnish its contingent to the armies that kept the known world in subjection, and upheld the authority of the Eternal City?

Britons and Franks, Gauls, Dalmatians, and Iberians recruited the armies of ancient Rome in the day of her greatness.

This necessity results from the advance of nations. In the plenitude of their power, the arts of peace and the development of their

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productiveness become primary considerations. The title of a rich banker, a fortunate merchant, a successful tradesman, is preferred to military decoration. Satiated with the possession of dominion, we philosophically crave no more; and it is even lucky for us if the majority among us will vote the means of rigorously defending what we possess against the event of invasion. Ancient Rome reached that apogee of a nation's development, when the accumulation of wealth becomes the highest ambition; and then she employed others besides her native subjects to constitute her defence. The result is perfectly natural, and although it is certain that the Empire fell after that change in her military organization, yet it by no means seems evident that such was the cause of her downfall. The fall of that Empire, like every other, must be placed to a multiplicity of causes, which are but the analogies of the causes which make up the "destiny" of individual life in man or woman. Moreover, if the engagement of mercenaries to fight their battles was the consequence of the decline of the military spirit among them, it is obvious that such a step was the only means of preserving their power during the hundreds of years which are counted as their "decline."

If we are not to accept the thing as a fatal necessity, it is quite certain that it is utterly beyond human power to infuse a martial spirit or revive it when it has once thoroughly died out. We certainly have no reason to believe that the military spirit has entirely died out among us; but the great and increasing deficiency in recruitment is a very ugly fact, looking very much like it. The interpretation given to the "success of the Volunteer Movement" is a mere fallacy. Holyday soldiering for mere amusement, is no proof whatever of the existence of that military stuff with which the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War must deal in a campaign.

A short "notice" given to his commander will exempt the Volunteer from the perils of warfare, after having enjoyed all the benefits and advantages of the service during "the piping times of peace."

In addition to these considerations, it is abundantly evident that the Volunteer Movement has rendered the nation apathetic towards the Regular Army and the Militia—the only forces on which we can depend for effective service in the event of war—the consequence being that state of things in our military system which, in addition to the demand for labour elsewhere, deters the good men of the population from the service.

Such being the case, we can see no hope of amelioration in our military condition except in attracting to our ranks the professional *braves* of India. We want reliable men. When we get these it will be time enough to talk about organization, drill, and the best possible breechloaders for the Army.

However, in taking into our service these Sikhs, Scindians,

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Affghans, and Beloochees, we apprehend that all those reforms, repeatedly suggested and imperatively required, in the matters relating to the soldier's condition, should be speedily effected. We are truly glad to find that a few important recommendations have been made by the Royal Commission upon the recruiting of the Army. Those who re-enlist are to have an increase of pay of twopence per day for the second term, and after its completion a pension of one shilling per day, both being irrespective of any pecuniary advantage now obtainable for good conduct. An additional gift of clothing each year, and an increased meat-ration per day are to be enjoyed by all soldiers. We are glad to find that Aldershot and other similar camps are in future to exist only during a few of the summer months, and that officers and men will be in winter quarters in garrison towns.

Some other improvements are likely to be carried out, which will unquestionably tend to make the service more popular.

So far so good: but the sanitary condition of the soldier must be better looked to; we must, at least, secure to our Indian levies a better rate of mortality than that which our system has hitherto secured for the poor native—rigorously selecting him in his best condition, and killing him off rapidly, or discharging him a victim to incurable diseases.

This subject has been amply discussed in these pages,* and Dr. Guy has most impressively explained it to the authorities assembled in the lecture-room of the Royal United Service Institution.†

Should these troops be formed in separate regiments, or constitute special companies of battalions? We apprehend that the latter would be preferable for many reasons; among the rest, the important one, that by so doing the assimilation of feeling will be sooner secured, and the effect of good example be more effective. We have not the least doubt that the tone of the Army would be immensely raised by this infusion of India's chivalry.

The question of the uniform and equipment is most important. Are we still to retain the present uncouth, uncomfortable, most inappropriate costume for the soldier—too hot in summer, too cold in winter, and almost as bad as a straight-jacket to fight in?

Considering all the requirements of the soldier for marching and fighting, we do not hesitate to say that, from head to foot, he is placed in the worst possible condition, by a system of dress which seems to have lineally descended from that of the knights of old, clad in armour.

Now, it will be adding insult to injury if we tailor these Orientals after that fashion. It would be infinitely better to take

* United Service Magazine, May, 1866, "The British Army: its Rate of Mortality, Diseases, &c."

† "Sanitary Condition of the British Army."

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a leaf out of their book in this matter of military costume for our entire army, rather than allow them to be made ridiculous by our army-tailor.

If anything further be needed to recommend the introduction of these stalwart Orientals into our country, we may state that the result may have the best possible effect in the physical improvement of our population, by the infusion of new blood from a splendid race, and prolong the ethnological duration of the Anglo-Saxon. It is an established ethnological fact that races are improved or deteriorated by inter-marriage. Inter-marriage has been the salvation of the Turks. It is by the blood of Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, that this originally hideous race of men has become endowed with those lineaments of manly beauty which we admire in the statues of the ancient Greeks. The four hundred years' sojourn of the ancient Roman soldiers in Britain most undoubtedly stamped the nation with the salient, physical and moral attributes which have made us what we have been among the nations; and if there be any truth in the expressed surmises of deterioration in our race, we have in this suggestion the means of arresting the calamity, which is the greatest that can befall a nation, because it involves every other, social and political.

In our present deficiencies we have three courses open to us: 1. the enlistment of Indian Auxiliaries; 2. recruiting by means of higher pay commensurate with the increase in the value of labour in the market, both for the Line and the Militia, with an extension of the training and a better organization of the latter; and 3, making it compulsory for the Volunteers to engage for home service for two years (with all military liabilities), but, of course, not without a *quid pro quo*, that is, valuable consideration in some shape or another for the national advantage.

These measures will certainly "put us on our legs," as the Duke of Wellington used to say, in the all-important matter of national defence. Surely to think of the cost in mere money will be ridiculous with such terrible prospects looming in the future. We believe the adoption of all these measures together to be imperative—absolutely necessary.

THE BREECH-LOADING RIFLE QUESTION,

Considered in its relations to the Soldier with Suggestions regarding a New Mode of recruiting the Army, and of distributing Native Troops in India, by SURGEON RENNIE, M.D. *20th Hussars, Author of "The British Arms in North China, Japan, &c."*

With reference to the decision which has been suddenly come to in regard to the immediate arming of the British infantry with breech-loading rifles, a decision materially influenced by the

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accounts given of the recent success of these weapons in the hands of the Prussians, it occurs to me that in estimating their superiority, as well as in assuming that a like success, will, as a matter of course, follow their introduction into our Army, an important point has been overlooked; namely, the relation which undoubtedly exists between the degrees of efficiency of fire-arms, and the degrees of intelligence of those who are called upon to use them. To my mind there appears a wide difference in respect to the results to be anticipated from arming an intelligent reflecting body of men (as in great proportion the Prussian Army must necessarily be composed of, recruited as it is on a principle which involves every able bodied man of whatever social position he is putting in a certain amount of service in its ranks) with a weapon of precision admitting of very rapid firing, and the results likely to be obtained from a similar weapon in the hands of a body of men, the mental characteristics of a large proportion of whom are less favorable to developing its superiority, and who, as a whole, will probably do no more with breech-loaders than with ordinary Enfields beyond firing their ammunition off much quicker than the present muzzle loading system admits of, provided, that is to say, the overheating of the barrel does not limit the continuance of rapid firing to a certain number of rounds, a point of considerable importance in estimating the relative merits of the two systems.

It appears to me therefore questionable, whether, in the first instance at least, it would not be the safer course to restrict the use of breech-loaders to marksmen of regiments and other soldiers known to be good shots and likely to act with judgment in their use, leaving those who are not likely to do so, to do the best they can with their Enfields, and at any rate economise their ammunition and in some measure act as reserves in support of the marksmen on their ammunition becoming expended, or their breech-loaders becoming temporarily unserviceable; consequent on overheating or fouling from prolonged firing.

I confess I have some difficulty in realizing all that has lately been written about the extraordinary efficiency of the Prussian breech-loader as a weapon *per se*, and suspect that there are facts connected with the part it has played in the recent operations with which we are not yet acquainted, probably that those special illustrations of its destructiveness, which made such an impression on our Military Correspondents, have been results obtained from the weapon under special circumstances and in specially skillful hands. If so, it would seem premature arriving at the conclusion that results uniformly, or even approximately, destructive will be obtainable from a similarly loading rifle in the hands of disciplined troops generally; the more so when it is remembered that a certain natural aptitude is required to attain even moderate proficiency in shooting, and where that does not naturally exist,

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its development by training is the exception and not the rule. Even good target shooting is only an approximate test of good war shooting; inasmuch as men are not always equally steady in front of an enemy as they are in front of a practising butt. Looking also at the fact that the Prussians have been armed with the needle-gun for many years and that recently they have had a campaign with it in Schleswig Holstein, in which they were associated with the Austrians, it is certainly not easy to understand how the alleged vast superiority which this weapon is alleged to possess over the muzzle loader has not attracted attention sooner; especially on the part of the Austrians, who were so singularly well placed for observing its effects.

These remarks are not written in a spirit of undervaluing either breech-loading weapons or rapid firing; as I shall be able to show, before concluding these observations, that several years ago I endeavoured to draw attention to their importance in connection with the question of reform in recruiting, but they are written in hopes of directing attention to what I believe to be the most efficient mode of carrying the system out, and having it available in a really formidable shape, when necessity calls for its employment. That this will be effected by a routine distribution of breech-loading rifles, whether converted Enfields or some more approved pattern, I am no more inclined to believe, than I am the routine distribution which has already taken place of the muzzle loading Enfield, has, as yet, rendered British soldiers in the mass, much more formidable than they were with Brown Bess; some people of experience even doubt that they are so much so, under the new system, as they were formerly.

That breech-loading rifles in the hands of skilled soldiers can be rendered as superior to muzzle loading ones, as the latter—in skilled hands can be rendered to the smooth bore musket, there can be no doubt—provided always a form of breech loader is adopted which does not become so speedily heated from rapdity of fire as to impair their general efficiency, and the mechanism of which is as secure from derangement as that of the present muzzle loaders are. This latter is a point, I may here observe, which, though probably of secondary importance in an army never liable to be called upon to fight on other than European ground and consequently possessing ready means for repairing and replacing unserviceable arms, becomes one of great importance in the case of an army like that of Great Britian; the soldiers of which, at any day in the year, may have to enter on campaigns in remote quarters of the globe, and amongst some of its most uncivilized and mountainous regions,* when any failure in the serviceableness

* The Kyber Pass for instance and the mountain ranges on each side of it, for the watching of the wild and hostile tribes of which the largest of the divisions of the Indian Army, that of Peshawur, has to be kept constantly on the alert. The importance of the position may be judged of from the nature and strength of the

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of their fire-arms might be attended with results of the most disastrous nature. The introduction of fire-arms of novel mechanism inio the army abroad is a measure, I submit, requiring to be done with caution, not only on account of the altered structure of the piece, but also on account of peculiarities in the ammunition, and the question as to the effect which climate may produce on the fulminating material; should it differ in any essential way from that at present in use. These are points which it will be well to consider before the wishes of those are yielded to who are urging the immediate introduction of novel breech-loaders and special forms of ammunition into India, where we have some sixty battalions of our Infantry. There is no necessity for precipitation in this matter; because so long as we keep up the present large force, there is no reason to doubt the muzzle-loading Enfield being as equal to holding the country, as the old musket was to conquering it.

We committed a mistake, there appears to be now no doubt, in the wholesale adherence we gave in to the principle of breech-loading cannon, it would be well therefore to avoid a similar error in reference to a question so infinitely more important as that of the arms of our infantry. So far as I can judge, remotely placed as I am, the data for deciding which, in favour of the breech loader to the complete exclusion of the ordinary Enfield, appears to me both imperfect and limited, and, as far as expressions o f opinion are concerned, based on observation during the recent operations, hardly authoritative enough to act upon without submitting the principle recommended to the test of experiment on a scale sufficiently extensive, as to enable some idea of the relative merits of the weapons being formed by those to whom the country will naturally look in the moment of military emergency, its practical soldiers. That this question can be in any way satisfactorily determined by competitive trials of the guns at rifle butts is not probable; the widest possible difference existing between using either weapons against targets and file-firing in front of an enemy. Under the latter circumstances, about as much as can be hoped

force that requires to be kept in the neighbourhood, and which consists at the present time of the 19th brigade of Royal Artillery, and 3 batteries of the F Brigade of Horse Artillery. The 20th Hussars, the 19th, 42nd, 79th and 90th regiments and the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The 3rd, 9th, 13th, and 18th Bengal Cavalry. The 13th, 20th, 24th, 27th, 28th, and 45th regiments of Native Infantry. The 2nd, and 4th Ghoorka Regiments, and the 1st and 3rd Company of Sappers and Miners. In addition to this stiong division which is divided into the Peshawur and Rawul Pindee Brigades, there is a local frontier force composed of 2 mountain batteries, 4 Battalions of Light Field Artillery, 1 Company of Garrison Artillery, 8 Regiments of Native Cavalry, and 16 of Native Infantry. Of the whole of this large force the only corps that are armed with rifles are the five regiments of British Infantry, and the one of British Cavalry. The remainder are armed with the ordinary musket, but of an improved pattern, and somewhat lighter than the one formerly in use. Notwithstanding its being a smooth bore, I have seen Sepoys make very good shots with it.

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for, is quick and correct loading, bringing the piece to the shoulder and discharging it levelled at the enemy. However short this may fall as a result of what is expected from musketry instruction, I am afraid, nevertheless, it is about all that is got as a general rule, and farther, it may be considered a matter for congratulation if it is done by every man with his eyes open; because, paradoxical as it may seen, it is not the less a fact, that the presence of men in the ranks of the British Army, who shut their eyes before firing is by no means an uncommon occurrence, and how can it well be otherwise, when we look at the enervated, broken constitutioned and even deformed men that figure amongst its recruits: the "picked lives," in fact, the types of perfect health and physical development at the period of enlistment, who, according to the sensation sanitarians of the present day have been entrapped from a state of industrial prosperity to have their constitutions ruined by defective military hygiene, when in truth, enlistment has been a great sanitary boon; good food and shelter warm clothing, dry feet, an atmosphere, which for purity, they never were accustomed to before, and regular medical attendance being secured them by the change, a chance being thus given to their constitutions which they never could have had, had they remained in the ranks of civil life.

Whether or not the new breech-loading rifle, in the hands of the ordinary British soldier will prove much more effective than the muzzle-loading one, appears to me to admit of a moderately fair test, certainly a much fairer one than has yet been employed, so far as I am aware. The test I would suggest is to place regiments, or portions of regiments, armed respectively with the muzzle-loading and the breech-loading Enfields, in positions approximating to what they may be supposed to be in action, and adopting means for correctly ascertaining the relative accuracy and rapidity of their fire with the two forms of weapons, and which could be done in a very simple manner. All that is required, is the erection of lines of planking of the average height of a soldier, say five feet six. These lines might be either in the form of continuous palings, or of planking of the same breadth as a man occupies in the rank, placed with such an interval between them, as represents that between soldiers in line. Against structures of this kind (or even rows of the ordinary iron targets), bodies of men might be advanced and halted at unspecified distances, and directed to open file or volley firing to the extent of so many rounds, first with one form of rifle, and then with the other. A fair mode of employing this test, would be to have a wooden target of the kind described, say two hundred yards in length, which is about the space occupied by three hundred men in line. This would give a front to a battalion 600 strong in the usual formation in line. I would have one half of the target distinguished from the other by a division down the centre, easily seen at firing

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distance. Against this a battalion of 600 men could be advanced and halted at distances to be estimated as if the target was an enemy. The right wing armed with breech-loaders, the left with muzzle-loaders; each wing with the same number of rounds of ammunition, and each directed to fire as quickly as possible against its own half of the target. The first point to note would be the time taken in expending the ammunition. The second, of course, would be to count the number of shot holes in the planks. This experiment could be repeated as often as necessary at various distances; the integrity of the target, as a correct index, being secured by having the holes made by each fire, filled up by wooden pegs driven into them. The right wing having commenced the experimental firing with breech-loaders, might, after being fairly tested with them, exchange arms with the left wing, and have the relative merits of the two systems re-noted. On a limited scale, targets of this kind could be placed on wheels and, by a simple arrangement with ropes, made to represent an advancing or retiring enemy, and the soldier exercised at this form of firing. Were our Volunteers to adopt the plan here suggested as a means of testing their general efficiency as military shots, in place of concentrating their attention chiefly on the excellence attained in fancy shooting, it is possible they may find out that good target shots are not always the best file or volley firers, owing to the want of appliancies they have been accustomed to, and of the time they have required to mature their aim.

Should experimental trials of this kind show no advantage of the one weapon over the other, then certainly it would become a legitimate question for consideration, how the full advantages of the breech-loading system are to be obtained, as well as the question as to show how far its general employment is either necessary or desirable. Looking at the fact that we have as yet failed to obtain good war shooting from the muzzle-loading Enfield, there does seem to be reasonable grounds for entertaining the probability that other things being equal, a like result will ensue from the use of the same rifle loading at the breech.

With reference to the question as to how rapidity of fire, combined with moderate accuracy of aim, is most likely to be obtained, the re-establishment of flank companies, composed of picked men armed with breech-loaders might be tried, also similarly arming a certain number of selected men in each company. While such a distribution of breech-loaders as this might be tried, experimentally at least, throughout the Army generally, a much more special and importnnt application of the principle would, in my opinion, be the formation of *Corps d'élite*, composed of picked men, armed with the best form of rapid loading and slow heating rifle that can be procured. These corps to be placed on the same roster as the Guards and the four regiments of heavy cavalry, which do not go on colonial service, but are kept in reserve at

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home in the event of an European war. The formation of new corps would involve difficulty, but the system could be given effect to, by converting certain of our more distinguished regiments into corps of this kind, or what might be less invidious, by adding a sharp or repeating shooting battalion to the senior regiments of the different sub-divisions of our infantry; such for instance, as one to the Royals as the senior of the Infantry of the line, the 5th as the senior of the Fusiliers, the 13th as senior of the Light Infantry, the 42nd as senior of the Kilted Highlanders, the 60th as senior of the Rifles, the 71st as senior of the "Trews" Highlanders, 101st as senior of the Indian Infantry, and one to the Rifle Brigade. In all eight regiments which, with, say four battalions of the Foot Guards similarly selected and armed would give a formidable force of 10,000 men ready for any emergency; 10,000 good tools in fact in the hands of 10,000 good workmen, in place of perhaps 100,000 of the same class of tools in the hands of that number of indifferent workmen, upon whom, in a great measure they would have been thrown away. These *Corps d'élite* could always be kept up to their full strength, whatever that might be fixed at, by selected volunteers from the Army generally, and also recruited by a specially careful system of enlistment, such as is carried out in the Household Cavalry, and Royal Sappers and Miners.

The increase to the Army in Great Britain which such an arrangement would cause, could be obviated by a corresponding reduction in the strength of the Depot Battalions. No important numerical increase of Battalions on the Army List need accrue from it; as, with the exception of the 42nd, 71st, and 101st, the other regiments would only have to convert one of their existing extra battalions into breech-loading, repeating shooting, or whatever name might be given them.

In the selection of men to be armed with high class breech loading weapons, the question of temperament should be taken as much as possible into consideration, and in forming battalions or companies of them, endeavours should be made to have them composed of the class of men, and of the nationality that experience has shown, possess in the highest degree, the quality of steadiness under fire, and which quality by no means necessarily co-exists with impulsive gallantry, and the desire to cross bayonets or storm a battery: the former being probably the higher form of courage, from the greater call there is on the exercise of the mental faculties.

Some doubt appears to exist in reference to the expediency of converting the Enfield rifles into breech-loaders; on the grounds that there are so many better ones than the converted rifle makes. On this point, Sir C. Russell, stated in the House of Commons on the 16th of July last (1866). "As a converted rifle, the Enfield was an excellent weapon, but already there were before the public

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a large number very superior. For a long time the impression prevailed that long range and fine shooting would be most effective in war; but he believed practical officers held a different opinion, and he thought that a return of the number of rounds fired, and the number of men killed by the British Troops in China and New Zealand would rather astonish the House, as showing the result of long range and fine shooting." Having been present on eleven occasions in China when there were opportunities of judging of the effects of the Enfield rifle fire, I am able not only to confirm what Sir C. Russell has stated about long range shooting, but go a step further, and say that it was, as a general rule, equally harmless at shot ranges; the truth being that the men had no correct appreciation of what their weapons could do, and generally fired over the enemy's head, and so it is likely to continue, so long as "science" is considered necessarily intermediate between our soldiers, in the mass, and the use of their fire-arms. I recollect in the summer of 1861, talking over this subject with an old and experienced practical soldier (at present holding an important command), and he, at this time, held the opinion, based on what he had observed in India and during the campaign on the Peiho, that the Enfield rifle was an excellent weapon, provided the sights were knocked off, and the men allowed by degrees to find out what they could with it—in other words, use it pretty much as the old musket was employed, and to which it is possible the Prussian mode of using the needle gun, which has occasioned so much alarm, may be found allied; namely reserving its fire until there was a definite chance of hitting with it, in place of expending its ammunition at long, undefined, and consequently comparatively harmless ranges.

While the fact is certain that scientific training has not yet secured good war shooting, there is reason to fear that it is the means of rendering the service distasteful to many, and that the proportion of men who are influenced by this cause in availing themselves of the short service act, and taking their discharges is by no means small. Belonging to the branch of the service which I do, I can have no bias one way or the other, and any opinion I have formed has been the result, partly of personal observation, partly of association with those capable of forming a judgment on the subject. Often have I heard the question put and discussed in distant parts of the world, as to why men so readily took their discharge at the termination of their ten years' service; and I must say, I have in most instances heard it attributed to musketry instruction, and especially to the section of it known as "position drill," which is said to be exceedingly irksome to them, particularly the old soldiers, whose ideas are more or less formed as to the mode of placing their feet and bringing their pieces to their shoulders, which suits them best. Were the present system of instruction divested of much that is theoretical, the relation of

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schoolmaster and pupil less salient, and the soldier thrown more on his own natural resources in finding out how to shoot than he now is, I think the existing objections would be removed, and increased general efficiency secured: as shooting *per se* is by no means unpopular with soldiers, but rather the contrary. Let Musketry Instruction take a more practical form, and be conducted as a field exercise with large fixed and also moving targets, it will then become popular with the men, as well as being a valuable test of what they are equal to doing on service. Scientific training is by no means necessary before a man can become a good shot, as evidenced by the ready way in which semi-civilized and even barbarous nations acquire the use of fire-arms, and, as we know to our cost, make a very deadly use of them; as lately illustrated in New Zealand.

Referring to the objection which has been taken by Sir C. Russell to the converted Enfields, as the future breech-loader of the British Army, and observing in the *Times* of the 11th July, a letter from Captain Walker, of the 79th Highlanders, wherein he deprecates the conversion of the Enfield into a breech-loader for a variety of reasons; amongst others, that the Snider principle has been investigated and rejected by the American Government. If there is any doubt, therefore, about the Enfield making a good breech-loader, the question would seem worth entertaining, whether its rapidity of fire as a muzzle-loader could not be increased on active service by some arrangement which would enable the soldier to get more quickly at his ammunition than he now can, especially when his fingers are cold Did it not interfere directly with the fixing of the bayonet, an adjustment of the ramrod, similar to that in the cavalry carbines, would no doubt enable a quicker fire to be kept up; as the attachment to the muzzle would admit of the piece being discharged with the ramrod hanging loose, and thus two out of the four movements connected with the ramrod got rid of, where rapidity of fire more than special nicety of fire was required. Another objection taken by Captain Walker to the Snider rifle, is the fact that the percussion cap has not been got rid of. This, however, for the reason already mentioned, namely, the climatic exposure to which the ammunition of the British Army is liable, may be an advantage, at least, until such new fulminates as may be tried, have undergone the climatic test.

There is one point respecting the relative merits of muzzle and breech-loaders for war purposes, which I have not seen noticed, and though it may not be considered of any importance, I may as well mention it, and that is, that the breech-loader must be the more fatiguing gun of the two for the soldier in action; inasmuch as his left hand, from having constantly to bear, while loading, the whole weight of the piece, must, after prolonged firing, become fatigued and unsteady; whereas, in the case of the muzzle-loader, the hand has a rest of a few seconds after each round. This may

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seem of little moment, looked at theoretically, but I think I have seen soldiers so tired from protracted exertion, when the want of the relief to their left hands, brief as it was, would have been missed.

As it is not tools alone that make a good tradesman, so it will be found that it is not breech-loading rifles alone that will make good shooting soldiers, and that to secure a success from these weapons proportionate to their cost, and what they are stated to be capable of doing, the principle of selection in reference to the class of men into whose hands they are to be put, will have to become a question of even greater importance than that pertaining to the particular rifle to be adopted; in place of being, as it now is, one apparently altogether lost sight of—swamped in fact by the belief that it is to their breech-loaders alone that the Prussians owe their success, not to the circumstances under which they used them. Had the Prussians even been armed with muzzle-loaders, I am inclined to think that the superiority of their fire would have been markedly apparent, when it is considered that, ranked three deep, they awaited in a crouching position the impetuous onset of the Austrian infantry, and delivered their volleys at 150 paces. Also that they were without knapsacks or encumbrances of any kind, and had their ammunition pouches brought round to the front of their belts, whereas the Austrians were encumbered with weighty knapsacks, heavy cross belts and long great coats, and in addition, had to handle their ammunition from behind; the most tardy and inconvenient mode of getting at it to which the soldier can be exposed.

The mode of enabling a soldier to carry his ammunition in sufficient quantity, and with as little fatigue as possible, is a matter of very great importance, and one that ought to become a subject of inquiry coincident with the question of a new arm,—not that it should not have done so long ago, as the present system is open to several objections.*

* When examined in 1859 before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the Indian Army, I stated with reference to this question, in a supplementary paper I prepared by directions of the then President of the Commission, (the late Lord Herbert). "It would tend greatly to the comfort, and possibly to the health of the soldiers in India on the march, if he was relieved of the weight of the cartouch-box and its contents pressing on one shoulder, by dividing the quantity of ball cartridge and placing it in two pouches, suspended across each shoulder by belts made of some light material (canvas for instance so fabricated as to ensure its keeping flat on the shoulder); the pouches also to be of light material, waterproof, and so shaped as to fit comfortably on the upper and back part of each hip. It may be argued against this proposal, that such an adjustment of the cartouch boxes would interfere with the soldier wearing his haversack; but it need not do so, as it could be worn behind, in place of on one side, as the present custom is. The weight of the haversack also, as now worn, may be, perhaps, supposed to counterbalance the weight of the large cartouch box on the opposite shoulder, but I should not consider this a valid objection to a partial division of ball cartridge, inasmuch as the haversack is liable on the march to much greater varieties of weight than the ammunition box is. No doubt the "reserve ammunition pouch" attached

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In giving expression to the views I have done, in reference to the necessity for recognising a relation between the employment of delicate and expensive weapons of precision, and the class of soldiers into whose hands they should be put, I would wish to say that they have not been hurriedly arrived at in connection with the present breech-loading question, but are the result of some degree of experience, and of a good deal of time devoted to a consideration of the subject, as I shall now proceed to show; having as far back as eight years ago, given publicity to similar opinions. At the period referred to (the latter part of 1858,) I was stationed at the Swan River settlement on the West Coast of Australia, and observed from the English newspapers of the time, the state of agitation which the public mind was thrown into by the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in England. A careful perusal, however, of the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners, and examination of the data on which they were based, satisfied me that some grave fallacies pervaded statistics which gave results so unfavourable to the health and longevity of the army in England, as compared even with the most unhealthy section of its population—that of the manufacturing towns. As it was from the pages of the *Lancet*, that I became chiefly connected with the details of the Commission, I prepared an analytical examination of its conclusions and forwarded the same for publication in that Journal. The length of the analysis precluded insertion in full, but a Review of it appeared in the *Lancet* of the 19th of February, 1859. In it, I endeavoured to show that the high rates of mortality as compared with that of the population generally, was not specially attributable to the hygienic defects brought under notice by the Commission, but that it arose chiefly from the fact of large numbers of men being enlisted, labouring at the time under the seeds of pulmonary consumption, and other diseases, prior to the age when they usually display themselves with activity—that it was a delusion that the recruits of the British Army were, for the most part, either good constitutioned men or good lives—that it was under that delusion which lay concealed the secret of the large mortality of the army as compared with that of the civil communities of

to the bayonet belt round the waist, which has recently been introduced, is calculated to a certain extent to relieve the shoulder from the excessive pressure to which it is subjected when carrying the full weight of the sixty rounds. But in so relieving the shoulder, I believe the inconvenience to have been transformed to a more physically injurious site; inasmuch as it is calculated to compress the waist, and whatever does so necessarily diminishes the abdominal and thoracic cavities, and is apt to favour congestion on the lungs, the liver and the spleen—morbid states that these organs are very prone to in hot climates." I am still inclined to think that the mode here recommended will be about the best that could be adopted for actual service. The lighter the means are that the soldier is encumbered with for carrying his ammunition, the more of it he will be able to carry. The nature of the pouch and the plan of adjustment also, would enable the soldier to get much easier at his ammunition than at present

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England and Wales; and that the standard of health and longevity in our Army could only be improved by a complete alteration in our system of recruiting; both as regards the classes from which recruits are drawn, and the system in force of medically inspecting them.

In reference to the foregoing expressions of opinion, the *Lancet* stated "We entirely subscribe to this provisional proposition advanced by Dr. Rennie, and proceed to state the grounds on which he rejects the statistical results of the Army Sanitary Commission.

"1. That bodies of men may be generally healthy, and still show a high per centage of mortality, from having had introduced amongst them a large per centage of men with the seeds of fatal disease sown in them prior to entering the Army, and which were not sufficiently developed to be detected at the period of enlistment.

"2. That the comparison between the Army and the population generally of England was not a fair one, from the former being confined to men of one class, a very large proportion of whom have been reared under circumstances in no way conducive either to health or longevity; whereas on the other hand, the body they are compared with embraces all classes, including a very large proportion who have been born under circumstances calculated to secure them good natural constitutions, and who have been brought up with advantages favourable to health and long life.

"3. That in estimating the mortality of the cavalry and infantry of the line in England, no allowance appears to have been made for their adulteration by the *debris* of the army abroad; the fact apparently being lost sight of, that the male adult population of England is recruited in a very different manner; at the one extreme receiving young men, though nominally of sound constitutions, still, in by far the greater proportion of cases reared amongst the poorest and most unhealthy portion of the community; while at the other extreme, it is receiving an almost daily addition to its strength in the form of men with constitutions impaired by foreign service and tropical disease.'

"These propositions," continues the *Lancet*, "are, we believe, very true, and certainly very weighty, especially the last, whereby the Army in England, being recruited from a twofold vicious source of supply, cannot be compared, in respect to its mortality, with the entire and indiscriminate population. The statistical results of the Army Commissioners are seriously impaired, if not, indeed, absolutely negatived."

After entering at some length into an examination of the different points advanced by me, the notice concluded.

"In conformity with these views, Dr. Rennie concludes with the following practical suggestions:—

"1. That to improve the standard of health and longevity in

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our Army it will be necessary materially to alter our present system of recruiting, which, as it is now constituted, literally consists of pickings up for a shilling the dregs of the population, and, in too many instances, the most physically deteriorated and least reputable portion of it.

"2. That to secure a superior class of recruits, it will be imperative so to improve the social position of the soldier as to induce such a class of men to enlist in the Army generally, as those that are readily enough procured for the Royal Sappers and Miners, and from whom a certificate of respectability is required from the tradesmen employing them prior to enlistment; with reference to this Corps, I feel assured that, had its vital statistics been examined by the Sanitary Commissioners, it would have been found the most healthy portion of the Army, simply because it is composed of men of a more respectable status, prior to enlistment, than the other sections of the Army, and not because their barrack accommodation is in any way superior, which, from personal observation, I am justified in saying is not the case.

"3. That to effect such a change in the constitution of the Army will involve some time, and it will be almost impossible to carry it out at first without considerably curtailing the average number of men enlisted annually; and that an important question arises as to whether it will not be the best course to pursue rather to reduce the numerical strength of the Army than to continue to adulterate its ranks with a class of men who are only enlisted to die or be invalided a few years afterwards; and it occurs to me that the Army might be reduced in numbers in many parts of the world without its efficiency, as an engine of protection, being impaired, by the introduction oi revolving firearms. For instance, one hundred men, armed with a six-chambered breech rifle on Colt's principle, would, where a rapid and concentrated fusilade was required, be as effective as, or possibly more so than three times the number armed with the ordinary musket or rifle. Reducing the number of enlistments by such means, will perhaps involve a considerable primary outlay, but will, in the end, I am certain, be productive of vast economy to the State.

"4. The first and most important element in the forming of armies are the individual qualifications of the medical officers entrusted with the selection of men, and which seems up to the present moment, to have attracted singularly little—in fact, I may say, no—notice on the part of the Legislature, or of those by whom the sanitary condition of the Army has been so freely discussed of late; and to this, as the keystone of the question I again point. Whether enlistment continue as it now is, or a new principle be adopted, alike a highly efficient and scientific re-

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cruiting medical staff constitutes the only true basis upon which a really effective and lasting army can be formed and kept up."*

Those were impressions formed after ten years' military service—the experience of eight additional years (four of which have been spent with troops on field service,) has shown me no grounds for changing them. That the introduction of revolving or repeating fire-arms may be made the means of enabling us to be more particular in the selection of recruits than we have been able to do for many years back, (numbers having been made subservient to quality,) I fully believe—provided the fact I have endeavoured to establish is recognised;—that it is not arms alone and soldiers to carry them that secure military efficiency, and that we at once establish a relation between the type of men allowed to be enlisted, and the high class and costly weapon which it is proposed to give them—refraining from issuing these weapons to men upon whom they are not only likely to be thrown away, but the possession of which by whom conveys false im-

* In a letter which appeared in the *Lancet* of the 26th February, 1859, Dr. Duncan Stewart, the Surgeon of the East India Company's Depôt at Warley, entered into a lengthy and full corroboration of the statements made by me. After explaining that the recruits collected at Warley were all drawn from the regular recruiting districts of the United Kingdom, and that as they had all undergone the necessary medical inspections previously, he had nothing to do with their selection, but had to certify to their fitness to embark for India, Dr. Stewart went on to say—"Now I declare that when I first took charge of the depôt, (about three years ago,) the number of recruits of the description stated by Dr. Rennie, 'who are labouring under the seeds of pulmonary consumption, or other diseases at an age prior to that when these usually display themselves in activity' as well as the number of men evidently much older than the age they had sworn they were, and many of them of broken constitutions, or the victims of obscure chronic disease, though fulfilling all the prescribed outward conditions of height, bulk, figure, &c., quite appalled me, I could not shut my eyes to the glaring probability, which thirty years of tropical experience had revealed to me, that many of these men were ill-fitted to withstand an Indian climate, or to bear the fatigues and exposure of Indian service, and would certainly prove burdensome to the State. I made repeated frantic but vain attempts to represent this in the proper quarters. On one occasion I obtained leave to send a party of sixteen such men before a Medical Board at Chatham for re-examination, and to accompany them myself to explain my opinion of each case; but there, alas! though most courteously received, I was not permitted either to be present or join in the consultation, since the district medical officers who had originally passed them, shortly before, could not, of course, be present also. So eleven only of the number were recommended by the board to be discharged, the other five were deemed to be still "fit for service"; they had still two legs to stand upon, and, so standing, they were of the full height, some of them higher; all of them could shoulder arms and carry a knapsack, and there was "No knowing how long they might live." I thus discovered how sadly my medico-military education had been neglected; since then it has progressed amazingly. I have learnt that it is my duty not to give advice nor offer an opinion, even a professional one, until called upon to do so." In reference to this question of medical inspection, however, it is but right that I should state that the deteriorated class of recruits taken, cannot be attributed entirely to professional neglect or ignorance; because the scarcity of men has frequently been so great that medical objections have had to be disregarded. That this was the case during the Crimean war there is no doubt, and—from facts which have come under my own observation in China and India,—during recent years also I should say; the defects having been so glaring that one cannot suppose it possible they could have escaped notice on medical examination.

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pressions to ourselves of our military effectiveness;—the numerical mode of calculating which is not always the most correct one, as shown by the way whole regiments of bad recruits melted away in the Crimea comparatively untouched by the Russian fire. Twenty thousand men armed with repeating rifles capable of delivering 140,000 rounds in one minute sounds very formidable—but nevertheless, on the general distribution system, these 140,000 rounds may not do one hundredth part of the damage that five-and-thirty thousand rounds in the same time may effect, from the rifles of five thousand men into whose hands they have been placed by selection.

With the view of showing that I do not exaggerate the importance of this question, I may cite, as illustrative of the class of recruits we have been taking of recent years, three cases that are uppermost in my memory, and I may add far from exceptional ones: as I have come across many others of the same kind. They came out with a batch of recruits and joined the 31st Regiment in China in December, 1860, when I was surgeon of that corps. One of them was an old man with hardly a tooth in his head; having lost the whole of the front ones by a kick from a horse eighteen years previous to enlistment, when he was a member of the orchestra of an itinerant circus. He was a widower, and at the time of enlisting had a daughter nineteen years of age. On joining the depôt at Chatham, he had to get a month's leave to return to Dublin to endeavour to make some provision for his daughter. He was worn out, intemperate, and utterly useless for soldiering, or for anything else beyond playing on the fiddle and the Irish bagpipes;—by performances on the former of which instruments he was supporting himself when he enlisted, and performances on the latter, for the amusement of his comrades, constituted the only effective duty that was got out of him after enlistment. Nearly the whole of the time he was with the regiment was spent either in the hospital or the cells. Another of these recruits was thirty-five when he enlisted, and had a wife and several children. He was constantly ailing, and ultimately died in China. A third, twenty years before enlisting in the 31st Regiment, had been an officer in the 51st Light Infantry. With broken constitution and hair perfectly grey, he came out to China in 1860, representing one of those carefully selected young soldiers that the public are told, by people who write and profess to be authorities on army sanitary matters, constitute without exception the recruits of the British Army.

Such a vicious system of enlistment as these institutions unequivocally demonstrate, ought to render it very apparent how unfair it is to institute comparisons between the vital statistics of the Army and those of the population generally—the more so as the Army at home, which is undergoing a constant addition to its strength by the arrivals of ship loads of men invalided with chronic

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diseases and broken constitutions from foreign climates, and some of them the most unhealthy in the world.*

(*To be continued.*)

FENCING IN THE XVITH CENTURY.

A leading practical authority on swords has remarked that he believes, "cutting to have been the earliest use of the weapon which would suggest itself, but the man who first employed the sword for thrusting, made a discovery which more than doubled the effective force of the weapon." Guarding and parrying were probably the last discovered uses. When these discoveries were first made, we cannot tell, but long after thrusting had been introduced into England by the Italians, parrying with a dagger held in the left hand was the favorite mode of defence.

A work on the art of Military Training published in the reign of James 1st, assigns six reasons why the dagger should be retained as a military weapon. 1st. for ornament; 2nd. for use in a melée, when he cannot use a sword he may do good with his dagger; 3rd. in a private quarrel if his sword be broken in for dispatching the vanquished; 5th. for picketing a horse in an open field; 6th. for quelling a mutiny or sedition. Some of these uses appear certainly singular enough. This, however, *en passant.*

A few weeks since, in turning over a collection of musty tomes, we lighted on a curious work published at the end of the sixteenth century, which contains full instructions for rapier and dagger fight.

The book bears the title of 'the Paradoxes of Defence,' by George Silver, gentleman; and as we presume many of our readers may not have seen it, and as it throws some light on the manner of our ancestors during an age of which the polish and refinement with which many authors seem disposed to associate it, is chiefly due we

* A curious illustration of our eccentric system of recruiting was mentioned to me by Staff Assistant Surgeon Moffitt. When this officer was serving with the Depot Battalion at Fermoy, in 1859, a father and his two sons joined it as recruits; the military age of the parent being junior to that of the children; a paradox explained by the fact, that a large proportion of soldiers have fictitious ages, which go under the name of their "military" or "enlisting ages,"—also their "small book ages"; so called from the enlisting age being entered in the pocket ledgers given them for the adjustment of their pay, and which form a portion of every soldier's kit. The amount of falsehood which prevails in connection with enlistment is beyond calculation, and it is singular how little soldiers seem to think of it afterwards; generally being indifferent as to whether it is known or not that, at the period of their enlistment, they made false alterations respecting their ages. For instance, the itinerant musician referred to above, as having joined the 31st in China as a recruit, told me that though his age was over forty when he enlisted, he was directed by the recruiting sergeant to say that it was twenty-seven, which he did, and that accordingly was entered as his military age.

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are inclined to think to the mellowing haze of time; we present to them a few extracts which we trust will amuse them as they have us. The portrait of the Elizabethan era shows the method of wearing the sword and dagger in fashion at this period, and the style of weapon in vogue.

The writer remarks that the Italian fencing masters say the English cannot thrust, because the hilts of their swords are so made as not to suffer them to put the forefinger over the cross, nor to put the thumb on the blade, nor to hold the pommel in the hand, whereby we of necessity, he adds, "are obliged to thrust compass and short, whereas they with the rapier thrust much further out."

This point appears to have originated many disputes among the swash-bucklering gallants of the day on which point the writer shall tell his own story.

"There were three Italian teachers of the art of offence at this time. The first was Signor Rocko, the second Signor Jeronimo that was Signor Rocko his boy that taught gentlemen in the Blacke-Fryars as usher to his master, and the third was Signor Vincenzio.

"Signor Rocko came to England, some thirty years since. He taught the noblemen and gentlemen of the court. He caused some of them to wear leaden soales to their shoes the better to bring them to be nimble on their feet in the fight. He disbursed a great sum of money, for a faire house in Blacke-fryars, which he called his 'college,' for he thought it a great disgrace to keep a school of fence, he being then thought the only famous 'maistre' of the art of arms in the world. He caused to be fairly drawn and set round his school the arms (coats of) of all the noblemen and gentlemen that were his schollers, and hanging under them their rapiers and daggers and gauntlets. Also he had benches and stools around (the room being very large) for gentlemen to sit and behold his teaching. He taught no one commonly under £20, £40, £50 or £100. And because there should be every necessary to the noblemen and gentlemen, he had a large square table with a green carpet done round with a rich border of gold fringe, and always standing on it a very fine standish covered with crimson velvet, with ink, pens, pin-duste and sealing wax, and quires of excellent fine paper gilded, ready for gentlemen to write their letters, they being desirous to follow the fight, and send the messenger to despatch their business, and to know how the time passed he had in a corner of his school a clocke with a very large dial.

"He had also in the school a room which was called his private school with many weapons, where he did teach his secret fight after he had perfectly taught the rules.

"He was very much beloved at court."

This Elizabethan School of Arms, it seems to us, would form a good subject for the painter, and as such we commend it to our artist friends. Signor Rocko, had seemingly a sad downfall in later times which thus befel. "There was one Austin Bagger, a

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gentleman very tall of his hands and not standing very much on his skill, but carrying the valiant heart of an Englishman, and once upon a time he being merry with his friends, he said he would go fight Signor Rocko; and presently he goes to Rocko his house in Blacke-fryars and calls him, 'Signor Rocko, thou that art thought to be the only cunning man in the world with thy weapon that thou takest on thee to teach an Englishman to fight, thou that comest over the sea, thou cowardly fellow come out and fight, &c.' Signor Rocko looking out of a window, found him to stand in the street ready with his sword and buckler. He with his two handed sword and with all speede into the street and let flie at Austin Bagger, who most bravely defended himself and presently closed with him and struck up his heels, and cut him over the breech and trod on him, and most grievously hurt, but at length of his great good nature gave him his life and left him."

This, our author adds, was the first and last fight Rocko ever made, saving once at Queenhithe, when he drew his rapier on a waterman, and was "thoroughly beaten with oars and stretchers, the odds of the weapons being as great against his rapier as his two-handed sword was against Bagger, so he was to be excused." Poor Rocko, his misfortunes are somewhat suggestive to us of the tragic scene in Punch and Judy. He then continues:

"Vincenzio and Jeronimo, they taught rapier-fight, in the Court at London, and in the country, for the space of seven or eight years. These two Italian fencers said that Englishmen were strong men, but had no cunning, and went back too much in their fight, which was great disgrace to them. On these words of disgrace, my brother Toby and myself made challenge against them both, to play them with sword and rapier, or rapier and dagger, or single rapier, or single dagger, or single sword, or sword and target, or sword and buckler, or two-handed sword, or staffe, or battle-axe, or morris-pike, to be played at the Belle Savage, on the scaffold. We caused to that effect five or six score handbills to be printed, and set up from Southwark to the Tower, and thence through London to Westminster. We were at the place, with all these weapons, at the time appointed, within a bow-shotte of their own school. Many gentlemen carried the bills of challenge to them, telling them now the Silvers were at the place appointed, and a multitude of people waiting there to see the fight, and said, 'Come now, go with us, and you shall take no harm, or be for ever shamed.' Do the gentlemen what they would, these gallants would not come to the trial. I really think their cowardly fear to answer the challenge had utterly shamed them, had not the 'Maistres of Defence of London,'* within two or three days after, been drinking of bottled ale near Vincenzio his school, in a hall, where the Italians must pass through to go to the school, and, as they were coming, the

* The swordmasters had been created into a guild by Henry VIII, under the title of the Masters of the Noble Science of Self-defence.

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Maistres of Defence did pray them to drink with them, but the Italians were afraid, and presently drew their rapiers; there was a pretty maid standing by which loved the Italians, and she ran into the street, calling 'help! help! the Italians are like to be slain!' the people came running into the house, and with their caps, and what things they could get, parted them. The Court was filled, that the Italians had beaten all the Maistres of Defence in London, and thus they won their credit again."

This Vincenzio, he however admits, was a valiant man, and proved himself so before he died, "that it might be seen in his lifetime he had been a gallant, and therefore no marvelle he took upon himself so highly to teach Englishmen to fight, and broughte forth a book on feates of armes."

Our Author does not commend this latter production, "Let two men," he says, "well experienced in rapier and dagger fight, choose any of the best branches in the same book, and make tryal with force and agility, without which the truth cannot be known, they will find great imperfections therein," "and again, for proof, let trial be made thus, set two unskilful men together with rapier and dagger, and you shall see, after one or two bouts, both will be hurt; then set two skilful men, valiant with rapier and dagger, together, and you shall see them likewise; then set a rapier and dagger, the best that can be got, and a valiant man, with no skill at all at sword and dagger, and the unskilful man, let the other do what he will, shall have the advantage." This, no doubt, is sometimes true in the present day, and the reader will remember professional novelists have made the most of it.

Signor Jeronimo appears to have also come to a rather untimely end. "He was in a coche with a wench he loved right well," says our author, "and one Chuse, a Master of Defence, being on horseback, did seek a quarrel with him. Jeronimo went forth, and took his rapier and dagger out of the coche, and put himself in his best stocata, which was taught by himself and Vincenzio, and allowed to be the best ward in any assault; but, however," he adds triumphantly, "with all his fine Italianated skill, Chuse did run him through, and killed him."

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris. Nov. 23.

He must be a very exacting Englishman, or know very little of the matter who would complain of a want of consideration on the part of the French Government towards Englishmen in all matters in which their accomodation is concerned. It is a sentiment pervading every department, and goes beyond mere compliance with formal requests. Neither is there any other foreign government so

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completely aware of what our policy and our power is, and to what extent we will go in the matter of intervention. If the Emperor strengthens his army and navy, it is not from fear of having England for an enemy, but to guard France from possible combinations of other nations. It is charged against Prussia, that Count Bismark offered at the beginning of the war with Austria to connive at the annexation of Belgium by France; but nobody knows better than the Emperor that although England might not go to war in defence of Belgium, unless the others who with her were equally concerned in the preservation of its independence should decide on adopting a similar course, yet we should never forgive it, and at the first opportunity would be ready to punish it. As it is not the intention of the Emperor to attack Belgium, or offend us by his policy in any other quarter, it is not out of regard to England that he proposes to re-organize the French Army; which is the most important matter for the French nation that has engaged the consideration of their government for many years. The basis of the re-organization taken for discussion and modification will be that published by the Emperor when a prisoner at Ham. The changes that have taken place in the circumstances of the French and other nations will probably prevent his ideas from being carried into literal execution, but so far as these do not interfere with it we may see what the future military system of the empire is to be by what he has published. So much has been published already, that it would not be difficult to sketch an outline of the report that will be made by the commission, but as the report has not yet been drawn up, it will be better to wait until it is completed and then give a translation of the report itself, or an analysis of it. Whatever may be the system adopted in France, it will greatly influence the course taken by other countries.

The all-important question for France, and one too of grave importance for other nations, is the state of the Emperor's health. The gossip current in society, originating from quarters that ought to be well-informed, affirmed that he was labouring under a malady of a very serious nature indeed, one that might easily have been developed into a fatal termination. Physicians are far from being infallible as everybody knows, and there is good reason to believe that in the opinion they formed of his case they were influenced quite as much by their fears as by their knowledge. At any rate if there is anything serious the matter with him, he does not present much evidence of it externally. Like all other men he grows older, and with increasing age has come the usual changes to which mankind are subject.

The statements with respect to Mexico, though not positive, are sufficiently probable as to give them an air of truth. What we stated some time ago as to the likelihood of an arrangement subsisting between France and the United States Government relative to the Mexican bonds has been affirmed positively since. The depar-

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ture of the French troops from Mexico, which will certainly take place at the time specified, will it is not unlikely, be preceded by that of the Emperor Maximilian, who in the first place would feel it to be a stigma on his personal dignity to enter into a contest with a rival like Jaurez, who would enter upon it at the head of so-called Mexican Liberals, unless he were backed by the entire nation. Moreover his chances of success against Juarez would be very small if the latter has, as we are told, bought the support of the United States by accession of territory. The Emperor of Mexico has sufficient reason too for returning to Europe in the condition of his wife's health. It may, perhaps, be remembered that one or two months since we suggested that an arrangement had been entered into between France and the United States that the French claims on Mexico should be respected in the event of the Emperor Maximilian abandoning the empire. It has since leaked out from the United States Foreign office, that this is the case. No doubt it is to the knowledge of this that the maintenance of the prices of Mexican Securities on the European Exchanges must be ascribed.

The Roman qnestion is that of all others in which France and other Continental nations are just now concerned the most. At the present moment it might not occasion disturbance anywhere if the inhabitants of the Papal States were to insist on the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Papacy, but the attempt to compel the Pope to consent to this would create such a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholic populations of other nations that unless he were a consenting party, if their governments did not form a coalition to prevent it, the ruling dynasty might be overthrown in consequence, and there is more than one dynasty in such a precarious condition as regards stability, that the active opposition of the clergy might very possibly turn the scale against them. That the Pope will not consent to any abridgment of his power is perfectly certain. It is well known that there is nothing he regrets more, and repents more sincerely of than the course he pursued at the commencement of his career in his present position. Such an error as he now considers it he will not repeat. He looks upon himself as a mere trustee for his successor, and as therefore deprived of the right to do anything to lessen the rights which devolved upon him when he was appointed. Of course taking this view of his duty, nothing on earth should shake his determination. Having as he believes to answer to the Almighty for the manner in which he fulfils his trust, no argument, no danger can induce him to yield in the slighest degree to apparent expediency. Nor does it require a very deep insight into human nature to perceive that the endurance of unity in the Roman Catholic Church depends on the unchanging adherence to her old traditions. Enlightened members of the church see and lament the introduction of new dogmas, such as the

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Immaculate Conception, but this dogma or any other emanating from the head of the Church, will be accepted in silence, and if not believed in will meet with no opposition. But to the masses, the addition of the new doctrines acts like the touch of a spur to a sluggish horse; it awakens emotion in minds which have become deadened, and it was no doubt the knowledge of this, added to a real belief in the active influence of the Virgin Mary in earthly matters which caused its promulgation. If then the Pope were to yield ever so slightly to the demand of a portion of his immediate subjects, he would shock the consciences of hundreds of thousands of believers outside his dominions; and it is not possible to foresee to what consequences the appearance of wavering in the conduct of the head of the Church might ultimately influence the continuance of the Church itself as it at present exists.

It will be seen, therefore, that even if the whole of the inhabitants of the Papal States were in favour of the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power (which is certainly not the case) it would be only putting them in one scale against the infinitely greater number who neither see the reason why the division should be made, nor what evils would be remedied by it, so that, as a mere matter of expediency, it would not be advisable that the Pope should give way. Nobody, indeed, knows precisely what the grievances are of which the people of Rome are supposed to complain, nor do they perceive wherein the Government is worse than either of its neighbours; their fiscal burdens are certainly lighter than those of the subjects of the King of Italy, and the protection of life and property is not less. So far as the revenues are concerned, they might relieve themselves of the greatest source of expenditure, namely, the army, by showing that it is not required. It would not be difficult to prove that all Christians, Protestants as well as Roman Catholics, are interested in keeping the Pope in the position he at present occupies, but the space that can be given to one subject, however important it may be in itself, and its ramifications, forbids our going further into it in a Summary which must necessarily deal with other matters as well.

The Pope has directed the Venetian clergy to yield due obedience to Victor Emmanuel as one of the powers that be, and so there will be no difficulty on this score between the Papal Government and the Italian, no small matter in furthering harmonious action in future, when the Venetians understand better than they do now what union with Italy really means. When they are called upon to submit to the conscription, and to pay taxes like other Italians, they may think that, after all, they have paid too dear for getting rid of the Austrian incubus, and that this might have weighed a good deal more heavily on them than it did. Partly in return for this, and not less to gratify the clergy generally, the bishops who had been sent away from their sees have been invited to return to them by the prime minister, a wise proceeding, because, until the

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clergy and the Italian Government work together for a common good, there will never be peace and harmony between the Government and the different populations which go to make up the Italian kingdom. Indeed, it is the active opposition of the clericals which the Government has to deprecate, for great as is their influence over the minds of the lower classes, it cannot reconcile them to military service, and the payment of taxes which were never demanded of them under the previous government, and which are now enforced, in some cases, with a severity amounting to cruelty.

Rumours of alliances are as numerous as rumours of dissensions. It is said that Russia has come to an understanding, if it has not entered into an actual treaty, with Prussia, Austria, and Italy. If all these statements were true, the inference would be that Russia had placed itself in a position of neutrality with respect to future wars. The fact is, however, that war, which many assert to be not far distant, is less likely than it was when there was an almost universal belief that war was all but impossible between European nations. It is difficult to see what there is left to fight for, unless they invent an "idea," and fight about that. Prussia has taken from Austria all it wanted, and Austria has not the power to recover it, and it is quite safe to say never will have. As regards Italy, no Power has any desire to meddle with it, and the Government of that kingdom will have quite enough to do to preserve order within its borders, and bring its finances into something like a flourishing condition; and the same may be said with even more reason of the Austrian empire, the different portions of which hang together as loosely as a a batch of newly-built houses in a London suburb. The Emperor, in his desire to please all, has pleased none, and has increased the antagonism between them all, while, as regards Hungary, which he seemed to regard as his sheet-anchor at the close of the war with Prussia, he seems further off than ever from making friends with it. In his present strait, it is by no means improbable that the assertion that he is endeavouring to form an alliance with his late antagonist is true, but that Prussia will enter into anything beyond a treaty of commerce with such a rotten empire is most unlikely. It is curious to find that the opponents to war in the abstract advocate a military system which all the governments on the continent are adopting, with the view of developing its offensive power with totally opposite intentions. The opinion of the peace party being, that by making the entire nation liable to military service, the idea of war will become so hateful that disputes will have to be settled by arguments, instead of by the sword.

Of the proceedings of the Prussian government this month there is little to be said, though a good deal is being said about Prussia in other countries. The Danes are by no means content to give up North Schleswig, nor are the majority of the North Schleswigers content to suffer themselves to be annexed to Prussia without a struggle against it. Several addresses have been got up

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protesting against the annexations which have been signed by more than twenty thousand persons, all the signatures being affirmed to be authentic, which it is asserted was not the case with those got up in favour of annexation; also that some of the addresses in favour of annexation were not signed at all, but a postscript affixed instead, stating that the address had been signed by a round number.

It is less than justice to ridicule the King of Prussia for his decree ordering that on the thalers coined during the ensuing year, his head should be surrounded with a wreath of laurel. Other kings have done the same thing without as much reason, and in reality a matter which concerns the nation quite as much as the king.

The Prussian cavalry and artillery have not been demobilized, though somewhat reduced in number, since the war—an omission which may be accounted for either by the unsettled state of the Continent, or the probability that they will have to supply the *cadres* for the formation of Hanover, Nassau, and Hessian regiments. Probably both reasons have contributed to keep an extra force of horsemen and gunners under arms. According to a semi-official statement, the total of guns captured in the war amounts to no less than 486. Of these 260 were taken on the battle-field, and the rest found in arsenals and forts. The Prussians did not lose a single cannon. In addition to the ordnance taken, 120,000 rifles, and a large number of military equipments variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 thalers' worth were taken.

The present intention with respect to the reorganization of the cavalry by the formation of new regiments and the augmentation of the old, will raise its effective strength in time of peace to two hundred and eighty squadrons, comprising in the aggregate 47,500 men. This number exceeds that kept under arms previous to the war by one hundred squadrons, or 16,270 men. This force reduced to its component parts will stand thus: ten regiments of cuirassiers, comprising 7,420 men; eighteen regiments of dragoons, 13,356 men; seventeen regiments of hussars, 12,614 men; nineteen regiments of uhlans, 14,098 men.

Little has been said as yet relating to the invention by von Dreyse of what he considered an improved needle-gun, and also a double-barrelled breechloading cannon.

The weights of the needle-guns in actual use in the Prussian army, as we have been informed by a gentleman who made special inquiries at our request are, the grenadier or light infantry gun eleven pounds; the light infantry rifle ten and a-half pounds; the Jäger rifle holding an exact medium between these two. The improved needle-gun is three pounds lighter than the heaviest of these weapons and seven shillings cheaper than the present needle-gun, can be fired eight times in a minute, and in the hands of an ex-

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perienced marksman hits a man at the distance of a thousand paces. In addition to this another specimen has been invented by the same ingenious gunsmith, which looks exactly like the first, only that the barrel is a little more bulky, and the bore proportionably wider. The projectile belonging to this latter gun tells at a distance of 1,500 paces, and, by bursting into eight pieces at the moment of striking, approaches in its effects the deadly execution done by the modern grenade. Ammunition waggons are said to be as easily exploded by it as by shot thrown from a cannon, and its weight admits of its being carried by men of ordinary strength. The internal mechanism of both new rifles is that of the needle-gun in an improved form. One of the amendments introduced is the rapid retreat of the needle after piercing the jacket and igniting the cartridge, which not only adds to the celerity of the discharge, but also protects the needle from being burnt. Every soldier carries two reserve needles. He has also invented a breech-loading double-barrelled cannon, with the ammunition chest inserted between the two tubes, and semi-circular hooks, such as before described, fixed at the end. No more than one man is needed to work each barrel, the ammunition being propelled towards the gunner by a simple process, and falling into its allotted place directly the valve is removed. Each barrel fires off on an average four shots a minute, the two together accordingly discharging eight in that space of time. The few who have seen the new instrument in operation, speak of the effect both morally and physically of its continuous volley as something tremendous. Dreyse has constructed specimens of different calibre, corresponding to the 3-pounders and 6-pounders of the Prussian service. A conical projectile shot from the heavier sort penetrated an iron plate two inches thick, and ignited the wooden frame behind, at 2,000 paces. Unless we had a specimen of the explosive cartridge, we cannot tell how closely it resembles that invented long ago by Devisme. That it differs from the last there is very little doubt, as von Dreyse is as likely as any man to know what is done at Paris in the matter of guns and ammunition.

A new, and as its inventor says, a superior gunpowder has been discovered by Herr Neumeyer, at Taucha, near Leipsic, and, if the half said in its praise be true, is destined to rank among the many dangerous competitors of the old article that have lately coveted public attention. In a series of experiments lately conducted before a number of professional gentlemen at Leipsic, it is stated to have been proved:—1. That the new powder can only explode in a confined space. When freely exposed to the air it burns, but does not go off. This precludes explosion, both intentional and spontaneous, of powder magazines. 2. Pressure or sudden shocks does not cause it to ignite, a quality which will also tend to preserve many lives now lost through carelessness. 3. It is more completely consumed by explosion than the common powder, leaving but a trifling resi-

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dunm in the barrel. 4. It produces less smoke, attracts less moisture, and is cheaper than that now in use. 5. Its power of expansion is equal to the old article, a ball from an ordinary rifle having repeatedly perforated a pine-tree target three inches thick at a distance of 100 paces. I may add that all the qualities mentioned in its commendation are also claimed for the powder invented and manufactured in his own mill by Captain Schultze at Potsdam. The latter product, however, which, among other ingredients, consists of sawdust saturated with sulphuric acid, has the undeniable advantage of not being spoilt by water, and, moreover, projecting the ball farther, and with surer aim, than the best sort of the regular carbonic powder. It is fired by the slightest spark; but as its component parts may be stowed away separately, and are easily mixed before being made into cartridges, the peril of explosion is likewise diminished.

The Austrian government has had under its consideration different breechloaders, but without as yet deciding on which it will adopt. Those that have been tried are Remington's, Peabody's, Lindner's, and, of course, the needle-gun, the last named being now regarded as the point of departure, and the breechloader to be adopted as something superior to this. In the hands of the Austrian soldiers, who have been selected to test the qualities of these different weapons, the Remington rifle can be fired sixteen times a minute, the Lindner fourteen, and the Peabody fifteen and sixteen. The difference of cost will have a good deal to do with the final decision. The price of the Remington is stated to be about thirty florins, the Peabody thirty-two, and the Lindner twenty-five, the latter having the advantage in this respect, as it also has in the matter of cartridges; the two first requiring cartridges similar to the Boxer cartridges, the price of the cases being three and-a-half kreutzers, whereas in the Lindner, either metal or paper cartridges can be used, the latter costing only one kreutzer. It is also said that the latter system is the only one available for converting the old muzzle-loaders into breechloaders. For making the Remington and Peabody rifles with what the government considers sufficient speed, between four and five months would be required to set up the machinery, and when this was completed they would be able to turn out 800,000 annually. By adopting the Lindner system, 50,000 of the weapons in actual use might be converted in the first two months, and double that number in each succeeding month. One month would be sufficient to set up the machinery for making new rifles on the same system at the rate of 600,000 a-year. The government has no less than 1,200,000 weapons of the old form, 180,000 of which have never been issued, and 400,000 of the remainder are in good condition. It is therefore presumable that whatever may be the ultimate decision with respect to the new rifles, the Lindner system will be adopted for the immediate conversion of a large portion of the old.

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The ambition and territorial greed of Russia is always a favourite subject of complaint in certain foreign newspapers. It is charged with designs against all the populations intervening between its present frontiers and the countries of India subject to us. Its most recent acquisition in that direction is Tashkend, which is said to have a population of eighty thousand, and which has been formally annexed to the Russian empire. If peace between England and Russia for all future time were a certainty, few things would be more desirable than that Russia should possess itself of all this territory, with the least delay possible, there might then be a good road made along which merchandise might be conveyed with reasonable rapidity, which would be beneficial to both countries.

Connected with this subject, we have heard of many alarming rumours of the increase of the Russian army, and of attempts made to explain how the increase is more apparent than real. Without knowing precisely what these statements are, we have no doubt that there has been, or will speedily be, a considerable increase of the Army, occasioned by calling out those who have been liable to military service during past years, but who have been spared hitherto in consideration of the great drain on the population caused by the war in the Crimea, and the desire to avoid unnecessary expenditure. The force under arms was also reduced much below its usual strength by batches from different regiments being sent to their homes before their term of service had expired, on the understanding that they must consider themselves liable for the full term if their services were required. As it would be evidently preferable to train new men than to recall those who may be considered as trained soldiers, the levy instead of being confined to one portion of the Empire this year as is usual, will embrace the whole; in other words, not only those who become liable to service in due course this year will be called out, but those also whose term is in arrear.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

The Report of the Commission on Recruiting having found its way into the papers, we feel bound to offer a few remarks, which, however, it appears convenient at present to confine to one branch only of the subject.

At the outset we may say that we observe with pleasure that many of the recommendations of the Commission are such as we

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can cordially second; indeed, most of them have been from time to time advocated in our pages, and their adoption can hardly fail to greatly increase the recruiting field. We may instance the making good-conduct pay attainable earlier than at present, and not to be forfeited, only suspended, for offences; the increased ration, and better regulations than now exist for assessing barrack damages; extra pay for the men who "take on" for a second term; and facilities for long-service men to make up the term that will entitle them to a pension, by allowing them, though unfit for foreign service, to enter on a third term at home for the necessary year or two. This we look on as a most valuable concession to the "public opinion" of the rank and file; for though we know that no Government will wantonly discharge an old soldier for the purpose of cheating him of the pension that he has *almost* earned, it is undeniable that such an impression exists, and is made the most of by a certain class of self-styled "soldiers' friends." Another recommendation of the Commissioners is, that "a short pamphlet stating the conditions and advantages of a military career should be drawn up and circulated throughout the country through the local authorities." A paper on this very subject, styled "The Real Position and Advantages of the Soldier," will be found in our June number. This paper, of course, speaks of the soldier's present condition, without any of the advantages that the Commissioners propose to bestow on him; but that the soldier's position is really superior to that of the ordinary working man at the present day may be readily seen from an advertisement which lately appeared in the "London Gazette," and a notice of which we borrow from a daily contemporary, the matter being remarkable enough to attract the attention of the non-military press.

"At the present moment, when the question of recruiting the army is exciting such general attention, it may be interesting to refer to results that have been attained under the existing system.

"In the "London Gazette" of 20th inst., pages 6159-60-61, is published a list of unclaimed credits of soldiers lately deceased. The following figures speak for themselves. Of 100 soldiers 27 have left more than £10. Several figure for more than £20; and instances of men are there recorded with a balance of £31, £37, £43, £48, £94, and £110 in their favour.

"Even looking merely at the pecuniary conditions of military service, we are justified in saying that these figures exhibit a most

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favourable aspect of the terms on which the British soldier enlists; and what is required is that such facts should be widely published, and brought home to the knowledge of the classes from which our recruits come. As an appeal to the style of men whom it should be our great object to induce to enter the ranks they would be invaluable."

Here is evidence which everyone can appreciate, in the unmistakeable form of "£. s. d.," "the English Trinity," as a French writer has called it. How many working men leave £10 in hard cash behind them? A considerable number of these soldiers have left more than twice as much, and one (Robert Watson of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, a private, be it remarked), has died with a sum of £110 7*s.* 11*d.* in his possession. So soldiering cannot be a very bad "trade" for the private, whatever it may be for the officer, but the fact is not sufficiently known.

For the last month or more it has been asserted that the Franco-Mexican empire had suddenly collapsed, but as the original authority was the New York press, it would be out of the question to give implicit credence to the tale. Still, there is quite enough known, independently of American authority, to make most people believe that the statement, if untrue, is merely an anticipation of what must shortly come to pass. Restrained as the press is in France, very unfavourable statements of Mexican affairs appear from time to time, and though they do not receive the solemn authentication of the "Moniteur," it has not escaped notice that they are not denied. Much less important matters are often thus honoured, and it is difficult to regard the silence of the official print in any other light than as designed to prepare the public for the return of the Expeditionary Army, with a wonderfully small crop of laurels.

Whilst taking this view of the case, some public writers also affect to be very uneasy as to the fate of the French army in Mexico, and talk of an arrangement having been made for their safe withdrawal, under the guarantee of the United States. We may believe this when we see it, but until then we venture to think that Marshal Bazaine and his gallant troops are perfectly able to take care of themselves under any circumstances, and to hold the country as long as the Emperor chooses, against any number of Mexicans, though, like their fathers in Spain, they

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may not achieve a conquest. Indeed, it would be a libel on any regular army of moderate force to suppose otherwise, even though a few bands of Yankee filibusters should find their way over the frontier to give their disinterested support to the Liberals. Whatever its free and easy citizens may do, the Government of the United States will let the "Monroe doctrine" sleep rather than try its wonderful new guns upon French iron-clads.

In another part of the present Number will be found a paper, by a most competent writer, which we commend to the attention of our readers, as giving reasons why the nation should look less impatiently than it has done of late at the costly attempts to build ships that shall be invulnerable, and the almost equally expensive efforts to discover a gun that shall be irresistible. Thus stated, of course, the whole is a blunder, but the writer "shews cause" on the other side, and gives us reason to hope that we shall eventually find that "the game was worth the candle." Indeed, dislike it as we may, we cannot discontinue these experiments, for if we did, other nations would carry them on, and we should one day pay dearly indeed for our folly. But the idea of contentedly sinking behind in the race, is one that it would be political suicide to entertain. We may give up Gibraltar to Spain, and cut our Colonies adrift, as some of our "advanced Liberals" recommend, though Heaven forbid we should, but if we desire to keep England itself, we must not allow ourselves to have worse ships or guns than the rest of the world.

We have received a pamphlet from Brigadier-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A., which has not only a professional, but a national interest. It is styled "An Investigation of the present Prospects of the Junior Officers of the Royal Artillery in respect to Promotion," and we advisedly repeat that the subject is of national interest, as it relates to nothing less than the efficiency, or absolute inefficiency of that noble corps a few years hence. Our readers need not to be told, that at the time of the Crimean war men of considerably above the usual age were admitted as junior officers, and this appears to be still the case, though without the same excuse, as five young men in their twenty-fourth year were but recently admitted. The obvious consequence is, that promotion to any of the higher ranks whilst a man retains even a moderate degree of efficiency is altogether

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out of the question. This is a state of things that may have fatal results to the nation some day, if longer neglected, and which even at present is a positive hardship to the corps, as throwing all the responsible work on a comparative few. But as finding fault without suggesting a remedy is useless, General Lefroy suggests the application of a moderate portion of the sum allowed for Retired Full Pay, assisted by a subscription of a year's difference in pay by subalterns on promotion, to the purpose of purchasing out captains, by which he concludes that, for a payment of £60, spread over two years, the promotion of each man will be accelerated at least one year; and if the Second and First Captains also come into the scheme, four or five years' difference in promotion will result. These conclusions are arrived at, by means of calculations that are certainly elaborate, and the high scientific attainments of the General are a guarantee that they are trustworthy. We therefore beg to commend the pamphlet to the attention of our readers. It bears no publisher's name, but it is printed at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, where no doubt it can be procured, if not direct from the author.

The statues in honour of public men in London are not very remarkable either for number or beauty, but the one last added to the list has a special interest for the United Services. We allude, of course, to that of Sir John Franklin, voted by Parliament, and recently inaugurated by the First Lord of the Admiralty. It is true that the colony of Tasmania was beforehand with us in honouring the great Arctic navigator with a statue, but we are proverbially slow in such matters. The figure represents Sir John announcing to his crews the actual discovery of the North-West Passage, and the bas-reliefs serve also as a memorial of all the gallant fellows who accompanied him; their names are all inscribed on funeral tablets, for it is indeed hoping against hope to imagine that any one of them can still survive; yet, with a perseverance that we all must honour, the American merchant captain, Mr. Hall, is at this very time engaged in the search, and the most recent accounts from him speak of his having heard of the remains of several of the party; a melancholy discovery.

The Banda and Kirwee Prize Money.—We are informed that the royal warrant for the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee prize money has received Her Majesty's signature, and will be dispatched

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to India for publication in the Calcutta and other Presidential Gazettes. It is stated that the distribution of the fund, in consequence of the arrangements which have been authorised by Lord Cranborne, will take place simultaneously in England and in India. The amount of the Banda and Kirwee booty, as admitted by the India authorities, is about £600,000, after deducting the expenses of the contest; and, in addition to this, there is a further sum of £53,000, with the interest which has accumulated for several years, which the Viceroy of India, we understand, borrowed from the prize agents, but which, no doubt, will in due time be restored to the rightful claimant. The share allotted to the commander-in-chief in India upon the whole of the large booty which has now been granted by the Crown, it is stated will be 4 per cent., while the divisional commanders will also receive a small per-centage in addition to the shares to which they would be entitled by their army rank.

The accounts of "Our own Correspondents" either ashore or afloat, if taken without a pound of salt, would furnish but poor materials for history, still they often give information which acquires an interest from the fact that no other is to be procured. Moved by this consideration, we append "The Times" account of the cruise of the Channel Fleet, accepting it, however, as the French say, "with all needful reserve." On the forenoon of the 20th of Sep. the Channel Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Yelverton, C.B., put to sea from Portland, consisting of the Caledonia (flagship), the Bellerophon, the Hector, the Ocean, and the Research, in the weather line, and the Lord Clyde (flagship of Rear-Admiral Warden), the Achilles, the Wivern, and the Pallas, in the lee line. The squadron bore away under easy steam for the westward against a fresh westerly breeze and proportionate sea; but, moderate as was the speed to be kept up (only five knots), the Research entirely failed to keep her station, and from the moment of leaving Portland gradually dropped astern, until at half-past five p.m. she was out of sight. A slight breakdown in the Hector's engines which occurred was soon remedied, and she speedily retook her station. During the night the wind increased considerably, and all the ships seemed to knock about most uneasily in the sea; in fact, they did so, for when next day the Admiral signalled to the ships to "indicate" the rolling during the night, the Lord Clyde showed 25 deg. either way, and the Wivern the same, and even the Achilles, the steadiest of all, showed 16 deg.

21st.—Daylight of the 21st showed the Pallas minus her jibboom,

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which had been smashed during the night. All day the ship continued to steer W.N.W., for the appointed cruising ground, about 350 miles west of Land's-End and 300 south of Ireland.

22nd.—Ships rolling a great deal. Admiral ordered them to exercise at general quarters, and all the guns could be satisfactorily worked. The Wivern signalled that she had rolled up to 28 deg. each way during the forenoon. This vessel, the Lord Clyde, and Caledonia roll the worst of all the ships, but the Bellerophon maintains a worthy struggle on that point, for on this day she rolled up to 22 deg. each way. The Lord Clyde, although a dreadful sailer and bad roller, has the merit of being an economical steamer, and her daily expenditure of coal contrasts very favourably with that of some of the other ships, such as the Hector, Ocean, and Pallas. In the afternoon the squadron made sail. In the evening the Wivern was sent to Bantry, as she was getting short of coal. The fact of this vessel being able to work her guns when rolling up to 20 deg. or 23 deg. speaks greatly in favour of the turret system, for none of the broadside ships can, with any safety, keep their ports up when rolling over 13 deg. or 14 deg. She is a very wet vessel on account of being so low in the water, and it does not require a very heavy sea to wash her topgallant forecastle and quarterdeck completely, so that her hatchways have to be constantly battened down. She can scarcely be said to be a safe sea boat.

23rd.—At noon of the 23rd the squadron had reached long. 10·35 west. A Dutch brig hove in sight, exchanged colours, and ran away to the eastward. 5 p.m.—Squadron banked fires, but Achilles was observed to signal to the Admiral that she could not keep station without using steam, so she had to be indulged. During the night a disaster befel the Ocean. She sprang her topmast crosstrees, and had to send down her maintopmast. Examination showed that both trusseltrees were rotten. On the 26th this vessel carried away her mainyard, and was sent away next day by the Admiral to refit. It, perhaps, would not be unworthy the attention of "my lords" at Whitehall to inquire how it is that rotten spars and crosstrees are to be found in a ship span new from the hands of the dockyard.

24th and 25th.—On the 24th and 25th interesting experiments in sailing took place. The first was a chase to the N.N.W., the wind being W.S.W., and moderately fresh. After a four hours' chase the Pallas showed a marked superiority over the rest of the ships, being a long way ahead of all, after which the order of merit appeared about as follows:—2, Bellerophon; 3, Hector; 4, Achilles; 5, Caledonia: 6, Lord Clyde. The Ocean, from being disabled, could not be tested. The superior speed of the Pallas under sail is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the large amount of canvas she spreads for her size and tonnage, as compared with the other iron-clads. At the greatest disadvantage in this respect stands the

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Hector; she spreads miserably little canvas, and cannot set a studding-sail. The Achilles, also, has wofully little sail-power.

This trial took place with the ships' propellers still connected, but on the morrow they were disconnected and allowed to revolve prior to the ships chasing. To disconnect the propeller in a moderate sea and breeze, the ships rolling on an average from 7 deg. to 10 deg., took most of them half an hour from the signal being given, the least time being 25 minutes, and the maximum (Lord Clyde and Hector) 40 minutes. Then the squadron started off closehauled, chasing to the westward, with the wind at west, and again the Pallas showed her heels to the squadron; then came Achilles, Ocean, Caledonia, Hector, and Bellerophon, while the poor Lord Clyde was, in turf slang, "nowhere." It is remarkable that whereas the Bellerophon did well in running free, in beating to windward she made a sorry show. On this occasion the Pallas distinguished herself by sending her main topgallantmast over the side. During the night both wind and sea rose considerably, and the ships got very lively. Under these circumstances, next morning, the 26th, targets were ordered to be got out, and fifteen rounds fired from each ship. Most of them managed to fire this number, but only by watching their opportunities carefully, and then very large quantities of water were shipped. The Bellerophon only managed to fire two shots, and two other ships only six and eight respectively. The practice your correspondent saw was certainly very wild—some shot plunging into the water close alongside, some flying high above the object, and falling 300 or 400 yards beyond it; yet in all probability nine-tenths of the shot fired would have struck a vessel somewhere, either direct or by ricochet, at a distance of 400 to 500 yards. The average rolling of the ships during this practice was about 13 deg. During the night the Lord Clyde lost her jibboom.

27th.—On the 27th the Admiral sent the Ocean to Bantry to refit. The only occurrences worthy of note on this day are—first, that on the signal being made to "wear" the Hector refused to pay off under sail, and had to apply steam power; and second, Colomb's flashing night signals were exercised, and answered all the purposes required of them very successfully. During the night the Lord Clyde again came to the front and wrung her maintopmast-head.

28th.—The 28th restored to us once again the long-missing Research. Weather fine and wind light.

29th.—On the 29th arrived the Helicon from Bantry, bringing the squadron mails—a welcome freight, and (next to a dozen of oxen, a baker's shop, or a poultry yard) about the most acceptable thing she could have brought. She went back again to Bantry the same evening.

30th.—The 30th (Sunday) we knocked about lazily round the rendezvous, doing nothing; and so ends the cruise of the Channel

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Squadron up to the end of the month of September. The remainder must be for a future communication, as the ships are not likely to be in England again (if rumour says truly and lies not) until the end of October.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[With the view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

THE METEORIC SHOWER OF NOVEMBER 1866.

SIR,—The interest aroused by the brilliant meteoric display on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th inst., is a sufficient apology for occupying so large a space in your valuable magazine. From the earliest times, and from all climates, the singular phenomena of falling stars have been noticed; but it was not until the science of astronomy had been cultivated for thousands of years that any rational ideas regarding them were promulgated, and even in the present day they astonish and puzzle us. These bodies vary considerably in size, shape, velocity, and appearance: some are so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye; others, on the contrary, are two or three times the apparent diameter of the moon. Some are visible and vanish again almost instantaneously, others lasting a number of seconds. Respecting their shape, they are oval, circular, kite-shaped, sharp, and well-defined, or a confused mass of light occasionally assuming extraordinary forms.

It may be interesting to notice a few that have been described by eye-witnesses. One of the most remarkable phenomena of this kind upon record was observed on the 18th of August, 1783, about nine o'clock in the evening, when a meteor exceedingly large and brilliant passed over England and a considerable portion of the continent of Europe, illuminating every place over which its tract lay with an awful grandeur that astonished every beholder; its motion was amazingly rapid, and from observations made upon it in different places, it is computed that its diameter was little less than three-quarters of a mile, and its altitude about 60 miles. In 1799 a shower of stars was observed in America by Von Humboldt, in Greenland by the Moravian brethen, and by several persons in Germany. This was on the nights of the 11th and 12th of November, but in England clouds and rain were generally prevalent, yet in some localities many meteors were observed. In 1831, and in subsequent years, the phenomena was again observed at the same period of the year in America and elsewhere. It was particularly conspicuous in the former continent on the night of the 12th and 13th of November, 1833. The stars were so numerous, and appeared in so many parts of the heavens at once, that their numbers could only be very roughly calculated. The *Boston Observer* compared them to half the number of flakes seen in the air during a common fall of snow. When their number was greatly diminished, he (the editor), counted 650 stars in fifteen minutes, though confining his observations to a zone less than the tenth of the visible horizon. Similar displays were seen on the 13th of November in the years 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837. It will be seen that all these showers occurred on the 12th and 13th of November, and consequently must be periodic.

It is worthy of remark that with a few exceptions these showers all

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appeared to proceed from a common centre, the position which has been uniformly in nearly the same point of the heavens, viz., in some parts of the constellation of Leo. The principal exhibitions has at all times, and in all places, occurred between midnight and sunrise.

The theory of these surprising phenomena is not yet established. Arago thinks that everything tends to comfirm the existence of a zone consisting of millions of small bodies, whose orbits meet the plane of the ecliptic near the point occupied by the earth in November—a new planetary world in fact which has just began to be revealed to us.

Professor Newton discussing the recorded star showers between the years 902 and 1833, deduces 33¼ years for the length of one cicle, and observes during a period of two or three years at the end of each circle we may expect a shower. The periodicity thus indicated has been found to apply to meteor displays at other parts of the year. The November shower has retained its superiority.

The extraordinary meteoric display which was witnessed with such delight in the night between Tuesday and Wednesday was all that was predicted by American and English astronomers. This splendid spectacle is perhaps unprecedented in this country. The atmosphere being clear, the sky almost cloudless, with one or two exceptions when a few fleecy clouds obscured the stars. But the air was very cold, and the wind N.W., with a volocity of 40 miles per hour. Between 10 and 11 o'clock a few meteors were noticed, but it was not until midnight the display assumed an extraordinary character; soon after twelve o'clock they increased steadily, and at one o'clock the maximum occurred, and at this time I counted about 85 per minute. The sight was grand in the extreme. The meteors all radiated from the direction of Leo. The general course was from east to west, and from south-east to north-west, or with but few exceptions, leaving long streams of light behind them. From 12.30 a.m. to 2 a.m. I counted over 3,000, when the numbers gradually decreased, some of them were of great beauty, a few were rose colour, some a bright blue, others a lovely green. Their motion was extremely rapid. They were frequently half a dozen equal to stars of the first and second magnitude.—Yours &c.,

Meteorological Observatory, J. ARNOLD, F.M.S.
Aldershot Camp, Nov. 15.

A PINCH OF SNUFF.

Sir.—Many years have now elapsed since Lord Stanhope by an elaborate calculation arrived at the conclusion that an habitual snuff-taker consumes one year in every twenty of his life in opening and shutting his snuff-box, applying the snuff and arranging his nose after each pinch; and the ingenious peer from the data thus obtained went on to prove that by a judicious application of the time and money expended upon snuff, he would undertake to liquidate the National Debt.

In the present flourishing period of political economy, and while the Social Science Congress is actually in session, some apology seems necessary for drawing attention to such a trivial subject as a Pinch of Snuff. I therefore at once announce that I do not presume to trifle with an enlightened public by offering a treatise on the above subject. My title has only been adopted because, as the old adage says, "one thing leads on to another," and I propose to show how from a pinch of snuff I have been led to the knowledge of a field of commercial enterprise which has escaped the searching eye of Mr. Gladstone, a virgin soil for investment untouched by any Joint Stock Company (Limited).

Having had occasion lately to call in medical advice for one of my family, I was waited upon by a member of the Faculty approaching the grand climacteric, one of those polite, old-fashioned gentlemen, the

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sight of whom does one good in these days of cold reserve and selfishness. After examining his patient, this kind old soul came to assure me that there was no cause for alarm, and having thus done all that his conscience seemed to require, he immediately proceeded to refresh himself with a pinch of snuff, and presented his box in customary form. Snuff taking I have always observed is a great incentive to conversation, and in the course of a few minutes I found myself engaged in a discussion on the wonderful mechanism of the human frame, and the difficulty which medical men often experience in penetrating to the real cause of the malady affecting a patient.

"That is a difficulty," said my visitor, (Dr. Galen as I shall call him) "which must always remain insurmountable in many cases; but our knowledge and experience in the nature of disease might be extended were it not for the repugnance which exists to permitting the examination of a body after death. When I see the feeling partaking of awe and veneration with which a body is looked upon after death, it sometimes occurs to me that I see more respect paid to the cold remains than was ever bestowed on the living spirit which once dwelt within their precincts; even a skeleton above ground makes many people shudder. I have one in my study in a glass case, on which is inscribed a quotation from Dr. Arnott to this effect: 'The human skeleton with all its naked ribs is so associated in the common idea, that to most persons it is an object of dread, but to the philosophic mind, which rises superior to place and time, the evident adaptation of every part to its place and purpose and every part being purely mechanical renders it easily understood, and man cannot be said truly to contemplate it aright without holding converse with the Deity.'

"Not long since a patient, of fashionable, stylish appearance, on entering the room started at the sight of this piece of furniture, but before he left me he became a convert to the opinion of Dr. Arnott, and ended by admitting he should have no objection to his bones being preserved in a glass case, provided they were kept nicely polished."

When Dr. Galen had finished this story, another pinch of snuff followed as a matter of course, and I was led to ask how it happens that medical men allow themselves to indulge in such a practice as snuff taking.

"Sir," said the Doctor, "the present generation do not understand the reason why we medical men of the old school take snuff, but it is easily explained. When I was a student of medicine we were frequently obliged to dissect bodies which were in anything but a fragrant condition. The usual course when a 'subject' was required in those days was to employ one of the people denominated 'body snatchers,' a very low class of men who made it their business to desecrate the grave yards, for the purpose of providing the medical students with the means of pursuing their anatomical studies. These men were always to be found in the neighbourhood of the hospitals, and when a student felt a desire to examine some particular subject after life became extinct, a signal to one of these worthies, together with a very few words, made the matter 'all right,' but some days perhaps elapsed before the body could be obtained, and the sensation then upon the olfactory nerves was so oppressive that large quantities of snuff were required. From this arose the prevalence of this dirty habit in my profession; and after learning it ourselves, like the fox in the fable who lost his tail, I dare say we have often encouraged others to follow our example. But in the present age the young medical man has no necessity for taking snuff."

"Pray explain to me," said I, "how it is that the young men in the present day do not require snuff? Have they not the same amount of practice in dissection to go through in order to qualify themselves?"

"Certainly they have," said Dr. Galen; "but the arrangements for

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the anatomical schools are wholly different in the present day. The punishment of five years' penal servitude instead of twenty days imprisonment for stealing a body, has had the effect of extinguishing the race of body snatchers, and our schools would be without the necessary means of instruction were it not for the supply we derive from our neighbours over the water. There being no law in France against resurrection men the supply from that country is quite sufficient to meet all our demands."

"But I do not yet see," said I, "how you dispense with the snuff; the Frenchman and Englishman being members of the same human family, you study the anatomy of the one in order to practise on the other, how is it that in pursuing your studies you do not require as much snuff as you did when you obtained your medical supplies in England?"

"The reason is," replied the Doctor, "that these sort of things are all managed so much better in France. The article they supply is packed in casks of brine, as salt meat, and all the student now has to do is to unpack these casks, put the contents in a hot bath for a short time, inject the veins with some colouring matter, and with the aid of some chlorate of lime, he sits down as comfortably as possible over his limb without the slightest necessity for snuff."

Having now discharged the duty I undertook to perform by bringing into notice this new field of enterprise, I rest in the expectation that we shall soon see on the Shareholders List next to the Foreign Vineyard Company, a "Foreign Graveyard Association (Limited)." What a harvest such a company might have culled had it been allowed the run of the recent battle fields on the Continent!

DRILL.

Sir,—The great end and object of military training is efficiency be war, but if a war broke out the urgency with which men would in demanded to fill up the ranks would not give time for recruits to be put through the present tedious course of drill, which is only suited for a time of peace.

A period has now arrived when a new system of drill must be adopted, the moment therefore seems favourable for the introduction of a method of instruction which shall be adapted both to a time of war and a time of peace.

In simplifying the course, for instance, to accomplish one and the same thing, there should not be two words of command; the word given to the squad should apply to the company, battalion, and brigade. For example, as it is squad "right wheel," company "right wheel," so it should be battalion "right wheel," brigade "right wheel," instead of "the battalion will change position so many paces to the right or left." If less than the quarter circle, insert the proportion of the circle or the number of paces before the words "right wheel." Let one uniform system pervade the whole drill, let all changes of position be done in "fours," in fact let it be understood that "fours" is the intermediate formation in all cases.

Officers should not be shifted from one flank to another. If there is an officer on each flank of the company, the one nearest the pivot or flank of formation should lead for the time being.

The following are the heads of all that seems necessary for squad drill:

1. Position of "attention" and "stand at ease," the latter to imply "stand easy."
2. Salute.
3. Facings.

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4. Extension motions.

The recruit should then pass into company drill consisting of:

1. Marching, and in the loose formation suggested in my former letter, in single rank, the length of pace to be increased to thirty-three inches.

2. Wheeling from the halt, or on the march either to front or rear, still in single rank.

3. Dressing. In this section the Instructor should impress particularly on the recruit that the three flank men of the company must be allowed to get into their places first before any one else moves, and unless at parade, or for the first instruction there should be no word "eyes front."

4. Formation of company in two ranks, marching to front and rear, and wheeling on the march whether from column to line or line to column.

5. Wheeling into column of sub-divisions and sections from the halt and on the move, also wheeling into echelons of sub-divisions and sections.

6. Countermarching by ranks only, there is no necessity for two methods.

7. Side step.

8. Formation of fours, from the halt and on the move the word to be "fours right" or "left," instead of "form fours," &c. This section should be devoted to all the different formations by fours, such as forming to front, flank, right or left about, closing on the centre and flanks, and reforming two deep, in proving by "fours," the word should be "fours deep," "right about face," "to the right face," "right about face," and "front."

9. Squares.

10. Advancing in column of subdivisions or sections, and forming to a flank.

11. If necessary, a section might be devoted to marching past, omitting the "slow time."

12. When able to go through the above, men should be taught the use of their arms.

13. The double march.

In the late American campaigns the opposing armies were frequently indebted to their intrenchments for safety, these were thrown up very readily towards the latter end of the war.

Schools of intrenchment should be formed after the manner of the Schools of Musketry. Every regiment should be taught to entrench itself; there should be an Instructor of Breastworks. The course should include instruction in the necessary arrangments for crossing rivers, embarking and disembarking from boats, &c. Prizes should be awarded to regiments which could most readily entrench themselves, or pass a river in the quickest time.

The handling of skirmishers should be more attentively studied; if they worked in fours instead of files, the line would be stronger, the confidence men would have in themselves might be further increased by a constant system of "re-inforce skirmishers," or "relieve skirmishers;" the reserve if necessary sending out fresh companies, leading skirmishers to feel themselves, once out, independent of the rest of the battalion. The supports should be kept in a half extended order, the better to carry out the "re-inforce."

Skirmishers in this formation, especially if well assisted by the supports, should resist cavalry without ever closing on the reserve.

Supports should always place themselves in echelon with one another, the left support more advanced than the centre, the centre than the right, thus far ready in case of cavalry approaching.

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Bodies of troops of whatever size in a defensive attitude will naturally be posted behind cover, if it is to be obtained, the attacking party will no doubt be exposed for some distance to a galling fire before they will be able to make a "rush" at the enemy. No course is laid down to be pursued under these circumstances, yet it is important that a decided plan should be adopted. The skirmishers having advanced for some distance, should be re-inforced, either from the supports or reserve, the main body should then advance either in column or line as required.

The method suggested for throwing out skirmishers is similar to that of the French chasseurs à pied; let the intervals between the groups of four occur at about twelve paces distance.

For the assault skirmishers might be closed on their respective centres, supports being then closed upon them, forming a line of quarter distance columns with intervals between them, through which the companies of the reserve might deliver their fire till they came up into the same line, thus forming a favourable order for the attack.

FIG. 1.

3	1	2
6	4	5

Fig. 1 shows skirmishers with supports closed on them ready for reserve companies to complete the line.

FIG. 2.

3	9	1	7	2
6	10	4	8	5

Fig. 2 shows line as proposed, formed ready for attack.

The Light Infantry Drill as at present taught, seems only to study the conduct of skirmishers upon the approach of cavalry; it does not sufficiently provide for the attack. No sooner are men extended than they are closed to form squares. Let the close sound by all means, but let it be preparatory to moving forward to the attack in some such order as the above. In the heat of action it would be impossible to control the fire of skirmishers, but it should be done as much as possible by teaching the men to fire by ranks, so that there should be as little waste as possible of ammunition. If the attack did not succeed, the retreat could be conducted on similar principles, skirmishers extending in rear of the line of column, and the latter passing through. There should be as little bugling as possible, an instrument with notes should be substituted for that now in use, a few notes of some popular air would be far more easily understood than the present sounds.

To give the new rifle every chance, the men's dress should be altered, as well as their accoutrements. Men should not be burdened when at drill with a knapsack, in action these would be cast off at once. In "marching out" men may learn to carry their kits upon their backs. A prize should be offered for competition for the best constructed and most suitable pouch for the new arm. A band round the waist with elastic loops made in it, seems a ready method of carrying cartridges for immediate use.

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CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Book about Lawyers. By John Cordy Jeaffreson, Barrister at Law, Author of "A Book about Doctors," &c. 2 vols.

Any one who wishes to learn a good deal about lawyers, in an easy conversational way, should make this his text book. He may see what our learned friends have been, and are in love and in war, (the latter phase represented at present by "the Devil's Own,") how they keep house, their fees, their costume, their amusements, their amateur theatricals, their mirth and jokes. He may also learn all about the Great Seal, its wanderings and its perils from robbers; its defacing on the death of the sovereign, and the modes of disposing of it afterwards, one of the best being that adopted by William IV, who divided it between the rival claimants, Lord Lyndhurst and Brougham. The only mode that we can adopt to give an idea of a work so discursive is to present a few extracts, which we select because they relate to men who are pretty well known to most readers. Take this as a sample of legal sarcasm. "To the surgeon in the witness box who said, 'I employ myself as a surgeon,' Lord Ellenborough retorted, 'but does anybody else employ you as a surgeon?' The demand to be examined *on affirmation* being preferred by a Quaker witness, whose dress was so much like the costume of an ordinary *conformist* that the officer of the court had begun to administer the usual oath, Lord Ellenborough inquired of the friend, 'Do you really mean to impose upon the court by appearing here in the disguise of a reasonable being?' Very pungent was his ejaculation at a cabinet dinner when he heard that Lord Kenyon was about to close his penurious old age by dying. 'Die!—why should he die—what would he get by that?' interposed Lord Ellenborough, adding to the pile of jests by which men have endeavoured to keep a grim, unpleasant subject out of sight—a pile to which the latest *mot* was added the other day by Lord Palmerston, who during his late attack of gout exclaimed, playfully, '*Die*, my dear doctor? That's the *last* thing I think of doing.'"

"The wisdom's in the wig," says the adage, therefore we quote a passage or two on this all-important subject.

"Lord Ellenborough was once about to go on circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said she should like to accompany him. He replied that he had no objection provided she did not encumber the carriage with bandboxes, which were his utter abhorrence. During the first day's journey Lord Ellenborough, happening to stretch his legs, struck his foot against something below the seat; he discovered that it was a bandbox. Up went the window and out went the bandbox. The coachman stopped, and the footman, thinking that the bandbox had tumbled out of the window by some extraordinary chance, was going to pick it up, when Lord Ellenborough furiously called out, 'Drive on!' The bandbox, accordingly, was left by the ditch-side. Having reached the county town where he was to officiate as judge, Lord Ellenborough proceeded to array himself for the court-house. 'Now,' said he, 'where is my wig?' 'My Lord,' replied his attendant, 'it was thrown out of the carriage window!'"

"Lady Eldon's good taste and care for her husband's comfort induced Lord Eldon, soon after his elevation to the pillow of the Common Pleas, to beg the King's permission that he might put off his judicial wig on leaving the courts in which as Chief Justice he would be required to preside. The petition did not meet with a favourable reception. For a minute George III. hesitated; whereupon Eldon supported his prayer by observing, with the fervour of an old-fashioned Tory, that the

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lawyer's wig was a detestable innovation—unknown in the days of James I. and Charles the Martyr, the judges of which two monarchs would have rejected as an insult any proposal that they should assume a head-dress fit only for madmen at masquerades, or mummers at country wakes. 'What! what!' cried the King sharply; and then, smiling mischievously, as he suddenly saw a good answer to the plausible argument, he added—'True, my Lord, Charles the First's judges wore no wigs, but they wore beards. You may do the same, if you like. You may please yourself about wearing or not wearing your wig; but mind, if you please yourself by imitating the old judges as to the head—you must please me by imitating them as to the chin. You may lay aside your wig; but if you do—you must wear a beard.'"

Lord Eldon, of course, occupies a considerable space in the book, but we have room only for the following sample of his humour.

"Amongst Eldon's humorous answers to applications for preferment should be remembered his letter to Dr. Fisher of the Charterhouse, on one side of a sheet of paper, "Dear Fisher, I cannot, to-day, give you the preferment for which you ask—I remain your sincere friend, Eldon. —Turn over;' and on the other side, 'I gave it to you yesterday.' This note reminds us of Erskine's reply to Sir John Sinclair's solicitation for a subscription to the testimonial which Sir John invited the nation to present to himself. On the one side of a sheet of paper it ran, 'My dear Sir John, I am certain there are few in this kingdom who set a higher value on your services than myself, and I have the honour to subscribe,' on the other side it concluded, 'myself your obedient faithful servant, Erskine.'"

These specimens, we think, will induce many readers to avail themselves of the store of pleasant reading that Mr. Jeaffreson has provided for them.

A WINTER WITH THE SWALLOWS. By Matilda Betham Edwards.

Under this fanciful title, a clever lady-novelist gives us a most charming account of her residence in Algeria in the winter of 1865-66. We do not know whether she was exceptionally fortunate, but if not, Algeria must be the most exquisite country in the world. She seems to have taken her own sunshine with her, and accordingly she was happy at all times and in all places. She mixed with equal ease, as it seems, with the Turks, Moors, Jews, Arabs and Kaybles, visited some of the French outposts in the Atlas, and saw all there was to be seen of the strange congregation of nature that passes for European society in Algeria. She appears anxious to bestow a good word on all of them, but her great favorites are evidently the Arabs, and next to them the Kabyles. To both these races she is far more favourable than the generality of travellers, and she sketches them in such a pleasant, genial way, that it is quite impossible to resist the impression she intends to make. Take, for instance, the following passage, which is a fair specimen of the style of the whole book.

"There was always plenty to do in Algiers; lessons in Arabic; visits to the Moorish schools; searches in the publishers' shops for new books and pamphlets; for photographs in the numerous photographic 'ateliers;' calls of ceremony, and talks and purchases in the bazaars. One gets quite a circle of acquaintances among the native merchants, and as they do not economise time after our fashion, but live in one long protracted state of leisure, the longer you dawdle over your purchases the better. Some of these men are particularly well-mannered, intelligent, and obliging; impoliteness one never meets with, and the politeness of good nature is very common. They will tell you when any Mussulman 'fête' is to take place; will put themselves out of the way to obtain information of Aïssaoua dances, or Negro sacrifices, or Moorish wed-

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dings; will send you an escort, and will prove useful in a hundred and fifty ways to civil customers. Sometimes tourists (though I am happy to say that I have never seen my own countrymen offend in this way) will interlard their conversation with such speeches as these, 'Tell me, now, 'entre nous,' how many wives have you?' or, 'How do you manage to keep the peace between your wives?' without remembering, or caring to remember, how even amongst their most intimate friends the Arabs do not mention their women. Instead of our hearty 'How d'ye do, Brown; hot day; how's your wife and the youngsters?' they make their greeting after this round-about, but dignified fashion, 'May your day be happy! Is it well with your tent? Is it well with your family? Is it well with your people? Is it well with your grandmother?' And this seeming squeamishness of etiquette where women are concerned does not proceed from jealousy alone, but from deference to the sex. A well-bred Arab never accustoms himself to 'tutoyer' the mother of his children, but always addresses her in the second person."

We have said that our authoress carried her own sunshine (metaphorically speaking) with her; how else could she and her party be so "jolly" in a snow storm? The scene in a cedar forest near Terriet, on the bank of Mount Atlas.

"We followed a wild tract that led, now on the verge of an awful precipice, now through the mazes of the forest, and at last reached a deserted hut standing on a little plateau. Blackened stems, just silvered with snow, lay here and there, whilst our point of sight was bounded by trees in their full prime and glory, some of them reaching to the height of twenty yards, and capable of sheltering a hundred and twenty mounted soldiers from the sun. We had hoped to make a little fire in the hut for the purpose of drying our soaked clothes and warming our benumbed limbs, but, unfortunately, neither the guide nor our cavaliers were provided with lucifers. There was nothing to do but to make ourselves happy. Our saddle-bags were produced, and we made a hearty meal standing on boards, and shifting from one foot to the other by way of keeping up circulation. When our supply of hard-boiled eggs, bread, and wine had come to an end, the storm had gathered in force and fury. Down came the artillery of winds, crashing, laming, ruining wherever they passed, and gloating over destruction with shrieks and yells of triumph. Fast and thick came the rattling charge of snow-flakes, covering every speck of greenness and every sign of life till the eye became dazzled with the glistening monotony. To go on was madness, to remain was a madness worse still; so we remounted and faced the storm with as much courage and good humour as we had at command. For some time we kept in a path that wound through the very heart of the forest, having a steep ravine on each side, and gaining at every turn a new prospect of wild and weird effect. The mist was now so thick that the huge cedars looked diaphanous and visionary, seen through such a medium. We seemed to be wandering through an atmosphere that was wholly new, peopled by pale blue phantoms of antediluvian size and mystery. As soon as we began to descend, the poor horses and mules had much ado to keep their footing, and at last some of us were obliged to dismount and walk the rest of the way out of regard for their necks and our own. Wet to the skin, our cheeks tingling from the effects of snow and wind, our limbs aching with cold, we reached Teniet as it was growing dusk, a little indisposed to accept the kind hospitality tendered to us. For the Captain insisted upon carrying us off to his pretty Moorish house to dinner, and nothing could exceed the good-nature with which he waited whilst our dresses were dried in an oven close by, and such toilettes were made as were possible to us. We found the Captain's family charming; his wife, young, pretty, and a very model of a hostess—his children full of

friendliness to us—himself genial and cosmopolitan in his views regarding most things, The only drawback to the enjoyment of the pretty dinner they had provided for us was an accident that happened at the onset. We were just seated at table, and Hamet, the Kabyle servant, was bringing in the soup, when by some inadvertent piece of awkwardness, the tureen tipped over, to the marring of the spotless damask, the shining glass, and Madame's silk dress. But with a good-tempered shrug of the shoulders, and merely the remark, "Il faut passer de notre potage alors," our host and hostess submitted to the mischance, and all went on smoothly. The unfortunate Hamet showed no sort of awkwardness, but went on with his duties like a hero who could support an evil accident. We saw a good deal of the Captain and his family while at Teniet, and but for them should have found our long evenings and snow-bound days somewhat dull. For the snow having set in seemed disposed to stay, and there was nothing to do but pile up our cedar-logs, bring out our books and pencils, and wait for fine weather. There was no possibility of return to Milianah even till a change came."

Like an experienced traveller, Miss Edwards gives an Appendix and Notes, which supply all needful information about climate, accommodation, expenses of living, excursions, &c., so that her work is really available as a guide-book, though written in a style to which those useful productions make no pretence; and her publishers have done her justice, by bestowing the best of paper and print, and illustrations, and binding the book, most appropriately, in the sacred green of the Prophet, tastefully lightened in gold.

MADONNA MARY. By Mrs. Oliphant; Authoress of "The Life of Edward Irving," "Agnes," &c. 3 Vols.

The name of Mrs. Oliphant is sufficient to arouse expectations, and the present work will fully satisfy them. Without detailing the whole plot, which would not be fair, we can only say that the story turns on a Gretna-green marriage, the loss of the "marriage lines," and a most unwise second marriage, into which the heroine is urged against her better judgment, by her well-meaning, but short-sighted husband. He is an Indian officer, and is killed soon after he has thus blackened his wife's fair fame, under the idea of firmly establishing it, leaving her to struggle as she best may with a host of suspicions and calumnies. Major Percival, her brother-in-law, and Mr. Penrose, her uncle, get hold of the old story, and, from different motives, unite in persuading her second son, Wilfrid, that his elder brother, Hugh, is illegitimate. A period of terrible distress to all parties naturally ensues, which is most touchingly told, but we will not destroy the pleasure of the reader by stating the result. Suffice it to say that the interest is kept up to the last, and that things do not end exactly as might have been anticipated. The character of the heroine is sketched with much force and distinctness, and the very different character of the two brothers are well brought out. Mrs. Kirkman would seem to be a sketch from life; but, next to the heroine, Aunt Agatha, the true, tender-hearted friend of both Mary and Winnie, is the character most to our liking.

CHRISTIE'S FAITH.—By the Author of "High Church," "No Church," &c. 3 Vols.

There is a strength and originality about the characters of this book, quite equal to anything that the author has hitherto produced. "Look to the Poor" is its motto; and accordingly most of the personages are taken from the lower stratum of society. Indeed, considering that Teddy and Zach Femfield, the joint heroes, have graduated in the streets and in jail, and that Mr. Femfield, senior, is a villain of the deepest dye, who "leaves his country for his country's good," but unluckily comes

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back again, we might, without injustice, describe the book as a tale of criminal life. For this sort of thing, *pure et simple*, we confess a repugnance, but by the introduction of such characters as old Wynn, the night watchman at a Lambeth wharf, his son Martin, his daughter Polly, and his niece Christie, our scruples are removed, for by these people who are actuated by a sincere desire of doing good, the little outcasts are reclaimed, and made decent members of society. The author adheres too closely to probability to attempt the reformation of their wretched father, and accordingly he dies in his cellar in St. Giles, from a hurt received in an attempt to rob the Lambeth wharf, where old Wynn is killed in the fray. Mrs. Henwood, the owner of the wharf, is the sister-in-law of Femfield, who has once been a gentleman, and she is prevailed on to take charge of one of her nephews, whilst Martin Wynn brings up the other. Poor Teddy is an unpromising subject at first, but Christie has faith in him, whence the title of the tale. Of course, two or three love stories, both of former times and of the present, are mixed up with the more prosaic features, but it is not our business to say to whom they relate, or what are their various issues; suffice it to say, that they are well worked out, and naturally told.

OBITUARY.

Admiral of the fleet Sir William Parker, G.C.B., First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, died on Nov. 1. We abridge the services of this distinguished and most highly esteemed officer from *O'Byrne*. Sir W. Parker entered the Navy, March, 5, 1793, as Captain's servant, on board the Orion, 74, in which ship he served for some time in the West Indies, and was present as Midshipman, in the actions of May 28 and 29 and June 1. 1794. In March, 1794, he joined the Leviathan, 74, and soon again sailed for the West Indies, where, besides assisting at the capture of a large number of the enemy's vessels, he took part in the unsuccessful attack made in March, 1796, on the town of Leogane St. Domingo. On May 6 and June 24, 1798, he was successively nominated (after an unemployed interval of 11 months), Acting Lieutenant, on the Jamaica station of the Magicienne, frigate, and Queen, 98, flag-ship of Sir Hyde Parker, by whom, from April 29, 1799, until the receipt of his first Admiralty commission bearing date Sept. 5 in the same year, he was entrusted with the command of the Volage, 22, and of the Amaranthe and Pelican, sloops. Attaining the rank of Commander, Oct. 10, 1799, Capt Parker, after immediately commanding the Abergavenny, 54, was appointed, Nov. 11, following in the Stork, 18, in which vessel. employed in the West Indies, North Sea, and Channel, he made prize of La Légère, French packet, of 14 guns and 50 men, laden with valuable cargo, and contributed in company with La Constance, 24, to the capture of El Cantara, Spanish privateer, of 22 guns and 110 men, and of her consort, a lugger mounting 10 guns. On the occasion of his promotion to Post rank, Oct. 9. 1810, Capt. Parker was appointed to l'Oiseau, 36; and on Nov. 8, 1802, after having held command for 8 months of the Alarm, 32, and conveyed a body of German troops to Holland, he joined the Amazon, 38. In that ship, at the commencement of the late war with France, he brought the Duke of Kent home from Gibraltar, and on his return to the Mediterranean so distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly by his conduct in chasing a French frigate into Toulon, that he excited the admiration and secured the friendship of Lord Nelson, with whom, in 1805, he pursued the combined squadrons to the West Indies and back. Previously to the latter event, Capt. Parker had had the fortune July

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16, 1803. to effect the crpture of Le Félix, privateer, of 16 guns and 96 men. He afterwards, Sept. 12, 1805, took the Principe de la Paz, Spanish privateer mounting 24 9-pounders and 4 brass swivels, with a complement of 160 men; and on March 13, 1806, he signalized himself by his meritorious and gallant behaviour through a long running fight, which terminated in the surrender to the London, 98, and to the Amazon, whose loss extended to 4 men killed and 5 wounded, of the Marengo 80, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Linois, and 40-gun frigate Belle Poule. In the summer of 1809, Capt. Parker was employed in active co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Galicia, especially at Ferrol, where he landed at the head of a party of seamen. On March 23, 1811, he captured Le Cupidon, French privateer of 14 guns and 82 men. Quitting the Amazon in Feb., 1812, he was next, Oct. 11, 1827, appointed to the Warspite, 76; from which ship stationed in the Mediterranean, he was transferred, Dec. 29, 1828, to the Prince Regent, yacht. On May 1, 1831, Rear-Admiral Parker, (who had attained flag rank July 22, 1830, and been nominated a C.B. June 4, 1815,) was invested with the chief command on the Lisbon station, which he continued to hold—occasionally commanding an experimental squadron—until July 11, 1834 On the 16th of that month he was created a K C.B. He became, 10 days later a Lord of the Admiralty; and on resigning that appointment was constituted, May 12, 1841, Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, whither he sailed with his flag in the Cornwallis, 72.. As a reward for the brilliancy and importance of his ensuing services in China, where he superintended all the operations from Amoy, in Aug., 1841, to the pacification of Nanking in 1842, and was often personally engaged both afloat and on shore, he was nominated a G.C.B., Dec., 2, 1849. and raised, on his return to England in 1844 to the dignity of a Baronet. Since Feb. 27, 1845, Sir H. Parker, (he had become a Vice-Admiral, Nov. 33, 1841) was in chief command of the Mediterranean station with his flag in the Hibernia, 104. He was awarded the good service pension of £300 per annum April 26, 1844; and appointed, Dec. 19, 1846, First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. His Admiral's commission bears date April 29, 1851.

Colonel James Thomas Maulverer, C.B.. on half-pay, 30th Foot, died Oct. 25, at 14, Craven Street. He entered the service April, 1834; became Lieut.. Aug., 1836; Capt. July, 1843; Major, May, 1852; Lieut. Col., Sept., 1854; Col., Sept., 1857; and retired on half pay, Dec., 1862. He served with the 17th Regiment throughout the campaign in Affghanistan and Beloochistan, under Lord Keane, and was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee (medal) and of Khelat. Served the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, with the 30th, including the Battle of the Alma (horse shot) shortly after which he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was present at the Battle of Inkermann (severely wounded), Siege of Sebastopol, sortie of Oct. 26, 1854, and assault on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855, wounded (medal and three clasps, mentioned in despatches, C.B., officer of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and fourth class of the Medjidie). Was in receipt of a pension for distinguished services.

General William Gilbert, of the Bombay Infantry, died on Nov. 5. at Tweed, near Lymington, Hants, aged 85.

Lieutenant-General William Donald Robertson, of the Bombay Infantry, died on Nov. 3, at Chowton Hill, Christchurch, Hants, aged 76.

General William R.C. Costley, of the Bengal Infantry, died on Sept. 16, in Dublin, aged 87,

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STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(*Corrected to November 26.*)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Sir F. L. McClintock, 1864, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1866, Channel Squadron
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. L. Waddilove, 1862, China
Advice, st. ves., Second Master Com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1 pad., Staff Com. Welch, 1863, special service
Alert, 17, sc. Com. A. J. Innes, 1861, Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-Com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. Bruce, 1859, West Coast of Africa.
Arethusa, 35, sc., Captain Macdonald, Mediterranean
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. H. L. Round, 1862, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Admiral Wellesley, C.B., 1863, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc., Commander W. H. Pym, 1863, Mediterranean
Aurora, 35, sc. Capt. A. F. R. De Horsey, 1857. North. America and West Indies
Banterer, 2, sc., Lieut.-Commander Tonkin, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies.
Barrosa, 21, sc., Captain H. Boys, 1858, ordered home
Basilisk, 6, Captain W. N. W. Hewett, V.C. 1860, China.
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Tatham, 1854, Channel Squadron
Black Eagle, 2, pad, Staff-Com. Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Black Prince, 41, sc. Capt. Corbett, 1857, Flag-ship of Rear Adl. Frederick, Queenstown
Boscawen, 20, Com. MacLeod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southampton
Brilliant, 16, Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol, 39, Commodore. G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, Devonport
Britannia, 3, Cadet Training Ship, Captain Randolph, 1854, Dartmouth
Brisk, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, N. America and W. Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Maquay 1855, China
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, N. America and W. Indies
Caledonia, 31, Capt. the Hon. F. A. Foley, 1860, Flag of Rear Adl. Yelverton, Devonpt.
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, Devonport.
Camperdown, Naval Barrack, Capt. G. Napier, (1856) Devonport
Cassandra, paddle, 2, Lieut.-Com. B. H. Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. C. R. Jackson, 1854 Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Challenger, 22, Capt. R. Maguire, 1855, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieut.-Com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, N. America and W. Indies.
Clio, 23, sc., Capt N. E. B. Turnour, 1859 Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc. Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Mediterranean
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Howard Kerr, 1857, China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 Pacific
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander A. G. R. Roe, 1863, passage home
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
Cordelia, 11, sc, Com. De Wahl, 1860, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Captain E. K. Barnard, North America and West Indies
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Mediterranean
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Capt. Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 23, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., C.B, ordered home
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, 1862, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, Devonport
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushell, 1861, Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymondt 1858, particular service
Donegal, 91, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1864, Liverpool
Doris, 30. sc., Captain Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies.
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. Thompson, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieut.-Com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. Allard, (1851), West Coast of Africa
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship, Capt. Fellowes, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan, 81, sc, Vice-Adm. Sir James Hope, K.C.B, Capt. R. Gibson, 1863, N. America and West Indies
Eagle, 50, Commander W. E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. E. R. Fremantle, 1861, ordered home
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mas.-Com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Malta
Enterprise, 4, sc., Com. George S. Bosanquet, 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, Australia
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. M. L. S Peile, 1857 W. C. of Africa
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc. Com. William H. Blake, 1860, Australia.
Favourite, 10, sc., Captain H. Short, 1858, North America and West Indies

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Fawn, sc., 17, Captain Basil Hall, 1860, North America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff Com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3. Lieut.-Com. Eaton, 1857, Japan
Fisgard, 42, Capt. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Capt. Grubb, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859 Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-Com. J. E. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut. Com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. Moriarty, C.B., particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Cap. John J. Kennedy C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Ganges, training ship, Com. F. W. Wilson, 1862, Falmouth
Gannet, 11 Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, N. America and West Indies
Gibraltar, 81, sc. Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Mediterranean
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt Aplin, 1861, Devonport
Gleaner, gunboat, Lieut. Charles F. Hill, 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Captain C. Stirling, 1863, West Coast of Africa
Griffon, 5, Com. D. C. Davidson, 1863, West Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. Morice, 1859, China
Havock, 2. sc. gunbt, Lieut. P. E. Luard, 1855 China
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Singleton 1858, China
Hector, 34 sc., Capt. W. G. Luard 1855, Channel Squadron
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Stephenson, North America and West Indies
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Staff-Com. Thain, 1863, China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859, Malta
Highflyer, 20 sc., Cap. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean (survey)
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865, China
Implacable, 24, Com. E. L. H. Ray, 1860, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-Com. Nicholas, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton.
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. H. M. N. Dyer 1855, Scotch Fisheries.
Janus, 3, Lieut.-Com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. ——— ordered home
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and W, Indies
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland, West Coast of Africa
Lizard, 1, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. Price, 1854 Coast of Scotland
Lightning, 3, st. ves,, Com. D. Aird, survey Coast of Scotland
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. A. Salwey, Brazils
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. J. Seccombe Channel Squadron
Lion, 60, sc. Captain J. M. Hayes, C. B., 1855, Coast Guard. Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc. Captain R. Dew, C.B., 1858, Plymouth
Lyra, 9. sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861, East Indies
Malacca, 17 Capt. R. B Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com Hon. J. FitzMaurice, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. Potter, 1861, Sheerness
Megæra, 6, Capt. M. B. Dunn, store service 1862
Minstrel, 2, Lt. Com. M. B. Medlycott, 1859, Halifax
Mullet, 5, Commodore A. P. V. Robinson 1861 West Coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. William Swinburn, 1858, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B. Capt. C. Wilson, Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne 1864, S. E. Coast of America
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle. 2, Lt. Com. C. Jenkins. 1859, Jamaica
Niger, 13, Captain J. Bruce, 1862, West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A. J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Captain Chandos Stanhope, Devonport
Octavia, Capt. F. Hillyar, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lt. Com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hire, 1862, Portsmouth
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, China
Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858, Queenstown
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. Edward Stubbs, 1863, ordered home
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. Sullvan, (1860), Bombay
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell, 1858, China
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, sc., (tender to Princess Royal) Lieut.-Com. E. S. J. Garforth, 1857, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3. Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. Petch, 1861 Portsmouth.
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-Com. Calver, 1863 Downs (survey)
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.
Prince Albert, 4, sc., Captain Arthur Wilmshurst, 1861. Devonport
Prince Consort, 31, sc., Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1853, Mediterranean
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves. Mast.-Com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Com. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Princess Royal, 73. sc. Vice-Adm. G. St. V. King, C.B., Capt. W. G Jones, 1861, China
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. Sir Francis Blackwood, 1859, Mediterranean
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Devonport
Ranger, 5, sc. Com. W. A. Gambier 1865, Coast of Africa

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Rapid, 11, sc. Com. Stubbs, ordered home
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. J. W. Webb, 1858, China
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860, Sheerness
Research, 4, sc. Com. R. A. E. Scott, 1848, Portsmouth
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1856, Mediterranean
Revenge, 73, Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mas. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas (survey)
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush. 1861, Portsmouth
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W F. Martin, Bart, K.C.B. Capt. C. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royalist, 11, sc. Com. H. E. G. Earle, 1862, N. America and West Indies
Royal George, 78, sc. Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin.
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Salamander, 6, st. ves., Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, Australia (survey)
Salamis, 1, st. ves., Com. F. G. Suttie, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edge, 1862, Devonport
Saturn, Captain Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 4, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, China.
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. J. N. Croke, 1855, Devonport
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Com. Caldwell, C.B., Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, sc, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. R. Hare, 1857, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, Pacific.
Sinoom, 4, troop ship, Captain Thomas B. Lethbridge, 1863.
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-Com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lt. Com. Powys, 1859, China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. H. A. Trollope, 1863, Coast of Africa, ordered home
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedwell, 5, sc. Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, ordered home
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mas.-com. C. Burney, 1861, Channel Islands
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. John B. Mitchell, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. A. D. W. Fletcher, 1856, Brazil
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-Com. G. Allen, (acting) Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-Com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4, Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. E. B Rice 1855, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. Dunlop, 1856 China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. T. J. Bullock 1861, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship, Staff Com. C. Bawden, 1864, Woolwich
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml. Hon. J. Denman. Captain T. P. Coode, 1862, Pacific
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, troop service
Terrible, 21, Captain Commerell, V.C., 1859, Portsmouth.
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Com. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Torch. 5, sc., Cap. G. Douglas, West Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Trincomalee, 16, Com. W. J. Pollard, 1854, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, pad., 3, Lieut.-com. R. H. Napier, 1857 Brazils
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. Hon. V. A. Montague, 1860, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc. troop ship, Capt. S. H. Henderson, 1863, Portsmouth
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, K.C.B. (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., G.C.B. Captain F. Egerton, (1855) Portsmouth
Victoria, 102, sc., Vice Adm. Lord Clarence Paget, Captain A. H. Gardner, 1863, Mediterranean
Vigero, 2, Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, Woolwich
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1859, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2, store ship, Mas.-Com. Wise, 1853, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. v. Staff com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Vixen, 2, Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, Woolwich
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, 1862, Mozambique
Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. Fred. P. Doughty, 1855, China
Wellesley, 17, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B 1854, Chatham
Wildfire. st. ves., Mast.-Com. G. Brockman, 1854, Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut. Com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859 Mediterranean
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, North America and West Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins, 1863, flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Devonport for the Pacific.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*Corrected up to 26th November*, 1866, *inclusive.*)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.— Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Colchester
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto
4th do.—Newbridge
5th do.—Newbridge
6th do.—Cahir
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Manchester
2nd do —Dublin
3rd Hussars—Aldershot
4th do.—Edinburgh
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Bombay, ditto
7th Hussars—Bengal, ditto
8th do.—Birmingham
9th Lancers—Dublin
10th Hussars—Dundalk
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Cork
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Hounslow
15th Hussars—Aldershot
16th Lancers—Madras Canterbury
17th do.—Aldershot
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto
20th do.—Bengal, ditto
21st do.—Bengal, ditto
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops 5, 7, 9, 18, 20, 21,—Chatham, 23.
Do. —Kensington and Regent's Park, 4
Do —Portsmouth, 19.
Do —Dublin, 6 and 8
Do —New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do —Aldershot, 2, 10, 11, 12, 17, 22 and 24
Do—Curragh 1 and 3
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Chelsea Bks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Windsor
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellinton Brks
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—St George's Bks.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Windsor
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Chatham
Do (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay. ditto
Do. (2nd bat)—Birr
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Calcutta, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Belfast
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto
5th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Good Hope, Shorncliff
6th do. (1st bat.)—Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Jamaica, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras ditto
11th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—New Zealand, Gosport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Shorncliff
14th do. (1st bat.)—Curragh
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Chatham
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.) Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.)—Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Hongkong ditto
21st do. (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do (1st bat)—New Brunswick, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, ditto
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Shorncliff
28th do.—Aldershot
29th do.—Malta, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto
31st do.—Curragh
32nd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield
34th do.—Bengal, Chatham
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th do.—Bengal, Preston
38th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
39th do.—Manchester
40th do.—Portsmouth
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
43rd do.—Portsmouth
44th do.—Dover
45th do.—Bombay, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Aldershot
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—New Zealand, Chatham
51st do.—Bengal, Sheffield
52nd do.—Aldershot
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Gosport
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Portland
57th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Athlone
60th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cork
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Buttevant
63rd do.—Glasgow,
64th do.—Templemore Parkhurst
65th do.—Devonport
66th do.—Aldershot
67th do.—Fermoy
68th do.—Portsmouth
69th do.—Jersey
70th do.—Dover
71st do.—Aldershot
72nd do.—Edinburgh
73rd do.—China, Cork
74th do.—Limerick
75th do.—Kilkenny
76th Foot—Madras, Shorncliffe

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77th Foot—Bengal Gospost
78th do.—Gibraltar, Stirling
79th do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Devonport
81st do.—Aldershot
82nd do—Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Dublin
84th do.—Malta, Colchester
85th do.—Dublin
86th do.—Gibraltar, Gosport
87th do.—Gibraltar, Shorncliff
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Aldershot
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Stirling
92nd do.—Dublin
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Bengal, Gosport
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—Cape, Preston
100th Foot—Canada: Colchester
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do.—Bombay, ditto
104th do.—Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shornecliffe
106th do.—Bombay, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Bahamas
2nd do.—Jamaica
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do—Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto
3rd do.— ditto
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th do.—Preston
10th Depot Battalion—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shornecliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

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PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY.

The entry of Naval Cadets of the Second Class, which has been suspended, will be resumed immediately, and applications should be made in the usual manner, and the examination will take place in January.

October 31.

The undermentioned Officers have been this day promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector of Machinery afloat, with seniority of July 6:—viz., John Ward, Esq., George Murdoch, Esq., William Arthur Dinnon, Esq., Walter W. Williamson, Esq., Robert Nicoll, Esq.

With reference to the *London Gazette* of the 9th instant, the promotion of Lieut. Robert Synge to the rank of Retired Commander, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of August 1, 1860, July 9, 1864, and March 24, 1866, has been cancelled.

November 1,

William Fasken, Esq., M.D., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff-Surg., with seniority of July 12.

Lieutenant Edgar Henry Blake has been this day promoted to be a Retired Commander under the provisions of the Orders in Council of August 1, 1860, July 9, 1864 and March 24, 1866.

Mr. James Sharp has this day been promoted to the rank of First-Class Assistant Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 27.

November 12.

The undermentioned Officers have been this day promoted to the rank of Staff-Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 11th inst:—

Messrs. George Williams, Wm. Henry Petch, Samuel Braddon, Thomas Potter, William Palmer Braund, John W. Lowe, and E. Martin Vincent.

The following promotions have this day been made:—

Mr. Robert Glasspole, to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 4, 1865.

Mr. George Horatio Weeks, to be First Class Assistant-Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 26, 1866.

November 13.

The Rev. John Kingston has this day been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

November 15.

Dr. Alexander Armstrong has this day been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet, for Special Services recorded at the Admiralty.

Commander James Bull has been this day promoted to be a Retired Captain, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of 1st of August, 1860, 9th of July, 1864, and 24th of March, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, Bart., K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, vice Adml. Sir C. Fremantle, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired.

Captains—G. W. Preedy, C.B., of the Cumberland, to the Royal Adelaide; Richard Purvis to the Satellite; the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., to her Majesty's ship Cumberland, vice Preedy, appointed to the Royal Adelaide; Richard Purvis, of the Satellite, to the Racoon, commissioned; Joseph Edye to the Satellite, vice Purvis.

Captains (additional)—Benjamin S. Picard to the Fisgard, for service in the Jumna; J. C. Soady to the Fisgard, for service in the Serapis; Charles T. Curme to the Fisgard, for service in the Eu-

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phrates; George W. Watson to the Fisgard, for service in the Crocodile.

Commander—Edward Nares to the Reindeer (commissioned); W. K. Bush to the Rinaldo (commissioned); John C. Wells to the Asia.

Lieutenants—St. Vincent Nepean to the Rinaldo; Atwell T. M. Lake to the Black Prince; Samuel J. Osborne to the Satellite; H. Kent to the St. Vincent; R. H. Thornton to the Liverpool; W. H. St. Clair to the Reindeer; A S. Philpots to the Satellite; H. J. Hesketh to the Helicon; Edward B. Boyle to the Rinaldo; Edward C. Hall to the Star; Ferdinand G. Gambier, Charles T. F. Hodgkinson, and Charles S. Cardale to the Satellite; George R. Donkin to the Star; Archibald Little to the Rinaldo; Thomas G. Price to the Dauntless; Albert J. O'Rorke to the Reindeer; Charles F. Farquharson to the Rinaldo; Henry F. Cleveland to the Hibernia; F. G. Gambier, Rowland M. Sperling, and Ed. B. Boyle to the Racoon; Henry A. Monteith to the Tamar; Sacheverol C. Darwin to the Satellite; Charles T. F. Hodgkinson to the Racoon; John C. Best to be Flag-Lieut. to Sir Wm. F. Martin; W. M. Latham to the Cambridge.

Masters—Edmund H. C. Smith, recently promoted from the Duncan, to the Fisgard, for service in the Niobe, 4. screw sloop, at Woolwich; George D. Percy (additional) to the Asia, for the Jumna; H. Bond to the Fisgard, for the Serapis; A. F. Boxer to the Fisgard, for the Crocodile; G. P. Heather to the Fisgard, for the Crocodile; Hugh H. Hannay to the Assurance; William Horn to the Rinaldo; John G. O'Connell to the Satellite; Charles Wotton to the Reindeer; S. C. Tracey to the Racoon; Edwin Wise to the Indus, for the Euphrates; S. W. Browne to the Tamar,

Sub-Lieutenants—Count Fred. C. Metaxa to the Reindeer; H. T. Smith to the Bellerophon; E. J. Festing to the Hector; E. W. F. Boxer to the Rinaldo; Edward W. Burt to the Satellite; Bertie W. Vernon to the Reindeer; Ed. J. Wingfield to the Reindeer; G. C. Higgins to the Rinaldo; A. P. Pascoe to the Reindeer; James E. Bowley and Arthur C. M. Coulson to the Racoon.

Second Masters—James R. Veitch to the Zealous; Francis Rowlatt to the Tamar; Edwin J. T. Behenna to the Lord Clyde.

Masters'-Assistants—F. C. Gandell to the Narcissus, 35, flagship, Brazils; C. C. P. Rawden to the Sylvia, 5, screw surveying-vessel, at Woolwich; William H. Petley, supernumerary, to the Fisgard; George S. Keigwin and Henay V. Prichard to the Satellite; William F. Barry to the Rinaldo; Thomas F. Thomas, to the Reindeer.

Midshipmen — Willoughby E. Still to the Gladiator; Carleton Tuffnell to the Rinaldo; John G. Haggard to the Satellite; John C. Allen to the Caledonia; John M. MacQuhae and Powell C. Uuderwood to the Racoon; Thomas S. Brand to the Lord Clyde; Henry H. Askew to the Reindeer; R. N. Gresley to the Rinaldo; William B. Ponspard, Henry E. Croasdaile, William H. G. Goodlake, Charles W. F. Crauford, and John H. Broone to the Satellite: Wm. Coombs to the Endymion; W. N. Diggle, T. R. J. Ross, and C. W. Last to the Rinaldo; R. F. Gresley to the Satellite; William Farr to the Achilles; Richard N. Gresley to the Racoon; Henry J. Oldfield to the Satellite; Douglas M. Forsyth to the Ocean; Charles B. Neate, Charles J. Norcock, and F. H. Logan to the Bellerophon.

Naval Cadets—Henry Archdall to the Rinaldo; Bevan W. Slater to the Racoon; Joseph E. Gregory, Richmond F. Powell, and Arthur T. S. Carter to the Satellite; P. Hockin, W. P. Draffer, and J. D'O. Harris to the Endymion: R. B. Fulford and William H. Caldwell to the Bellerophon; George A Smith to the Victoria.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—R. A. Warren, F. S. Ommanney.

Surgeons—Robert Ferguson

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M.D., to the Rinaldo. Dr. Horace H. Smith (additional) to the Indus.

Assistant-Surgeons—Dr. John R. Burke to the Medusa. William M'Mahon, M.D., from the St. George to the Supply, 2, storeship, on particular service. Stephen Sweetman to the Cambridge; Eugene Victor de Meric and James Wilson (additional) to the Royal Adelaide, for Plymouth Hospital; James Edward Sanderson, Charles Gregory Wordsworth, and Henry Symes (additional) to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital.

Paymasters—John H. J. Wagstaffe to the Urgent; Alfred T. D. Nettleton to the Mutine; William Morgan to the Victory. John Pooley to the Racoon. Edward Faulkner to the Endymion. Frederick Brady to the Pembroke; George P. Martin to be Secretary to Sir William Martin, Bart.; William O. Bignell to the Rinaldo; Charles Barrs to the Reindeer; Herbert H. Gain to the Statellite.

Assistant-Paymaster in Charge—Edwin Theakstone to the Vindictive.

Assistant-Paymasters—Edward Robinson to the Racoon; Lewis G. Hodder to the Cumberland; Derisley Martin to the Impregnable. George Lawless to the Satellite; Alfred Smith, supernumerary, to the Fisgard. Matthew Wellington to the Formidable Charles H. J. Callings to the Formidable, as Secretary's Clerk. Stourton S. L. Needham (additional) to the Bristol; Edward Cocks (additional) to the Ocean.

Clerks—Charles E. Warren to the Bristol; Reginald O. Bray, supernumerary, to the Royal Adelaide. Charles Walter to the Racoon; William G. F. Hunt to the Royal Adelaide. Edward B. D'Iffanger to the Rinaldo; Arthur T. Claydon to the Reindeer; William Henry F. Kay to the Satellite.

Assistant-Clerk—Edward H. Banks to the Satellite. Gordon A. Johnston (additional) to the Bristol. William A. Harvey to the Racoon; John William Davey (additional) to the Princess Royal.

Chief Engineers—W. Smiley to the Rinaldo: Wm. F. Capps to the Satellite; J. P. Allen to the Reindeer. William Moore Chambers to the Cumberland, for charge of engines of the Pylades; James Driver to the Cumberland, for charge of engines of the Lily; William Maxwell to the Racoon; Charles J. Sergeant to the Fisgard, the Urgent; Nathanial Farrant to the Sparrowhawk.

Engineers—Edward Taylor to the Racoon. Christopher Lund to the Rinaldo; John Jolly to the Satellite; Thomas Scott (B) to the Reindeer; H. W. Thomson to the Donegal; James Crawford to the Satellite. J. Walsh to the Cumberland, for service in the Rosario, 11, screw-sloop, at Chatham; Henry F. Saunders to the Indus, for service in the Euphrates.

First Class Assistant-Engineers—John Dinwoodie to the Excellent for service in the Royal Sovereign. F. Moore to the Rinaldo; Thomas M'Intosh to the Satellite; John Leeson to the Reindeer: J. H. Leech to the Asia, for the Enchantress; J. D. Wood to the Irresistable; W. T. Goldie to the Pembroke. Alexander Brown and George B. Blackwell to the Racoon. Archibald King to the Octavia; James Henry Ferguson to the Octavia; William Henry Moon to the Lion; George E. M. Keey to the Irresistible; William F. Rowe to the Donegal, for the tenders.

Acting First Class Assistant-Engineer—George Brewer (supernumery) to the Formidable.

Second Class Assistant-Engineers—Bryant J. Little to the Octavia; Frederic George Whittaker to the Rinaldo; Elija Tricker (additional) to the Reindeer. Thomas Brimacombe to the Star.

Acting Second Class Assitant-Engineer—George N. Mitchell to the Asia (additional), for service in the Glasgow.

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ROYAL MARINES.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 30.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Second Lieutenant Edward Selby Innes to be first lieut., vice Rutherford, resigned; Oct. 23.

COAST-GUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Hugh R. Stewart to be Inspecting-Commander at Fowey, vice A. H Alston; Benj. L. Lefroy to be Inspecting-Commander at Berwick-on-Tweed. David Boyle to be Inspecting Commander at Galway.

Inspecting-Commanders—A.H. Alston, to H.M.S. Chichester; David Boyle to Galway, vice Lefroy, removed.

Chief Officer—Lieutenant Paul Storr to Kingston, vice Didham, promoted.

REMOVALS.

Inspecting - Commander—Benj. L. Lefroy from Galway to Berwick-on Tweed, vice Jackson, whose period of service has expired.

Chief Officers—Mr. Richard J. Roe from Hastings to Blatchington.

Chief Officers (2nd Class)—William Ginman from Walton Gap to Epple Bay; Charles Marks from West Mersea to Walton Gap.

The removal of Mr. William Richmond, Chief Officer, 2nd Class, from 31 Tower to West Mersea, has been cancelled.

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ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following Commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 30.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards Surgeon Richard Gilborne having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg.-major; Oct. 2.

Royal Artillery—Second Capt. Richard Aufrere Baker to be capt., vice Brevet-Major Lionel Bridge, deceased; Aug. 22. Lieut. R. T. Hamond to be second captain, vice Baker; Aug. 22. The first christian name of Second Capt Borradaile is George and not John, as previously stated.

Royal Engineers—Capt. Henry Whatly Tyler, on the Seconded List, having elected to remain in civil employ under Government, after being absent from his corps the period allowed by Article 78 of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, has been taken off the strength of the Army. The temporary commissions of the following officers as Lieutenants to be made permanent, viz.: Johnson William Savage; Jan. 15, 1864. Frank Vincent Corbett; Jan. 15, 1864. Arthur Granville Clayton; Jan. 15, 1864. William. Charles Thomas Harrison; Jan. 15, 1864. William North; February 9, 1864. J. Lawrence Macpherson; March 1, 1864. Walter Parke Jones; March 22, 1864. James Simpson; July 19, 1864. Nathaniel Westaway; July 18, 1864. George Macdonald; July 19, 1864.

Grenadier Guards—Staff-Surg. Arthur Guy Elkington to be Battalion-Surg., vice Surgeon-Major Charles R. Nicoll, who retires upon half pay; Oct 30.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Julian Hamilton Hall to be captain and lieut.-col., by purchase vice James Steadman Hawker Farrar, who retires; October 30. Ensign and Lieutenant the Hon. F. Arthur Wellesly to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Hall; Oct. 30. Lieut. Hervey Juckes L. Bruce, from the 52nd Foot, to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. F. A. Wellesley; Oct. 30.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt., James Wray, from the 19th Foot, to be paymaster, vice H. Magill, deceased; Oct. 30.

5th Foot—Major Thomas Rowland, from the the 25th Foot, to be major, vice Pender, who exchanges; Oct. 30.

7th Foot—Surg. E. W. T. Mandeville having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-maj., Sept. 25.

8th Foot—Surg. John Madden having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-major, Oct. 2.

12th Foot—Ensign H. Pulsford Hobson has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, Oct. 30.

14th Foot—Capt J. G. Maycock to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Douglas, promoted to a half-pay lieut.-colonelcy, without purchase, Oct. 30; Ens. W. Mills to be lieut., by purchase, vice G. Callwell, who retires, Oct. 20; Gent. Cadet George J. Shorthouse Ross, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Mills, Oct 33.

20th Foot—Lieut. C. E. Hussey to be adjt., vice Lieut. J. M. Lovekin, who resigns the appointment, Aug. 7.

24th Foot—Lieut. J. F. Caldwell to be capt., by purchase, vice C. Watkins, who retires, Oct. 30; Ens. Russel Upcher to be lieut., by purchase, vice Caldwell, Oct. 30: Gent. Cadet Hubert F. Thomson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Upcher, Oct 30.

25th Foot—Major F. H. Pender, from the 5th Foot, to be major, vice Rowland, who exchanges, Oct. 30.

27th Foot—Capt. Henry Charles

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Mausergh, from the 39th Foot, to be capt., vice M. Fanning, promoted to a half-pay majority, without purchase, Oct. 30.

33rd Foot—Lieut. J. M. Shipton to be capt., by purchase, vice A. B. Wallis, who retires, Oct. 30; Ens. G. F. Arthur to be lieut., by purchase, vice Shipton, Oct. 30; Gent. Cadet Baptist Johnston Barton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Arthur, Oct. 30.

38th Foot—Capt. A. Pagan, from half-pay late 65th Foot, to be capt., vice D. W. Martin, who retires upon half pay, Oct. 30.

40th Foot—Lieut. de Neufville Lucas has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, Oct. 30.

41st Foot—Capt. Cecil J. East, from the 82nd Foot, to be capt., vice Thompson, who exchanges, Aug. 13; Ens. Harvey H. Kelly to by lieut., by purchase, vice F. B. Eagle, who retires, Oct. 30; Gent. Cadet Charles Torkington, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Kelly, Oct. 30.

58th Foot—Gent. Cadet Henry Thomas Warde Allatt, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Dickenson, promoted, Oct. 30.

60th Foot—Lieut. George T. Whitaker to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Clifford Fortescue Borrer, who resigns the appointment, Sept. 26.

66th Foot—Lieut. Thomas E. Soady to be capt., by purchase, vice H. C. Spearman, who retires, Oct 30; Ens. John W. Carroll to be lieut., by purchase, vice Soady, Oct. 30.

73rd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Cox Gawler to be major, without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted to a half-pay lieut.-colonelcy, without purchase, Oct. 30.

82nd Foot—Capt. Henry Masterman Thompson, from the 41st Foot, to be capt. vice East, who exchanges, Aug. 13.

106th Foot—Lieut. J. Wright to be Capt., vice G. Maunsell, placed upon half pay, Oct. 30; Ens. A. C. Maurice to be lieut., vice Wright, Oct. 30; Gent. Cadet William H. C. Wyllie, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Maurice, Oct. 30.

107th Foot—Ens. A. M. Fisher to be lieut., vice E. A. Down, who resigns. Oct. 30; Gent. Cadet B. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Fisher, Oct. 30.

4th West India Regiment—Ens. F. W. Hodges to be lieut., without purchase, vice E. R. F. Jenkins, killed in action, July 1; Ens. W. A. Doorly to be lieut., without purchase, vice F. W. Hodges, deceased, Aug. 7; Ens. G. B. Deare to be lieut., without purchase, vice John J. Osborne, deceased, Aug. 30; Ens. H. W. Paterson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hodges, whose promotion, by purchase, on July 17, has been cancelled, Oct. 30; Colour-Sergeant John W. McKay. from the 67th Foot, to be ens., without purchase, vice Doorly, Oct. 30.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Capt. John Wells, from half-pay, late 86th Foot, to be capt., vice R. H. Brooke, who retires upon temporary half pay, Oct. 30; Lieut. W. B. Pinchard to be capt., by purchase, vice Wells, who retires; Ens. M J. Tighe to be lieut., without purchase, vice W. Guy, deceased, June 1; Ens. A. Randall to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pinchard, Oct. 30; Gent. Cadet A. F. Perkins, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Tighe, Oct. 30; A. J. Preston. gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Randall, Oct. 31 Lieut. A. Randall to be adjt., vice Lieut. W. Guy, deceased, Oct, 30.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff-Surgeon Brinsley Nicholson, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg.-major, Sept. 25.

Assist.-Surg. A. G. Elkington from the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be staff-surgeon, Oct. 30.

HALF PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W.

Douglas, from the 14th Foot, to be lieut.-col., without purchase, April 1.

UNATTACHED.

Ens. George Marley, Unattached Bengal List, to be lieut., June 18.

BREVET.

The local rank of Brigadier-Gen. conferred upon Brevet-Col. H. D. White, C.B., half pay unattached, to be dated Oct. 1.

The undermentioned officers to have the local rank of Major in India:—Capt. E. W. Cuming, 79th Foot, July 24; Capt. D. W. Becher, 104th Foot, July 27.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Capt. J. E. Commerell, R.N., V.C, and Staff-Com. H. A. Moriarty, R.N., to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 2.

3rd Regiment of Hussars—Cor. C. E. Nettles to have the rank of lieut., Nov. 2; Cornet William W. Clarke, to be lieut., by purchase, vice H. G. Levett, who retires, Nov. 2.

9th Lancers—Troop Sergeant-Major J. Crowdy, from Staff Cavalry Depot, to be riding master, vice Norman Sharp, who retires upon temporary half pay, Nov. 2.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. L. R. Seymour to be adjt., vice Lieut. and Capt. Alfred W. Thynne, promoted, Oct. 6.

8th Regiment of Foot—Capt. J. V. W. H. Webb to be major, without purchase, vice G. E. Baynes, promoted to a half pay lieut.-colonelcy, without purchase, Nov. 2.

16th Foot—Lieut. Robert W. M. Wetherell to be capt., by purchase, vice H. Ximenes, who retires, Nov. 2; Ens. M. S. Richardson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wetherell, Nov. 2; Gent. Cadet H. C. W. Griffith, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase vice Richardson, Nov. 2.

22nd Foot—Ens. J. D. Edge to be lieut., by purchase, vice J. M. Chambers, who retires, Nov. 2: Gent. Cadet F. G. M. Ellis, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Edge, Nov. 2.

24th Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Major Andrew J. Macpherson to be major, without purchase, vice Louis Howe Bazelgette, deceased, Aug. 29; Lieut. J. M. G. Tongue to be capt., without purchase, vice Brevet-Maj. Macpherson, Aug. 29; Ens. R. Younghusband to be lieut. without purchase, vice Tongue, Aug. 29; Ens. E. H. Randolph to be lieut., by purchase, vice Younghusband, whose promotion by purchase, on Sept. 14, has been cancelled, Nov. 2; Gent. Cadet J. F. Carthew, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Randolph, Nov. 2.

45th Foot—Lieut. R. J. Callwell to be capt. by purchase, vice R. Blair, who retires, Nov. 2; Ens. Henry John de Berniere Smart to be lieut., by purchase, vice Callwell, Nov. 2; Ens. P. C. Heath from the 77th Foot, to be ens., vice Smart, Nov. 2; Lieut. J. O. Gag to be adjt., vice Lieut. R. J. Callwell, promoted, Nov. 2.

43rd Foot—Reginald A. Hale, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Sydney E. Underwood, whose appointment has been cancelled, Nov. 2.

57th Foot—Lieut. Ed. Mills to be capt., by purchase, vice C. J. Clark, who retires, Nov. 2; Ens. E. Broderip to be lieut., by purchase, vice Mills, Nov. 2; Ens. H. D. Wade, from the 59th Foot, to be ens., vice Broderip, Nov. 2.

60th Foot—Lieut. C. P. Cramer to be adjt., vice Lieut. W. H. Moseley, who resigns the appointment, Nov. 2.

77th Foot—G. Campbell, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice P. C. Heath, transferred to the 45th Foot, Nov. 2.

79th Foot—Ens. J. M. Brown, from the 84th Foot, to be ens.,

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vice Farquhar McCrae, who retires, Nov. 2.

84th Foot—Gent. Cadet R. V. Gardiner, from the Royal Military College, to be ens by purchase, vice J. M. Brown, transferred to the 79th Foot, Nov. 2.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Edward J. Fryer to be capt., by purchase, vice Daniel B. Davy, who retires, Nov. 2; Ens. Hugh M. Fitzroy to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fryer, Nov. 2; George F. Edmonstone, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice Hugh Maitland FitzRoy, Nov. 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Sparrow to be staff-surgeon, Nov. 2.

HALF PAY.

Major George E. Baynes, from the 8th Foot, to be lieut.-col, without purchase, April 1.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Sir Henry F. F. Johnson, Bart, upon half-pay, late 5th Foot, to be deputy adjt.-gen. to the Forces serving in Jamaica, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. A. Nelson, appointed assist. quartermastsr-gen., Nova Scotia, Nov. 2.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 30.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Artillery Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—J. Norris, gent., to be lieut., vice Sigismund Charles Noel de Lesser, displaced, Oct. 19.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 2.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

West Essex Militia—Lieut. A. Hamilton, late Lieut. 31st Regiment, to be capt., vice Marriott. resigned, Aug. 22.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 30.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Brigade of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—Sir Edward Hunter Blair, Bart, to be lieut.-col., vice Vernon, resigned, Sept. 4.

1st Administrative Battalion of Elginshire Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. James Grant to be lieut.-col., vice Cumming, deceased, Oct. 24.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Supernumerary First Lieut. Charles Francis Hansom to be capt., vice Penny, resigned, Oct. 26; William Merritt Webb, gent., to be second lieut, vice Bramble, promoted, Oct. 26.

1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. M. Folliott Bakiston to be capt., Oct. 16; Second Lieut. William Simms Bull to be first lieut., Oct. 16.

3rd Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert H. Bakewell, gent., M.D., to be assist.-surgeon, Oct. 13.

24th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Bedsmore, gent., to be ens., vice Hinckley, resigned, Oct. 13.

11th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. William Ford Tribe to be lieut., vice Hardy, resigned, Oct. 18; Arthur Henty to be ens., vice Tribe, promoted, Oct. 18.

1st Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—F. Rutherford to be ens., vice Sime, promoted.

5th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Edwards Hayward to be capt., vice Cochrane, resigned, Oct. 18, Ens. William Henry Anstie to be lieut., vice Hayward, promoted, Oct. 18: W. Brown, gent, to be ens., vice Anstie, promoted, Oct. 18.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 2.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Cheshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Robert Bruce Higgins, gent, to be second lieutenant, vice Gill, resigned, Oct. 26.

22nd Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Christopher Cheshire to be capt.. vice Marshall, promoted, Oct 23; Edward Leader Williams, gent., to be lieut., vice Bradburne. resigned, Oct. 25.

1st Dunbartonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Matthew Brown

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Orr to be first lieut., vice Murray, resigned, Oct 30.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Alexander Bentley, gent., to be lieut., Aug. 29.

2nd North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—W. H. Marwood to be second lieut., vice Walley, resigned, Oct. 29.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 23.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia—Robert Thomas Baker, gent, to be quartermaster, from the 1st Sept., vice Rainforth, resigned.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia—Thomas Alexander Leigh Knipe, gent, to be lieut., vice Barber, promoted, Oct. 3.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Anthony Blake Lynch in the 5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 26.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Fifeshire Artillery Militia—C. Lindesay, gent., to be lieut., vice Spenlove, promoted, Oct. 23.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 23.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

10th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard R. Daglish, Esq., to be hon. assist.-surg.; Oct. 10.

5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. R. G. Anthony to be first lieut., vice Cunningham, resigned; Oct. 15. Second Lieutenant Helenus R. Robertson to be first lieut., vice Robinson, resigned; Oct. 15. H. Banner the younger, gent., to be second lieut.; Oct. 15.

3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign James Boardman to be lieut., vice John Shaw, promoted; Oct. 2.

Liverpool Press Guard Rifle Volunteer Corps—William John Newman, gent., to be lieut, vice McKiernan, promoted; Oct. 9.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir John Henry Thorold, Bart., to be lieut.-col., vice Anthony Wilson, deceased; Oct. 15.

5th Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Evershed, M.R.C.S., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Collingwood, resigned; Oct. 5.

8th Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Norman Coles, Clerk, to be hon. chaplain; Oct. 5.

5th Orkney Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Joseph Caskey to be hon. chap.; Oct. 12. William Rendall, Esq., to be hon. assist.-surg.; Oct. 12.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the services of Captain George Dolland and Ensign Arthur William Marriott in the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

22nd Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Stevenson Low to be ensign; Oct. 18.

7th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Francis Edward Greaves to be captain, vice Bennett, resigned; Oct. 22.

7th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Charles Anderson to be lieut., vice Scott, resigned; Oct. 18. Alexander Davidson, gent., to be ensign, vice Anderson, promoted; Oct. 18. George Scott Lamb, gent., to be ensign, vice Durie, resigned; Oct. 18.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—George Edward Neep to be second lieut., vice Clabburn, resigned; Oct. 20.

3rd Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. Benjamin Waters to be first lieut., vice Cane, resigned; Oct. 11. James Sanders to be second lieutenant, vice Waters, promoted; Oct. 11.

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1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Christopher Samuel Jeaffreson to be assistant-surgeon, vice Bartleet, resigned; Oct. 20.

4th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Watson to be ensign, vice Bucknall, promoted; Oct. 23.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commisions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 6.

107th Regiment of Foot—The date of the appointment of Ensign Smith is October 30, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of that date.

GARRISON.

The Reverend William Graham Green, B.A., to be chap. to the Tower of London, vice the Rev. Joseph Yates Dod, M.A., whose services have been dispensed with; November 6.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Edwin Smith, M.A., Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be chap. of the Third Class; October 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 9.

96th Regiment of Foot—Major General the Honourable Sir Augustus A. Spencer, K.C.B., to be col., vice Major-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B., deceased; Oct. 28.

3rd. Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Thomas Dawson to be capt., by purchase, vice Arthur Charles Van Cortlandt, who retires; November 9. Cornet Henry Frederick Twynham to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dawson; November 9. Graham Eden William Græme Hamond, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Twynham; November 9.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Lyons Montgomery late Scots Fusiliers Guards, to be paymaster, vice Nathaniel Eyre Robbins, transferred to Netly Hospital; Aug. 11.

3rd Hussars—Cornet George William Eccles Hunter to be lieut. by purchase, vice John Maud, who retires; November 9.

Royal Artillery—Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Halbecke Couchman to be lieut.-col., vice Allan Newton Scott, retired on full pay; October 3. The surname of the officer promoted to the rank of Captain, in the *Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1863, is Dickson, and not Dixon, as therein stated. Second Captain Eardly, William Childers on the Seconded List, to be capt.; October 3. Second Captain and Adjutant Robert Pope to be capt. vice Brevet-Major Couchman; October 3. Second Captain De Vic Francis Carey to be capt., vice William Dickson, placed on half pay; October 5. Lieut. Charles Edward Pritchard to be sec. cap. vice Pope; October 3. Lieutenant Charles Edward Armstrong to be sec. capt., vice Carey; October 5. Lieutenant Samuel Dunlop to be sec. cap., vice Trupper; October 10. Lieutenant Edward Lyons to be sec. cap., vice Edward Egan, deceased; October, 19. Lieutenant William Michael Tollner to be sec. capt., vice Charles Wills Walrond, resigned; November 9. Second Captain Harry McLeod to adju., vice Pope; October 3. Sec. Cap. Æmilius de Vic Trupper, to be adju., vice James Everett, retired on half pay; October 10. Lieutenant Robert Townsend Farquhar has been permitted to resign his commission; November 9.

5th Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet Herbert Reay Gall, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Henry Thomas Carew Hunt, transferred to the 74th Foot; November 9.

9th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Henry Josslyn to be capt., by purchase, vice Richard Roberts, who retires; November 9. Ensign John Lovell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Josslyn; November 6. Ensign Cyril Rippingal Jackson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Borton, promoted; November 9. Gentleman Cadet Edward Croft Murray, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Lovell; November 9. Gen-

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tleman Cadet Charles Edmund Ralph Willian Mortimer, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Jackson; Nov. 10.

12th Foot—Ensign John Taylor Winniugton to be lieut., by purchase, vice G. Lyford Barry Thomas, who retires; November 9. Allyne Beaumont Legard, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Colin McKenzie Taylor, who retires; November 9. Gentleman Cadet Patrick Douglas Jeffreys, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Allyne Beaumont Legard, transferred to the 60th Foot; November 9.

14th Foot—Ensign Henry John Smith has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; November 9.

16th Foot—Ensign Robert Vincent Gardiner, from the 84th Foot, to be ens., vice George Patrick Campbell, transferred to the 84th Foot; November 9.

18th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Watson, from half pay late 7th Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Colonel Alfred Augustus Chapman, who exchanges in half pay; November 2. Major George Augustus Elliot to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Watson, who retires; November 9. Captain Richard Pretyman Bishopp to be maj. by purchase vice Elliot; November 9. Lieutenant J. Archer Julian Briggs to be capt., by purchase, vice Bishopp; November 9. Ensign Henry David Bicknell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Briggs; Nov. 9. Charles Lockhart Hamilton, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Bicknell; November 9.

19th Foot—Lieutenant Charles V. Hiffernan to be capt., without purchase, vice Francis Davis, deceased; October 21. Ensign George Fearon Thorp, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Hiffernan; October 21. Gentleman Cadet Stuart Erskine Rolland, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Thorp, November, 9.

28th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Frederick Torrens Daniell to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel William Chester Master, C.B., who retires; November 9. Captain James Williams to be maj., by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniell; Nov. 9.

29th Foot—Lieutenant Edmund Carrington to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Charles Edward Pinckney Simpson promoted; August 21.

31st Foot—Major James Wallace Dunlop Adair, from half pay, late 5th Foot, to be maj, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Brown-Westhead, who retires temporary half pay; November 9. Captain Charles Prevost to be maj., by purchase, vice Adair, who retires; November 9. Lieutenant John Theodore Austin Gardiner to be capt., by purchase, vice Prevost; November 9.

42nd Foot—Ensign Harry Rich Stanhope Foley to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Allatt Drake, who retires; November 9. William Walter Dundas, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice Foley; November 9.

53rd Foot—Ensign Murray Dyne Messiter to be ins. of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Henry Douglas Rooke, promoted; September 14.

60th Foot—Ensign Allayne Beaumont Legard, from the 12th Foot, to be ens., vice the Honourable Henry Edward Dormer, deceased; November 9.

63rd Foot—Lieutenant Charles Henry Kinahan to be capt., by purchase, vice Edward Joseph Hunt, who retires; November 9. Lieutenant Charles Ellison Terrot to be adj., vice Lieutenant Charles Henry Kinahan, promoted November 9.

72nd Foot—Captain Charles Fleming Hunter to be maj., by purchase, vice Alexander Crembie, who retires November 9. Lieutenant H. A. Crane to be capt., by purchase, vice Hunter, Nov. 9 Ens. Maximillian Henry Emilus de

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Cetto to be lieut, by purchase, vice Crane; November 9.

73rd Foot—Captain George Rowland Waugh, from the 99th Foot, to be capt., vice Benson, who exchanges; November 9. Ensign James Beardoe Doncaster to be lieut., by purchase, vice Archibald Collings Fall Armstrong, who retires; November 9. Gentleman Cadet William Frederick Duff Schreiber, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Doncaster; November 9.

74th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Pavy to be capt., by purchase, vice Colin Hugh Thomson, who retires; November 9. Ensign Conyngham Martin McAlpine to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pavy; November 9. Ensign Henry Thomas Carew Hunt, from the 5th Foot, to be ens., vice McAlpine, November 9.

78th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Lockhart Dalgish to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Andrew Murray, promoted; October 2.

80th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Prescott Harrison, from half pay, late 63rd Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Colonel Robert Hawkes, who exchanges to half pay; November 9.

84th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Griffin to be capt., without purchase, vice Henry Arkwright, deceased; October 14. Ensign George Atkinson Wray to be lieut., without purchase, vice Griffin; October 14. Ensign George Patrick Campbell, from the 16th Foot, to be ens., vice Robert Vincent Gardiner, transferred to the 16th Foot; November 9. Gentleman Cadet Henry Alexander Vincent, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Wray; November 9.

99th Foot—Captain Francis Napoleon Bingley G. Benson, from the 73rd Foot, to be capt., vice Waugh, who exchanges; November 9.

106th Foot—Ensign Arthur Corbet Maurice to be lieut., vice William Heathcote Unwin, whose appointment from the 56th Bengal Native Infantry, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 7th August, has been cancelled; July 20. Ensign James Winslow to be lieut., vice Maurice, whose promotion on the 30th October has been cancelled; October 30. Gent Cadet Alister William Jameleson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Winslow; Nov. 9.

Rifle Brigade—The promotion of Lieutenant Fryer, and retirement of Captain Davy, bear date 2nd November, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of that date.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieutenant Edgar Gardner to be capt., by purchase, vice Lloyd Richter Creak Drouet, who retires November 9. Ensign Francis William Seafield Grant to be lieut., by purchase, vice Gardner; November 9. William Stewart Thorburn, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Grant; November 9.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Richard Thomas to be Staff-Surgeon; November 9.

Assis.-Surg. Richard Armstrong Hyde, from the 20th Foot, to be Staff assis.-surg., vice James Atkinson, appointed to the 3rd Foot; November 10.

HALF-PAY.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Maguire, from the 60th Foot, to be maj., without purchase; April 1.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Newon Scott, retired full pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Colonel; October 3.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of maj., James Howes, half pay late 64th Foot, to have the honorary rank of lieut.-col.; Oct. 2.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of capt., Charles Sewell, 6th Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of maj.; October 17.

Paymaster Watson, 32nd Foot,

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on promotion to the hon. rank of maj., which appeared in the *Gazette* of October 16, should have been described as Captain and not hon. capt.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 9.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Royal Devon Yeomanry Cavalry—H. Reginald Courtenay to be cornet; Oct. 13. John A. Thomas Garratt to be cornet; Oct. 13.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia—John Darwin Wedgwood, Esq., to be capt.; Oct. 8. Lieut. George Robert Gunning to be capt.; Oct. 26.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant William Young, of the Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain; Oct. 29.

Royal Pembrokeshire Artillery Militia—James Bowen Summers, gent., to be supernumerary lieut.; Oct. 30.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Thomas Kelly in the 1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia; Oct. 25.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the commission held by First Lieut. B. E. Hancock in the Northumberland Artillery Militia.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 6.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Brigade of Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers Alexander Campbell to be Major; October 30.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade—James Knox to be Ensign, vice Yorston, resigned; Oct. 4.

2nd Lancashire Light Horse Volunteer Corps—Edward Thos. Pemberton, gent., to be cornet, vice Meadows, deceased; Sep. 11, 1865.

4th Wigtonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Hugh Dun Stewart, deceased; October 29 Peter H. Hughan, gent., to be ensign, vice Drew, resigned; Oct. 29.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 30th ultimo:—

11th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Wm. Foard Tribe to be lieut., vice Hardy, resigned; Oct. 18.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 9.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Devon Light Horse Volunteer Corps—Christopher Vieary Bridgman to be corn., vice Michelmore, promoted; Oct. 25.

22nd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign George Byland Roach to be lieut., vice Jaap, resigned; Oct. 31.

10th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Scott to be capt., vice the Marquis of Bath, resigned; Nov. 2.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alfred Plantagenet Fred. Charles Somerset to be lieut.-col., vice Lord Radstock, resigned, and to rank in the General Volunteer Service from the date of his former commission in the 40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps; Nov. 1.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Gerald Hope to be ensign; Oct. 18.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major the Hon. Hallyburton George Campbell to be lieut.-col., vice Somerset, resigned; Nov. 1.

41st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. David Hopkins to be captain, vice Sendey, promoted; September 21. Ensign Frederick Augustus Renshawe to be lieut., vice Hopkins, promoted; Sep. 21 John Smiles to be ensign, vice Parkes, promoted: Sep. 21. John Hurrell to be ensign, vice Lyne, promoted; Sep. 21.

46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Henry Nesbitt to be Lieutenant; Oct. 25.

3rd Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Robert Gill,

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jun., to be lieut., vice Muir, resigned; Sep. 28. George Ballantyne to be ens., vice R. Gill, jun., promoted; Sep. 28.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. Lorenzo George Lysons, of the first Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain; Nov. 1.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 12.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., to be a member of the Council of India.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 12.

The Secretary of State for War has, as a temporary measure, appointed the House Surgeon of St. Bartholemew's Hospital, Rochester as Visiting Surgeon at Chatham under "The Contagious Disease Act, 1866."

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 13.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London.—The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c. &c., Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Robert James Lloyd-Lindsay, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be lieut.-col, vice the Right Hon. Charles John Lord Colville, of Culross, who resigns.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 12.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Danvers Henry Osborn, late 54th Native Infantry; May 13, 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas Edward Gordon, 95th Foot; December 13, 1859.

Captain Francis David Millet Brown, V.C., 101st Foot; Aug. 23, 1864.

Captain Frederick Donnely Harington, late 12th Native Infantry; Nov. 30, 1865.

To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Thomas Augustus Scott, late 28th Native Infantry; May 18, 1858. Lieutenant William Brereton Birch, late 21st Native Infantry, December 23, 1858. Lieutenant Alexander Dunlop Ander, late 61st Native Infantry; July 15, 1859. Lieutenant George Robert Gibbs, 20th Foot; March 18, 1860. Lieutenant Horace Ralph Spearman, 91st Foot; April 25, 1860. Lieut. George John Shinner, 38th Foot; Dec. 22, 1863. Ensign Russell Thomas Birch, 20th Foot; March 11, 1865. Cornet George Robert James Shakespear, 20th Hussars: June 20, 1865.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant—Lieutenant Henry William Blair, 105th Foot; Nov. 18, 1859.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 16.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—For Captain Baillie to be maj., by purchase, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, &c., which appeared in the *Gazette* of June 5, read Captain Baillie to be maj., by purchase, with the rank of lieut.-col in the Army, &c.

3rd Hussars—John Purefoy Ellis Jervoise, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Clark, promoted November 16.

Coldstream Guards—For Capt. and Lieutenant-Colonel Strong to be maj., without purchase, with the rank of Colonel, &c., which appeared in the *Gazette* of August 14, read Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Strong to be maj., without purchase, with the rank of col. in the Army, &c.

6th Regiment of Foot—Staff-Surgeon Alexander Dudgeon Galland, M.D., to be surg., vice Surgeon-Major Alexander Peile Cahill, M.D., appointed to the Staff; November 16.

16th Foot—Lieutenant John

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Pyne to be adj., vice Lieutenant Robert W. May Wetherall, promoted; November 16.

18th Foot—Ensign William Edward Chapman to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Jamison Russell, who retires; November 16.

20th Foot—Staff-Surgeon William Cattell to be surg., vice G.P. Minchin Woodward M.D., appointed to the staff; November 16.

24th Foot—Capt. F. C. D'Epinay Barclay to be maj., without purchase, vice Thomas Clark, deceased; October 29. Lieutenant John Christian Thomas to be capt., without purchase, vice Barclay; October 29. Lieutenant Robert Geoffrey Augustus de Montmorency, who retires; November 16. Ensign William Penn Symons to be lieut., without purchase, vice Thomas; October 29. Ensign Charles Erskine to be lieut., by purchase, vice Atthill; November 16. Gentleman Cadet Edward James O'Hara Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Symons; November 16. William Sugden, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Erskine; November 17.

71st Foot—Sergeant-Major Peter Forbes to be quar.-mas., vice John James MacDonald, who retires upon half pay; November 16.

73rd Foot—Captain Frederick Reeve to be maj, by purchase, vice William Henry Barry, who retires; November 16. Lieutenant George Sowly Holroyd to be capt., by purchase, vice Reeve; November 16. Ensign Robert Mitford to be lieut., by purchase, vice Holroyd; November 16. Richard Rawstron Young gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Mitford; November 16. William Polson Thackwell, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice James Henry S. Rivett-Carnac, who retires; November 17. Lieutenant Howel Ganter to be adj., vice Lieutenant Holroyd, promoted; November 16.

86th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Hamilton Harvey Pitt Denning, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Alfred Wilson Cooper, deceased; November 16.

99th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Peter Frederick Newland to be Assistant-Surg, vice James Whynyates George Allen, dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-Martial; Nov. 16.

104th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Sherwill is Ecles, and not Ecles, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 16th ultimo.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Lewis Vaughan Williams to be capt., by purchase, vice John Bryon B. Coulson, who retires; November 16. Ensign Harold Arthur Dillon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Williams; November 16. Henry John Dutton, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Dillon; November 16.

2nd West India Regiment—Gentleman Cadet Osborn Charles Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice MacGregor, promoted; Nov. 16.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Batho to be assis. surg., vice E. L'Estrange, M.D., appointed to the Staff; November 16.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Peile Cahill, M.D., from the 6th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Surgeon Alexander Dudgeon Gulland, M.D., appointed to the 6th Foot; November 16.

Surgeon George Paul Mitchin Woodward, M.D., from the 20th Foot, to be staff-surg., vice W. Catell, appointed to the 20th Foot Nov. 16.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Merrick Lloyd Burrows, M.D., to be staff-surg, Nov. 16.

Assist.-Surg. Edward L'Estrange, M.D., from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be assis.-surg., vice Robert Batho, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen; November 16.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Dominic Jacotin Gamble, C.B., unattached, having completed five

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years' service as Deputy-Quartermaster-General in New Zealand, to be lieut.-col, without purchase; June 11.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B., who died October 27:—Brevet Colonel J. H. E. Dalrymple, from half pay, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to be maj.-general; October 28. Captain and Brevet-Major William Windham A. Lukin, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col.; October 28. Captain Francis Rawden Chesney, Royal Engineers, to be maj.; October 28.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to have the hon. rank of captain:—Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary Ed. Rooke, Bengal Public Works Department November 16; Deputy-Commissary Edward Smith, Bengal Public Works Department, November 16; Deputy-Commissary Francis Rose, Bengal Public Works Department, November 16; Lieut. and Deputy Commissary John Burnell, Bengal Commissary Department, November 16; Lieut. and Deputy-Commissary Philip Rubie, Bengal Commissary Department, November 16; Lieut. and Deputy-Commissary James Leonard, Bengal Ordnance Department, November 16; Deputy-Commissary William Harris, Bengal Ordnance Department, November 16; Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary Thomas R. Ardagh, Madras Ordnance Department, November 16; Lieut. and Deputy-Commissary James Tomlinson, Madras Ordnance Department, November 16; Lieut. and Deputy-Commissary Charles David Magrath, Madras Commissariat Department, November 16; Deputy-Commissary Peter Curley, Madras Public Works Department, November 16; Deputy-Commissary Henry Bailey, Madras Public Works Department, November 16; Deputy-Commissary Michael Howard, Madras Public Works Department, November 16; Lieut. and Deputy-Commissary Henry Purcell, Bombay Ordnance Department, November 16; Deputy-Commissary Edward Stapleton, Bombay Public Works Department, November 16.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to have the hon. rank of lieut.:—Assistant.-Commissary William Smallman, Bengal Public Works Department. Nov. 16; Assis.-Commissary Edward J. Gillis, Bengal Public Works Department, November 16; Assis.-Commissary Enoch Postance, Bengal Ordnance Department, November 16; Assis.-Commissary Thomas Newbold, Bengal Ordnance Department, November 16; Assis.-Commissary James Coohan Bengal Ordnance Department, November 16; Assis.-Commissary George Faichnie, Bengal Ordnance Department, November 16; Assis-Commissary Henry Irving Madras Public Works Department November 16; Assistant-Commissary Frederick Graham, Madras Public Works Department, Nov. 16; Assistant-Commissary John Davis, Bombay Public Works Department, Nov. 16.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to have the hon. rank of Ensign:—Deputy Assis.-Commissary J. McArthur, Bengal Public Works Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary D. Oliver, Bengal Public Works Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary T. Marten, Bengal Public Works Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assis.-Commissary James Pembroke, Bengal Commissariat Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles T. Hunter, Bengal Commissariat Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary John M. Hamilton, Bengal Commissariat Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Martin Byrne, Bengal Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Edward

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Quinn, Bengal Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Doyle Bengal Ordnance Department: November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Forbes Bengal Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Charles Palphreymau, Bengal Ordnance Departmont; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Lynch, Bengal Ordnance Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assis.-Commissary James Smith Bengal Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Smith, Bengal Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Mathews, Bengal Barrack Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Pritchard, Bengal Clothing Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Pattinson, Madras Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Thomas Eagles, Madras Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assis.-Commissary John Croker, Madras Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Porter, Madras Public Works Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissiary John Gray Madras Public Works Deparment; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Thomas Shore, Bombay Ordnance Department; November 16. Deputy Assis.-Commissary John Osborne, Bombay Ordnance Department; November 16, Deputy Assistant., Commissary Edward Nue, Bombay Public Works Department; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Jackson, Bombay Quartermaster-General's Depart.; Nov. 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Joseph Barnard, Bombay Barrack Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Alfred Edington, Bombay Police; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Christopher Christian, Bombay Marine Department; November 16. Deputy Assistant-Commissary Edward Allmark, Bengal Ordnance Department; November 16.

The honourable Artillery Company of London—The surname of the officer appointed in the *Gazette* of 13th instant is *Loyd*-Lindsay, not *Lloyd*-Lindsay as then stated.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, Nov. 13.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomany Cavalry—Cor. Thomas Harvey Kearsley to be lieut., vice Eustace John Wilson Patten, resigned; October 31. Charles Thomas Part, gent., to be cor., vice Kearsley, promoted; October 31.

Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart., Bart., to be capt., vice George Vere Irving, resigned; October 29.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 16.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

West Essex Yeomany Cavalry—Arundell Neave, late Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be capt., vice Sir William Wake, Bart., deceased; November 13. Bertram George Scott Judd to be cor.; Nov. 13.

Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia—Spencer Pratt, Esq., to be lieut.; Nov. 5.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 16.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Cromarty Artillery Volunteer Corps—Hugh Murray, Esq., to be lieut., vice Macdonald, resigned, August 31.

1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Alexander James Henley to be ensign, vice Jessop, resigned; Nov. 10.

4th Dorsetshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Joseph Carruthers, M.D., to be hon. assis.-surg., vice Brodribb, resigned; November 5.

1st Administrative Battalion of

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Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteers—Robert Godolphin Long, gent., to be assis.-surg., vice Rowe, promoted; October 17.

1st Administrative Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—Assis.-Surgeon John Farmery Ollard to be surg., vice Hoffmiester, resigned; October 31. James Edward Gibson, Hon. Assis.-Surg. of the 6th Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be assis.-surg., vice Ollard, promoted; Oct. 31. George Garnett, gent., to be hon. quartermaster; Oct. 5.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps, Alexander Hargreaves Brown, Esq., to be maj., vice Heyne, resigned; Nov. 1.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant Theodore Faulkner to be capt.; Nov. 5.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Second Lieutenant George Owen to be capt.; Oct. 22. Joseph Hargreaves, gent, to be first lieut.; Oct. 22.

Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Jemes Roderick Gray M.D., to be assis.-surg, vice McGeorge, resigned; Oct. 19.

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Edward Thorp to be capt., vice Joseph Compton, jun., resigned; Oct. 22. Lieut. Edward Alfred Butterfield to be capt., vice Pearce resigned; Oct. 30. Ensign Frederick Leicester to be lieut., vice Thorp promoted; Oct. 22. Ensign William Child to be lieut., vice Butterfield, promoted; Oct. 30. Ensign Percival Ridgard Dixon to be lieut., vice Pooley, resigned; Oct. 30. James Bamford Butterworth, gent., to be ens., vice Leicester, promoted; Oct. 22. Joseph Wilkes Allison, gent., to be ens., vice Child, promoted; Oct. 30.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Beddoes Peacock, gent., to be lieut.; Oct. 16.

Liverpool Press Guard Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Francis Austin, gent., to be lieut.; Oct. 24.

7th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign Charles Boyd to be lieut., vice Bett, resigned; Nov. 8.

22nd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—Comyn Ching to be ens., vice Roach, promoted; Nov. 7.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Henry Waterhouse to be capt., vice J. W. Robinson, resigned; October 17. Hugh Campbell, jun., to be sec. lieut., vice J. Kidston, promoted; Oct. 10.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir George Campbell, Bart., to be lieut.-col.-com., vice Sir A. J. Campbell, Bart., deceased November 3. John McIntyre Finlay to be capt., vice R.D. Wylie, deceased; Oct. 10. Ensign Joseph Newbigging Smith to be lieut., vice J. Wyllie, resigned; Oct. 10. John McNab Forrester to be ens., vice J. N. Smith, promoted; Oct. 10.

29th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Stewart to be ens., vice J. B. Begg, promoted; Oct. 10.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant John Tasker, of the First Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of capt.; Oct. 12. Adju. Henry Lees, of the 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of capt.; Oct. 12.

Adjutant Rodney Payne O'Shea, of the 4th Administrative Battalion of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers, was on the 26th Oct., transferred to the Adjutancy of the 4th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 16.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Battalion of Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—Allen George Douglas, Esq, late Capt. 9th Foot, to be adju., from Sep. 1, 1866, vice Toke, resigned; Sep. 19.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J. James, gent., to be ens.; Nov. 9.

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1st Administrative Battalion of Midlothian Rifle Volunteers—David Kemp to be maj.; Nov. 5.

1st Administrative Brigade of Fifeshire Artillery Volunteers—The Reverend John Tulloch to be hon. chap.; June 29.

1st Administrative Brigade of Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers—Charles Pigg, gent., to be assis.-surg., vice Wallace, resigned, Nov. 5.

2nd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Evans Hughes, gent., to be capt., vice Tuttle, resigned; Nov. 5.

3rd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. Herbert Edward Bradley to be first lieut., vice Insole, promoted; November 5. Second Lieutenant David Lewis Owen to be First Lieut., vice Reece, resigned; Nov. 5. William Parker Poole Raby, gent., to be sec lieut., vice Heard, resigned; Nov. 5. Nathaniel Charles Manners Hunter, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Bradley, promoted; Nov. 5. Henry Green Colman, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Owen, promoted; Nov. 5. Frederick William Granger to be hon. assis.-surg.; Nov. 5.

9th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend John Griffiths to be hon. chap.; Nov. 5.

13th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Honourable Edward Henniker to be ens., vice Lewis, resigned; Nov. 5.

2nd Hunts Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Reverend Arthur Raggatt Cole to be hon. chap., vice Bradshaw, resigned; Nov. 14.

3rd Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Gordon Maitland, Esq., to be capt., vice Maxwell, deceased; Nov. 9. John Murray Kennedy, Esq., jun., to be lieut., vice Carruthers, resigned; Nov. 10. David Morrine gent., to be ens., vice Dalzell, resigned; Nov. 10.

Preston Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Thomas Raymond, gent., to be ens., vice Greaves, resigned; Nov. 6.

Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Patrick O'Kelly, gent, to be ens., Nov. 7.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—Henry Sidney Lacon to be first lieut.. vice T. B. U. Lacon, resigned; Nov. 9.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant George Morgan, of the 19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of capt.; Nov. 7.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieutenant Robert Frederick Ramsey to be capt., vice Moffat, resigned; Nov. 12. Ensign Hugh de Fallenberg Montgomery to be capt., vice Gardiner, resigned; November 12. Henry George, Lord Warkworth, to be lieut., vice Skrine, resigned; November 12. Ensign George Alcock to be lieut.; vice Ackland resigned; November 12. Ensign Thomas Heathcote Gerald Wyndham to be lieut., vice Gamble, resigned; Nov. 12. John Andrew Doyle, Esq., to be lieut., vice Rumsey, promoted; November 12. George Gumbleton, Esq., to be ens., vice Nicholas resigned; Nov. 12. Havilland Durand, Esq. to be ens., vice Oswell resigned; Nov. 12.

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